"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer today; Friday fair; southwest shifting to north winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,628. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1917.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS New England and Middle States. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere

# ALLIED OFFICIALS COMING FOR WAR COUNCIL IN WASHINGTON; PRESIDENT AT THE CAPITOL TO URGE SPEED ON WAR BILLS; HOOVER HEADS FOOD BOARD; MEXICO MAY STOP OIL EXPORTS

## BRITISH DEEPEN WEDGE IN LINE EAST OF ARRAS

### Capture Village of Monchy and Heights Dominating Country Toward Cambrai.

### TROOPS BATTLE IN SNOW

### Unofficial Reports Say Haig's Men Have Advanced a Mile Northeast of Monchy.

### CLEARING RIDGE OF VIMY

### Canadians Advancing Slowly Down the Eastern Slope of the Hills.

LONDON, April 11.—A heavy snow fell throughout the day on the new British front east of Arras, greatly impeding the fight operations and rendering observation by the air service absolutely impossible. Notwithstanding these conditions, the British early this morning captured the village and heights of Monchy-le-Preux, five miles east of Arras, and the hamlet of La Bergere near by. Satisfactory progress was made on other parts of the front. Later in the day the Germans made two strong counterattacks in the neighborhood of Monchy, but they were driven off.

On the southern leg of this new salient created by the British advance General Hilly's troops pushed forward in the region of the village of Bullecourt in an attempt to squeeze out the salient. However, they met strong forces of the enemy and were compelled to fall back to their own lines. Signals were sent back to the British artillery, which threw a heavy shower of shells into the German masses, causing heavy losses.

A late dispatch from British Headquarters in France says:

"Under the most extraordinary weather conditions recorded in France in a score of years the British offensive about Arras continues successfully. This morning the cavalry went into action and contributed to the taking of Monchy-le-Preux and other important positions.

"The taking of Monchy-le-Preux was aided by a 'tank.' The British infantry reached the village late Tuesday, but the German machine guns posted there needed special attention before an attack. So, digging themselves in, the Tommies watched by their arms throughout the night. Early today the English turned their artillery against suspected machine-gun emplacements while the 'tank' circled the town, scattering terror and death as it went.

"When it had completed its circuit the infantry sprang forward from their shallow trenches and charged in a sort of encircling movement, meeting with little opposition, so well had the artillery and 'tanks' done their work. A number of prisoners were taken as well as machine guns. The ermainder of the garrison fled in the direction of a wood, when later in the day, reinforced, they attempted to counterattack.

"The British have taken a copse three-quarters of a mile northeast of Monchy, and also Pelves, on the bank of the Scarpe. Roeux, on the north bank of this vagabond stream, misnamed river, is now in British hands.

"Some of the hottest fighting along the entire battle front is taking place at Vimy, where the Canadians are slowly, but surely, pressing forward down the eastern slopes, their patrols scouring the forests which screen that side of the ridge. All efforts on the part of the Germans to shell them off the crest or out of the woods have failed."

**Monchy a Key Position.**

Reuter's correspondent at headquarters describes Monchy-le-Preux as one of the key positions between the Scarpe and the Sensee Rivers, which the Germans had strongly organized. The town had as its approaches four sunken roads, which were full of snipers and machine gun teams. As a frontal attack would have been costly, it was resolved to turn the position, and this operation was executed without the Germans observing the extent or direction of the turning movement.

The attack was pushed in artillery formation along the north bank of the Scarpe, which river was crossed in the neighborhood of Roeux. Then, as the advance deployed southward, the Monchy garrison began a stubborn resistance. Fighting was continued until after dark Tuesday, but during the night the main body of the Germans evacuated Monchy, and when in the morning the attack was renewed it was continued successfully down to La Bergere and across the main Arras-Cambrai Road to Guemappe, which, it is reported, has also been occupied. This success is considered of great importance, as it gives the British domination of the high ground.

The correspondent says that Wednesday was devoted largely to consolidating the gains and moving the artillery forward, although there was considet-

Continued on Page 4.

### *Travelers from Germany Report Serious Trouble There*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, April 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Statements from various sources continue to come to hand reporting more or less serious troubles in Germany. It is learned that the authorities fear what so far have been isolated disorders may take on a much more general nature.

A most reliable person who arrived here from Hamburg asserts that especially there a popular outbreak is regarded as possible. The authorities in the city have taken extraordinary measures to cope with the disorders. One of these is to clear the inhabitants out of the corner houses commanding all of the most important streets. These have been occupied by the police and soldiers, and machine guns have been mounted at the windows. Great want and discontent, says this informant, exist among the people of the city.

A railway official who joined the train from Germany at Maestricht said on his arrival here that great fires had broken out at Aix-la-Chapelle in four different parts of the city. He could not ascertain the cause, but it is believed serious troubles had broken out there.

## HINT AT BAD NEWS IN GERMAN PRESS

### Comment on the Arras Battle Seems Intended to Prepare the Public.

### HEAVY LOSSES ADMITTED

### Germans Also Assert They Took 1,000 Prisoners in Fighting Near Bullecourt.

*Special to The New York Times.*

AMSTERDAM, April 11, (Dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle).—Public interest in Germany in the great Arras battle is tremendous, but the official information so far is scanty and the press in its comments is held well in hand. Word evidently has gone forth as to what exactly can be said and the only comfort provided is the statement that the German line is not broken. The Frankfort Gazette says this twice with emphasis, adding that the attack did not take the German command by surprise, and that it was reckoned with in the German plan. Heavy losses are admitted.

"The defense of the Western front," the journal says, "will cost us heavy sacrifices this year, but they will not be in vain."

The Cologne Volkszeitung goes on the same lines, preparing, it would seem, its readers for coming unsatisfactory news by saying:

"It is known from experience that an offensive has a certain degree of success at the outset, but in order to be complete this success must result in piercing the enemy's line. The English have not yet succeeded in that." The same journal admits the loss of material, adding that the guns were rendered useless before their capture. The Cologne Gazette admits heavy losss and that the proportional loss of matrial was reckoned with.

So the comments evidently are preparing the public for something more than a "local success," which the latest official communique received here from Berlin says has been achieved. The German public has just been reading of the glowing accounts of the great victory over the Russians, by which 9,000 prisoners were taken. It is hardly likely, therefore, to regard the taking by English of over 11,000 prisoners as unimportant.

**Berlin's Version of the Battle.**

BERLIN, April 11, (via London.)—The evening official communication, issued by the War Office, says:

Near Fampoux, (east of Arras,) English infantry attacks and several cavalry attacks near Roeux failed with heavy enemy losses.

On the southern bank of the Scarpe, near Monchy and Rancourt, there have been engagements throughout the day which developed favorably for us.

East of Bullecourt, (west of Cambrai,) and near Hardecourt, northwest of St. Quentin, a thousand English prisoners, together with twenty-five machine guns, were captured.

From Soissons to as far as Rheims there have been most violent artillery duels.

Since early morning today, says the earlier official statement, fighting between the British and German forces developed on both sides of the Arras-Cambrai road and between Bullecourt and Queant.

The German statement adds that fighting activity in an area limited to the north of the River Scarpe yesterday at Givenchy-en-Gohelle, Farbus and Fampoux effected no change in the situation.

Yesterday afternoon the British, after violent artillery firing, brought forward strong forces on both sides of the Arras-Cambrai road for fresh attacks, but they were repulsed with heavy losses. Along the Bapaume-Cambrai road minor engagements have occurred.

St. Quentin and La Fere were bombarded with grenades and shrapnel, as on previous occasions.

From Vailly to Rheims the artillery activity is daily increasing.

## BELIEVE A BOMB CAUSED EXPLOSION AT CHESTER PLANT

### Munitions Officials Convinced That German Plot Was Behind the Disaster.

### LETTER TOLD OF THE PLAN

### Woman Says She Found One Reading, "Ready to Blow Up Eddystone; Send Help."

### 8 MEN ARRESTED YESTERDAY

### German Prisoner's Blueprints Prove to be Innocent—Total Fatalities May Reach 150.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—Eddystone Ammunition Corporation officials are convinced that the explosions which wrecked their shrapnel plant near Chester yesterday, causing the loss of possibly 150 lives, were the result of a plot. One of these officials, who declined to permit the use of his name, explicitly said today that the explosions were "the result of a diabolical plot conceived in the degenerate brain of a demon in human guise," and that they were due to a bomb manufactured from a shell by one of the company's employes.

Evidence lending support to these charges is said to have come to the authorities today from various sources, and Federal agents are tonight concentrating, trying to run down clews. It is pointed out by those familiar with the explosives manufactured at the plant that it would have been possible for a workman to carry on a plot among his unsuspecting fellows, particularly the women engaged in the packing of time fuses in the structure which was wrecked.

Unless the bomb was timed, it was explained, the plotter must have met the same fate as the rest of the victims.

**Found Note Telling of a Plot.**

Mrs. Annie Keating, who lives in Trenton, N. J., tells a story of having found a note and a diagram in the Broad Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad in this city, advising some correspondent of the plot to blow up the munition works.

Other information regarded as important was given by an employe of the Baldwin Locomotive Works living at Chester, who said that the explosion was caused by a bomb equipped with a time fuse that had been placed in the building by an employe of the Eddystone Ammunition Corporation.

The present belief that the explosion was deliberate on the part of a fanatic or an employe who believed he was doing a patriotic duty for a foreign nation now at war is shared by Alba B. Johnson, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, which owns the buildings occupied by the Eddystone Ammunition Corporation, and Samuel M. Vauclain, President of the corporation.

In statements today each expressed his conviction that the catastrophe was the work of "enemy aliens in carrying out a fiendish scheme." Mr. Johnson believes the explosions were caused by a bomb or time clock. Mr. Vauclain asserted that the act was "one of some maliciously inclined person or persons."

Captain W. M. Wilhelm, the general manager of the corporation, said:

"We are making careful investigation. I do not wish to discuss at length the results of the investigation at this time. When the company is satisfied that the facts have been fully determined in arriving at a conclusion as to the cause of the tragedy a complete statement will be forthcoming. Sufficient to say for the present that there are some suspicious circumstances."

A. B. Geary, general counsel for the Eddystone Ammunition Corporation, questioned many of the survivors, and then said that he felt certain the plant had been blown up.

"This was an inside job," he said, "and I think it was deliberate. We are at war now, and we must expect things like this. Of course I cannot say definitely that the explosion was the result of a plot, but it is the first trouble of the kind we have had at the munition works in twenty-nine months. Coming as it did, it looks significant to me."

**Arrest of a New German Suspect.**

Of the eight arrests made today, the most sensational on the face of it was that of Frank Miller, a German, 45 years old, in Camden, N. J. He was taken into custody by the police after a conversation which he had with a waitress in a restaurant had been overheard by Circuit Judge Lloyd of that city.

As the Judge was eating his luncheon in a restaurant at Third and Market Streets he heard a man close to him remark:

"It's a damned lie to say the Germans blew up the Eddystone plant. It was not; it was a girl. I know who."

Judge Lloyd rose from the table and walked outside and was met by Judge French and ex-Judge Russell Carrew, who were about to enter the restaurant. They called a mounted policeman who was on duty nearby. Judge Lloyd pointed out the man who had made the indiscreet remark, and he was allowed to leave the restaurant. The three lawyers and the policeman quietly followed him. He went to a boarding house at 38 North Third Street.

Although they had kept half a block behind him, the man appeared to real-

Continued on Page 2.

Dr. Siegert's Kumyss is a good drink from infancy to old age.—Adv.

### *19 British Steamers Sunk by Submarines Last Week*

LONDON, April 11.—During the week ended April 8 seventeen British merchant vessels of more than 1,600 tons and two vessels of less than 1,600 tons were sunk by mines or submarines, according to an Admiralty statement issued tonight, which reads:

"Merchant vessels over 100 tons of all nationalities arriving and sailing from United Kingdom ports—Arrivals, 2,406; sailing, 2,367; British merchant ships sunk by mines or submarines over 1,600 tons, seventeen, including two sunk during the previous fortnight; British merchant vessels under 1,600 tons, two, including one sunk last week; British merchant vessels unsuccessfully attacked, fourteen, including four during the previous fortnight; British fishing vessels sunk, six, including one sunk during the previous week."

This report shows a slight decrease from the preceding week in losses of large vessels and a marked falling off in the number of smaller merchant craft destroyed. There were eighteen of the former class sunk during the week ended April 1, and thirteen of the latter. The highest figure in ships of more than 1,600 tons sunk was nineteen, during the fourth week covered by the reports in their present form, and the smallest thirteen, during the second week.

## PETROGRAD ARMY FOR WAR TO END

### Soldiers Say Peace Without Allies' Consent Would Be Shameful and Dangerous.

### SOCIALISTS PRESS AIMS

### Forced Government to Disclaim Annexation and Subjugation as Objects of War.

PETROGRAD, April 11.—The Party of the Fatherland and the Army, which includes most of the members of the Petrograd garrison, has passed a resolution strongly supporting the war.

"We urge the continuance of the war to a victorious conclusion," reads the resolution, "namely, a peace restoring the ancient frontiers of Russia and free Poland, including the German and Russian territory.

"A peace without the consent of the Allies would be shameful; would threaten Russian liberty; would brand us with disgrace and treason; separate us free from England and republican France, from Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro and Rumania, which have suffered a devastation in behalf of their friends, and make us perjurers to our solemn oaths to free Poland."

The party demands that the Council of Soldiers and Sailors' Delegates use all its authority to support the provisional government; that it operate exclusively through the provisional Government as the sole governmental power to which the country and the army have taken the oath of fidelity; that it forthwith put an end to all dissensions between workmen and employers, in view of the fact that disorganization of industry threatens the army with calamity, and that it postpone operation of the eight-hour day by directing the workmen to labor as many hours daily as is humanly possible. The appeal to the army says:

"We urge you to employ all your strength in the work preparatory to the battles. The soldiers should establish a more vigorous discipline on the basis of the new order of democracy, remembering that only an army sustained by discipline is a danger to the enemy and not a mere crowd of armed men. Strict obedience to the Provisional Government and the officers designated by it is the sacred duty of every soldier."

**Socialists Force Cabinet's Hand.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, April 10 (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The question of the aims of the war is now in the forefront of public attention, and during the last week has been the subject of hot debate. Great pressure has been brought to bear on the Government by the Socialist parties with the object of inducing it to make plain a declaration of absence of any imperialistic or aggressive aims in the war. The issue of such a declaration is practically made the condition of Socialist support of further prosecution of the war.

There is a curious discrepancy between the violence of this agitation and the plain facts of the military situation. The immediate question for Russia certainly is not one of conquest or annexation, it is that of rapidly organizing all the forces of the new regime to resist the impending onset of a powerful enemy who already occupies a large area of Russian territory. When the Spring floods, which already have begun to subside, have passed, the Spring campaign will begin in all its intensity. That is the fact uppermost in the minds of all who take seriously into account the facts of the war.

The Socialist appeal to the German proletariat had no direct effect in undermining German military energy, and according to the opinion of such a competent observer as the Swedish Socialist Branting, it is hopeless to expect that the war will terminate by a German revolution on the Russian model. The

Continued on Page 2.

## ANXIETY OVER ARMY BILL

### Strong Opposition in House to Conscription Causes Misgivings.

### PRESIDENT SEES LEADERS

### Clark and Kitchin Unable to Assure Him Draft Provision Will Pass.

### 500,000 VOLUNTEERS ALSO

### Baker Plans to Recruit Regular Army and National Guard for the War Only.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 11.—In behalf of the Administration's Army Reorganization bill, with its conscription clause and other war measures, President Wilson visited the House end of the Capitol today and called into conference Speaker Clark and Representative Kitchin, the Democratic floor leader. That the President deemed it necessary to assume personal direction of the war program was shown by the length of the conference and the earnestness of Mr. Wilson's plea that there be no further delay in getting the legislative machinery in motion.

Mr. Kitchin assured the President that there would be little trouble about the passage of the $7,000,000,000 bond issue bill, which was reported to the House unanimously by the Ways and Means Committee just prior to the President's arrival. Neither Mr. Kitchin nor Speaker Clark, however, could assure the President of easy progress for the conscription measure. They told him that, although no canvass had been made, there was undoubtedly formidable opposition to the bill among House members.

President Wilson remained in Speaker Clark's office for an hour. Following his talk with the Speaker and the Democratic leader, Secretary McAdoo visited the Capitol and saw Messrs. Clark and Kitchin and Chairman Glass, of the Banking and Currency Committee.

It was said that Mr. McAdoo's mission primarily was to fortify the House leaders with facts concerning the plans of the Administration in handling the immense bond issue proposed in order that when the House began to debate the bond bill on Friday Administration supporters would be acquainted with the details. Secretary McAdoo is understood also to have urged expeditious consideration of other emergency legislation, including the Army bill, the several bills reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs and the appropriation bills now being prepared.

**Plan for 500,000 Volunteers.**

Irrespective of the Army bill, however, it was learned that the War Department virtually had decided on plans under which opportunity would be given for approximately 500,000 men to volunteer for service for the term of the war.

The net results of the new plans would be to make the total National Guard and regular force to be organized first, independently of the selective draft plan, approximately 724,000 men, making room for the absorption of a half million volunteers. No attempt to enlist men to accomplish this will be made, however, until Congress has acted and authority is granted to enlist such volunteers for the duration of the war only.

Careful reconsideration of the terms of the existing National Defense act is responsible for the contemplated change of the Administration's policy in regard to the mobilization of the National Guard for war. Officials now think the law grants the States the right to organize additional guard units up to the full limit of 800 men to a Congressional district.

If that view is sustained by army legal authorities, such additional regiments as any State may decide to form will be recognized by the Federal Government and be drafted into the Federal service when that action is taken with respect to units already organized.

The effect of this change would be to make it possible for the National Guard to have a full strength of 440,000 enlisted men in the first element of the wartime national army. The present policy of the War Department of drafting only those units now existing and such additional units as may be necessary to fill out divisional organization, or which have armories and other evidences of permanency, would produce about 330,000 men.

The department has decided, Secretary Baker told the House Military Committee during the day, to raise the regular army up to the full strength prescribed by the National Defense act, 287,000, immediately on the passage of the War Organization bill by Congress. This means that three additional increments, totaling approximately 75,000 men, would be required. Many new regiments would be formed by dividing existing regiments and filling each half up to full war regimental strength.

Previously it had been thought wise to add only the 1918 increment, conserving the capacity of the regular establishment as a training force. It has been determined, however, that three additional increments can be [illegible]

Continued on Page 2.

### *U-Boats Now Believed to Be in the Pacific Ocean; Wireless Warning Sent to Ships from San Francisco*

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—Warning that German submarines were believed to be operating in the Pacific were sent to all steamship Captains at sea late today by wireless by order of Lieut. Commander E. C. Woods of the Twelfth Naval District here. The warning read:

Information has this day been received that German submarines are operating in the Pacific. Please notify all ships under your control and ask that they spread the warning broadcast.

The locations of the submarines were not made public.

Reports of German raiders in the Pacific Ocean have come from various points in the last two months, but this is the first intimation that any U-boats were operating there.

## REPORT CARRANZA WILL EMBARGO OIL

### Washington Hears He Plans to Stop Exports Which Go to the British Navy.

### DRASTIC ACTION POSSIBLE

### Measure Would be Considered Unneutral—Carranza to Announce Policy.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Mexican Government is contemplating a prohibition against the exportation of certain articles "of first necessity," including petroleum, and if such action is taken, resulting as it would in cutting off the shipment of fuel oil from the Tampico and Tuxpam fields to England for the British Navy, it would be regarded as an unneutral act.

Authentic advices representing the Mexican Government as seriously considering such an embargo reached Washington today and aroused keen interest in official and diplomatic circles. Leading editorials in El Pueblo, the Government organ at Mexico City, it was asserted, and in El Excelsior, also published at the Mexican capital, indicated that action of this character is being planned by the Mexican authorities.

General Carranza in his peace note of Feb. 11 proposed that neutral countries forbid the exportation of supplies to the belligerent countries.

One authority asserted that should an attempt be made by the Mexican Government now to enforce an embargo the use of force, if it should become necessary, would probably be limited to safeguarding the supplies of oil and other necessaries from Mexico. The United States, it is understood, will use its good offices to induce Mexico not to take any action which would bring down upon her the condemnation of the civilized world.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, April 11.—President-elect Carranza is busy preparing a message which will be delivered to the Constitutional Congress at its opening session next week. The message deals with the domestic and international situation. A great deal of interest is manifested here about the part referring to the relations maintained by Mexico with foreign countries. It is understood Carranza will plainly define Mexico's attitude in the present American-German conflict.

Manuel Ugarte, an Argentine poet and ardent supporter of an alliance of the Latin countries of this continent, arrived here tonight. He was enthusiastically welcomed by the people and students.

## AMERICAN FLAG ALOFT IN CHARGE AT VIMY

### *Young Texan with the Canadian Troops First to Display It in World War.*

OTTAWA, April 11.—The Stars and Stripes went into battle for the first time in the world war, during the recent Entente storming of Vimy Ridge in France, according to an unofficial dispatch received here today from Canadian Army Headquarters in Europe.

"To a young Texan, who came to Ontario to enlist, and who is now lying wounded in the hospital," the dispatch reads, "belongs the honor of first carrying the American flag into battle in the European war, into which the United States has just entered as a belligerent. He went up to the assault at Thelus carrying the Stars and Stripes on his bayonet and fell thus."

## STOCKADE AT ELLIS ISLAND.

### To Be Built That Interned Germans May Have Exercise.

Collector Malone has ordered a stockade built at Ellis Island for the 1,170 German and Austrian war prisoners to exercise in. The fence will be eight feet high and made of two and a half inch mesh wire. This material, with wooden posts, was taken to the island yesterday afternoon.

The staff of mechanics employed by the Federal Government on the interned German ships was increased yesterday to 164 and divided as follows: Sixty-three on the ships moored at the foot of West 135th Street, [illegible] ty-six on those in South [illegible] and seventy-five on those at Staten [illegible] Collector [illegible] ment of [illegible] ships.

Continued on Page 2.

## HOOVER ACCEPTS FOOD BOARD POST

### Begins Wide Inquiry in Europe Before Coming to America to Start Work.

### URGES NATIONAL ECONOMY

### Allies Must Have First Call on Surplus, He Holds, Even if Neutrals Suffer.

LONDON, April 11.—Herbert C. Hoover, head of the American Commission for Relief in Belgium, has accepted the Chairmanship of the new food board in the United States. He decided to take the post, which the National Defense Council had offered him, after consultation with his colleagues on the relief commission.

Mr. Hoover expects to leave soon for America. Meanwhile he has begun a wide inquiry in France, England, and Italy regarding the existing food situation, having the co-operation of the various governments in this work. The inquiry includes examination of the prospects of the coming harvests, import necessities, methods of food regulation and control now in operation in the allied countries, and the results achieved through these methods.

After accepting the Chairmanship of the Food Board, Mr. Hoover made the following statement, outlining his plans:

"I will at present continue as Chairman of the Belgian Relief Commission, but will return to the United States shortly. The Dutch have taken over control of relief inside Belgium and Northern France and opened relations with the German Government, the activities of the Belgian Relief Commission now being confined to financing the purchase and delivery of supplies at the Belgian frontier. My very able and long experienced colleagues, Messrs Honnold, Foland, Brown, Grey, and Kellogg, are entirely able, any one of them, to carry on the direction of the relief work. I shall, however, give them such assistance on the financial side as may be necessary.

**Wide Inquiry in Europe.**

"Beginning today I am initiating a wide inquiry in France, England, and Italy, in co-operation with Government departments, into the existing food situation, the prospects of the coming harvest, import necessities, and the methods of regulating food control as at present in operation, and their working results in allied countries. One important feature of this inquiry will be the methods used to control prices and for the elimination of speculation, for Europe has been a vast experimental laboratory in this particular.

"The staff of the Relief Commission which recently evacuated Belgium have volunteered to undertake the details of this investigation. They already have arrived in England and France for the work, which starts immediately, and by virtue of the complete data in the hands of the various governments it should require but a short time for the correlation of all essential matters.

"The foremost duty of America toward her allies in this war is to see that they are supplied with food. France, England, and Italy, in ordinary times, depended largely on Russia, Rumania, and Bulgaria for a large portion of their breadstuffs. With the isolation of these areas they were thrown wholly upon the Western Hemisphere. The bumper Western harvest of 1915 was able to carry the load without a strain, but the more normal, or, in places, short harvest of 1916, coupled with the fact that our allies are today giving whole and able-bodied manhood to arms and the manufacture of munitions, has brought the whole allied world face to face with a shortage of breadstuffs.

"Their women are in the fields, but production in their territories is bound to be much below normal. If they are to continue to fight, a much larger burden of the food supply must rest upon America. From the necessities of the case we can put but few soldiers in the field, but every spadeful of earth turned by our farmers, every seed we plant, every ounce of waste we eliminate, is just as much a contribution to the joint cause as that of a man in the trenches.

**Production Must Increase.**

"We must increase our production by every device of our able farming community, with the stimulating advice and guidance our agricultural institutions can invent, but beyond this we must stop waste in every scrap of foodstuff. We must even be prepared to deprive ourselves, if necessary, in order that our

Continued on Page 2.

## BALFOUR HEADS THE MISSION

### Admiral de Chair and Gen. Bridges Coming With Foreign Minister.

### VIVIANI ALSO COMING

### Former Premier at Head of French Delegation—Envoys May Represent Other Allies.

### TO AGREE ON WAR POLICY

### Concerted Action the Chief Aim of Conference—Soundings on Peace Terms Likely.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Arthur J. Balfour, British Foreign Minister, is coming to the United States soon as the head of a commission in the interest of a better understanding of the intentions of the United States and Great Britain in conducting the war. Secretary Lansing confirmed an unofficial report from London to-day to that effect.

Mr. Balfour is to be accompanied by Admiral De Chair, of the British navy; General Bridges, of the army, and the Governor of the Bank of England, and they will be attended by a numerous retinue.

This is as far as the announcement made by the State Department goes, but it was learned authoritatively that a French commission, composed of official and officers equally as distinguished as the British representatives, also would be in Washington about the same time. This commission will be headed by M. Viviani, at present Minister of Justice in the French Cabinet, and formerly Premier.

It is not known definitely whether any of the other allied powers will send commissioners to Washington, but it is assumed that owing to the difficulties of passage and the probable delay, the interests of these Governments will be confided to their resident Ambassadors.

**Forecasts a War Council.**

The announcement of the coming of the two commissions foreshadows a great international war council to be held in Washington in a few weeks.

The selection of Mr. Balfour for this important mission is supposed to be extremely pleasing to the United States, as it is conceded that no man of greater experience could have been chosen for the work. Mr. Balfour has been Prime Minister of England, leader of the House of Commons, First Lord of the Treasury, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Minister for Foreign Affairs, his present post. He was at the head of the Admiralty in the coalition Cabinet formed during the war and since the Ministerial revolution engineered by Prime Minister Lloyd George has been in charge of the conduct of foreign relations.

Mr. Balfour will be able to give President Wilson a complete expression of the wishes of the British Government with regard to what it desires the United States to do in the work of bringing the war against the German Government to a successful conclusion. It is taken for granted here that Mr. Balfour will have ready a number of suggestions for co-operation between the two nations, and possibly for formulating a program of action to be carried out by all the Allies.

Nobody knows better than Mr. Balfour the sensitiveness of this country concerning foreign alliances, and it is not expected that he will make any proposal which in any way will embarrass the Government. At the same time is it believed that the best assurance of a complete and cordial understanding lies in the fullest and freest exchanges of views. It is gathered that a very strong and vigorous element in the Cabinet favors the closest relationship with Great Britain and the other Allies short of an actual formal alliance, the arrangement to terminate with the ending of the war.

Mr. Balfour's visit will mark the beginning of what may be a new departure of the American Government in the field of international politics. It is looked forward to with keener interest on that account by those in Washington who are concerned in the conduct of foreign affairs. When the suggestion was first advanced for a conference between representatives of the United States and Great Britain, this Government indicated that it preferred to have the Commissioners meet in Washington.

It is understood that when the suggestion was first made of a conference with representatives of the United States Government it contemplated the appointment of a commission by each of the nations concerned. Nothing was made known today to show whether the commission idea was adhered to. For the present there is little likelihood that the President will designate special Commissioners. THE TIMES correspondent has obtained the understanding that the Government will deal with the allied nations separately. But this understanding applies only to the present. There is no means now of forecasting what the participation of the United States in the war will bring forth.

It would be a mistake to interpret any taken no step to bring it into closer arrangements with the Allies for the purpose of defeating the German autocracy in several directions the Administration has not been idle, but consideration for cautious officials make it necessary to suppress details. None but the steps taken, it should be understood, is of a

thing said in this dispatch as meaning that the United States Government had political nature. All of them are purely military or economic, and are such as would commend themselves to the good sense, even of those who have a rooted objection to anything approaching an alliance between the United States and any European power.

A suggestion heard here that Mr. Balfour is coming to the United States to urge the United States to enter into an agreement not to make a separate peace with any of the enemies of the Entente is pure guesswork. The position understood to be held by the Administration with respect to the separate question was explained in a Washington dispatch printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES Tuesday.

Of the British officials who will accompany Mr. Balfour, Rear Admiral Dudley Rawson Stratford de Chair was Assistant Controller of the Navy from 1910 to 1912 and Naval Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty from 1912 to 1914. He has since been Admiral of the Training Service. He was born in Canada in 1864 and served at Washington in 1902 as Naval Attaché. General George Tom Molesworth Bridges served with distinction in the South African war. He has been five times mentioned in dispatches in the present war. He has been head of the Military Commission with the Belgian Army.

**To Discuss Big Loan.**

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—One of the first questions to be taken up when Mr. Balfour and the British Commission arrive here will be the distribution of the $3,000,000,000 loan to the Allies for which President Wilson has asked Congress to provide. Great Britain has been rendering financial aid on the most extensive scale to several of her allies, and possibly when relieved of the necessity of continuing such allowances she may be able to get along with much less assistance from America than she would otherwise require. On the other hand, the countries whose exchange has suffered so heavily such as Russia and Italy, might find welcome relief from the financial strain by an allotment of American funds, which would have a reassuring effect upon the standing of those countries in the world's markets.

The greatest problem before the conference is said to be the maintenance of the flow of American munitions and food supplies to Europe. This will be sought first by naval co-operation to fight the German submarine; second, by construction of a huge fleet of wooden merchantmen to negative its destructiveness, and, third, by ways and means to increase American manufacture and the Allies' ability to pay for the products.

Naval co-operation is understood to contemplate the policing of all North and South Atlantic waters by the American navy, allowing the return of the British and French vessels engaged in that work, and the safeguarding by American ships of at least part of the sea lane to Europe. Whether the latter will necessitate the actual sending of American war craft to the other side has not been announced, but if it does, arrangements already have been made to offer the port of Brest in France as an American naval base.

The military participation of the United States also probably will be discussed in broad terms, although it is realized on all sides that this country will not attempt to send an army to Europe now rivalling in size the military situation of this country is well understood by officials abroad. There is, however, an intense desire on the part of the general public in the Entente countries to see a small division of American troops at the front.

The complete reversal of American relations to the Entente Powers through the abandonment of neutrality in favor of war will necessitate an entire readjustment of this country's diplomatic situation. The allied policies of blockade, mails censorship, blacklist, and rationing of Holland and Scandinavia, originally necessitated by the exigencies of war and bitterly protested throughout by this country as a neutral, must now be considered by the United States from an entirely new angle. While it is obvious that none of the restrictions built up by the Allies will be abandoned it is equally unlikely that hereafter this country will go in actually co-operating with them.

The United States is said, therefore, to find itself in a dilemma between the policies of the Allies, the exigencies of the war and its own views of international law. The allied Governments are understood to appreciate this situation and to be anxious not to make it more difficult. As a result it is probable that the Inter-Departmental Board of the Departments of State, Treasury and Justice, will recommend to Congress laws which will re-state American policy without crippling the huge machinery already set up by the Allies for bringing Germany to terms.

The situation of the few remaining neutrals is expected also to call for the deepest consideration at the conferences, and it is the hope here that several other nations will definitely range themselves with the Allies.

Neither side, it is understood, will miss the opportunity of sounding out the other as to the eventual peace terms and the reconstruction of the world. It is appreciated abroad that this country is not in perfect sympathy with some of the peace terms of the Entente, and that it does not look to as complete a crushing of Germany as some of the Entente countries demand. For that reason the European delegates will be eager to sound our officials here as far as possible in order to see to what extent they can count on complete American support.

## BILL TO COMMANDEER VESSELS IS REPORTED

### Gives President Wide Power Over Shipping of All Kinds in Wartime.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Six bills relating to naval preparations, urged by the Administration following the declaration of a state of war with Germany, were reported today by the House Committee on Naval Affairs. One measure provides that the President in time of war or national emergency may commandeer "ships, boats, and other water craft for the use of the Government." The bill is sufficiently broad to include everything from a tug or sailboat to an ocean greyhound.

## PETROGRAD ARMY FOR WAR TO END

Continued from Page 1.

Germans will fight on and all efforts must be made to cope with them.

The agitation of the Socialists in the circumstances certainly is in its extreme forms utopian, but it includes various elements from reckless pacifism to practical idealism. Party fanaticism has poured oil on the flame and there are certainly some writers and speakers who hoped to provoke on this question an irrevocable split between the Government and the Workmen's Council. The agitation among the workmen sometimes took amusing forms. In one case I know a meeting of workmen voted against annexation, apparently under the impression that annexation was not an idea, but a far away innocent country covered by Russian capitalists.

It must be remembered that up till now the masses of the Russian people only had the vaguest notion of the real aims of the war. The discussion of the diplomatists, the commonplaces of the war to the publicists, never percolated down to their intelligence. Their opposition to German aggression was purely instinctive.

The definite and reasonable element in the Socialist argument is that if Russia and her allies disclaim all aggressive aims, the whole character of the war will be purified and those sections of public opinion in Germany who are opposed to aggression will be strengthened and an early and reasonable peace will become a real possibility. An interview in which M. Milukoff expressed as his personal view the desirability of the disintegration of Austria and Russian annexation of Constantinople heightened the Socialist suspicion and fanned the flame of agitation. The position became too serious and the Government was compelled to make a statement which puts the situation in its true proportions. It rightly lays the main emphasis on the impending danger of German aggression and the necessity of effective resistance. It reaffirms loyalty to the Allies and at the same time disclaims any intention of seizing alien territory or subjugating other peoples.

**Capital Greets Breshkovskaya.**

LONDON, Thursday, April 12.—Telegraphing from Petrograd, Reuter's correspondent says:

"Mme. Catherine Breshkovskaya, 'grandmother of the Russian revolution,' arrived here today. She was welcomed by enormous enthusiastic crowds."

Mme. Breshkovskaya was released recently from Siberia, after having spent forty-four of her seventy-three years as a convict, prisoner, and exile in Northern Asia.

## RUSSIA OPEN TO JEWS.

### Consuls in This Country So Informed by Embassy at Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—All doubt that may have existed as to the right of American Jews, either native or naturalized, freely to visit Russia was removed today by the receipt at the Russian Embassy of notification from the Petrograd Foreign Office of the exact terms of the decree emancipating the Jews of Russia from all of the onerous restrictions under which they have lived for so long. The embassy at once telegraphed all the Russian Consular officers in the United States, for their guidance in the visèing of passports of persons intending to visit Russia, the following statement and instruction:

"A decree has been issued by the Provisional Government on April 2, abrogating all restrictions of the present Russian law in the rights of Russian citizens by reason of religion, rite, or nationality. Section 9 of this decree extends its action to similar restrictions applying to aliens, other than those of countries at war with Russia.

"Thus, all the present restrictions pertaining to the entrance into Russia of Jews of foreign nationality are abolished, and their entrance will be governed by the same stipulations which apply to all other aliens."

## BANKERS WELCOME PLAN FOR WAR LOAN

### Predict Absorption of $5,000,000,000 in Bonds if Offered in Several Installments.

### CALLED RICH MEN'S LOAN

### Exemption from Income Tax Will Appeal to Wealthy—Interest Too Low to Affect Savings Banks.

The war financing bill, to authorize a total issue of $5,000,000,000 of bonds and $2,000,000,000 of Treasury certificates, met with instant approval throughout the financial district. The latitude allowed the Secretary of the Treasury in the matter of paying interest up to 3½ per cent. and in fixing terms for redemption was regarded as being well conceived to meet conditions as they develop. At the same time, the conviction that Mr. McAdoo had no intention of trying to sell at an early date anything like the total amount of bonds authorized spread until it was reflected in a better tone in the stock market.

Men who are regarded as experts in the municipal and Government bond field differ as to the total amount of 3½ per cent. bonds which can be placed with investors, but they are almost a unit in saying that the initial offering should not exceed $2,000,000,000, and the majority think that half that amount would be the ideal issue to put out at once. Bankers pointed out that there was no way of telling in advance what total the country would absorb, but generally they thought that $2,000,000,000 represented the outside sum that could be sold in the first few months.

**Expect Funds to be Deposited.**

It is assumed in banking circles that the Secretary of the Treasury, in putting out the loan, will make such arrangements as will avoid any disturbance to the money market. With this in view, many bankers are of the opinion that the payments should be made in installments. Moreover, it is taken for granted that the proceeds of the sale of the bonds will not be locked up in the Treasury or deposited exclusively with the Federal Reserve Banks, but will be kept on deposit with banks throughout the country.

In regard to the redemption of the bonds in advance of the due date, it was pointed out that the Government would not be obliged to make such redemptions above par even if the bonds commanded a premium. This eventuality could be guarded against, it was pointed out, by inserting a clause in the bond making it callable at par.

Inquiry among the heads of savings banks disclosed practically a unanimity of opinion that the bond issue would have little effect on this business for the reason that savings bank depositors, as a class, have little knowledge of and slight interest in investment opportunities. Patriotism, a desire to aid the Government in time of stress, would bring out some small investors, it was agreed, even though a purchase of perhaps a single bond would entail the sacrifice of six months' interest where the funds were obtained by withdrawal from a savings bank deposit. It was pointed out, however, that the bonds would prove an investment for the capitalist rather than for the man who has money for various reasons; among them these:

The bonds will have a fluctuating value, so that an investor, forced by circumstances suddenly to liquidate his finances, might have to dispose of a bond at a loss.

Few depositors in savings banks have safe deposit boxes or other means of safeguarding a bond.

The bonds are not subject to income taxation, so that possession of them would enable a man of wealth to escape the surtax put on large incomes by exactly the amount of his bond holdings. In addition, the law does not require that they be listed in the income tax statement, so that the additional inducement of concealing certain of his assets is offered to the man of wealth who makes a bond purchase.

The risk of loss which small investors would run appealed to most of the bankers as a prime reason against investment by relatively poor persons. A. P. W. Kinnan, President of the Union Dime Savings Bank, said:

"The inability of the savings bank depositor to care for a security should be a prime consideration in persuading him to keep out of the bond market.

"I don't think the rate of interest offered would make much difference in inducing savings bank depositors to invest, even if the rate were fixed at 4 per cent. Though we give only 3½ per cent., we were second last year in point of increased business among fourteen banks giving 4 per cent. and fourteen giving 3½. There will be some patriotic withdrawals, of course, but they will not be sufficient to make much of an impression on our business. I expect gains this year, though the percentage may not be as high as last year's."

James Quinlan, President of the Greenwich Savings Bank, was another who thought safety should be the first consideration. He said his bank was ready to act as fiscal agent for the Government, give advice to depositors, and provide with bonds those desiring them. He said he didn't believe there would be a demand for bonds among his customers, because withdrawal of savings funds with which to buy bonds would entail loss of interest since Jan. 1, and few depositors, in his opinion, had other funds available for investment.

**Called Rich Men's Bonds.**

Lawyers familiar with such matters were of the opinion that the conditions of issue and redemption of the Government war bonds, as provided in the bill, were not such as to attract investments from men of small means. They were termed rich men's bonds, because the bonds would be exempt from the income tax and the amount invested in them need not be reported, which would have a tendency to attract investment from men of wealth.

In this connection the question came up whether the provision for the retirement of the bonds might result at some future time in the accumulation of a large amount of idle money in the hands of the Government. The bill provides that as the Allies make payments on the $3,000,000,000 loan the money shall be used for the redemption of bonds of the United States issued under the act at not more than par, or in the event that holders will not sell at par for the purchase of other outstanding United States obligations.

"I do not think we need have any apprehension," said Henry M. Earle of Hornblower, Miller, Porter & Earle, "that this provision will result in a large amount of money coming into the Treasury and lying idle, because the bonds will not be offered for redemption. I think our men of wealth, who will be the main purchasers of these bonds, and chiefly for patriotic reasons, will be glad to part with them as soon as the opportunity is offered.

"The income tax exemptions are not strong enough to create a counteracting inducement to hold them. The total issue of bonds is so great that even if some preferred to hold their bonds there is no reasonable doubt that enough would be offered for sale to cover any payments the Allies might make.

"I call these bonds rich men's bonds, because the rate of interest is too low for the poor man to afford to buy them. He cannot afford to invest at 3½ per cent. when he can get 4 at the savings banks."

## MAPS ON PRISONERS CAUGHT IN SPY CHASE

### Suspects Taken in Maryland, Kansas City and Elsewhere Alleged to Have Charts.

CHESAPEAKE CITY, Md., April 11.—A man who said he was George O. Krimmel, 1,026 Winter Street, Philadelphia, was arrested today by Department of Justice agents from Baltimore.

The prisoner arrived here three days ago in an automobile, and it is said photographs of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal locks and incriminating papers were found on him. He also had newspaper clippings of the Eddystone disaster. He was taken to Elkton, in Cecil County, under a strong guard and lodged in the jail there incommunicado.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 11.—Plots which had for their object the destruction of the Hercules powder plant at National City, south of here, and the Lower California Chemical Company at Chula Vista, near National City, were frustrated by Secret Service agents, it became known today. Arrests by Government agents of several suspected persons are expected within forty-eight hours.

BOSTON, April 11.—The arrest of Charles Lang of New Bedford, a German, as an alien enemy, was announced by United States Marshal John J. Mitchell today. He is charged with having declared that he had made plans of a munition plant at Lowell, with bridges and approaches, and had placed dynamite for their destruction at certain points. When arrested Lang denied the statements attributed to him, but he was ordered held in bonds of $10,000.

KANSAS CITY, April 11.—Federal authorities today arrested a man who said his name was Antone Haverkamp, on charges that he had drawings of the Gulf coast line of Alabama, and of Texas, Chicago and St. Louis. One of the maps is alleged to show the depth of water in various Gulf ports. He also carried, according to the complaint filed with Federal Judge Van Valkenburgh, parts of a time bomb. The prisoner said he was a native of Germany who had come to the United States in 1884 and had taken out first naturalization papers.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 11.—The authorities are looking today for a man who, it is alleged, eluded the guard about the plant of the American Tube and Stamping Company here late last night and placed an inflammable bomb in a storehouse. The bomb set fire to the building, which was destroyed. The loss was not heavy.

## FIND MAN WITH PLIERS NEAR THE W. U. CABLES

### He Says He Got Into Sub-Cellar by Mistake for Subway — Other Arrests Made.

The man arrested by Federal agents on Tuesday night under the name of "Frank Miller" was said yesterday to be a German newspaper reporter, but no details of the charge against him were made public.

A man who gave his name as Morris Lifschitz of Mills Hotel No. 1 was found yesterday morning in the sub-cellar of the Western Union Telegraph Company's building at 15 Dey Street, where the engine and cable rooms are located. The police say they found a large pair of shears, wire pliers, and small pieces of metal on him. He said he got into the cellar by mistaking it for a subway entrance. He was taken to Police Headquarters.

On Monday night an unauthorized person was found in a room on an upper floor of the Custom House. The offices of the Secret Service and of the Radio Inspection Service are in this building. The name of the man and the disposition made of him were withheld.

Emil Reiners, 38 years old, a German subject, of 412 East 148th Street, the Bronx, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Agent McGee of the Department of Justice, charged with having violation of the Sullivan law, a loaded revolver and blackjack in a trunk. He pleaded not guilty before Magistrate Curran in the Morrisania Court, and was held in $5,000 bail for trial. Reiners said he was manager of the restaurant of the Richmond Hotel, 70 West Forty-sixth Street, and was a witness for the prosecution at the trial of Sander and Wunnenberg, convicted spies. Since the trial he has been under surveillance. Reiners testified he obtained the weapons from an Albany Police Captain some years ago.

Dr. Herbert Kienzle, the clock manufacturer, who was indicted with Lieutenant Robert Fay for engaging in an alleged plot to destroy munition-carrying steamers, promised, when located on Sunday at Stockbridge, Mass., to come here for internment. He visited the Federal Building yesterday, but Assistant United States District Attorney John C. Knox being busy at the time, he was told to call later. Dr. Kienzle, who, with Max Breitung, was granted a separate trial, obtained his liberty by giving large bail.

In Jersey City the police arrested as an alien suspect a man who gave his name as Emil Willamn of 188 Third Street, that city. He denied he had ever been implicated in any plot against the United States. He said he had been in the country four years, and had taken out his first papers.

Seven German, thirty-six Austrian, and eleven Hungarian employes were dropped by the Public Service Company of Newark in accordance with the President's warning against aliens in properties of military importance. Several who have been in the company's service for many years received a leave of absence.

**Admits Disabling Austrian Ship.**

NORFOLK, April 11.—Captain Kehrer of the Austrian steamer Budapest, seized by United States authorities at Newport News Monday, admitted today to Government officials that he wrecked the engines and machinery of his vessel on instructions from a source he refused to disclose. He received his orders Jan. 31 and carried them out immediately. Captain Kehrer, his crew, and the men from the German steamer Arcadia are being held by immigration officers.

**$100,000 for French War Orphans.**

The American Society for the Relief of French War Orphans cabled $100,000 to Paris yesterday for immediate aid to orphans in the sections of Northern France which have been recovered from the Germans.

## BIG WAR LOAN BILL READY FOR DEBATE

### Measure Carrying $7,000,000,000 Unanimously Reported to House by Committee.

### PASSAGE EXPECTED FRIDAY

### Important Amendments to be Offered on Floor—Two Weeks to Prepare Taxation Bill.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The $7,000,000,000 war loan bill, authorizing the sale of $5,000,000,000 of long-term bonds of the United States, and $2,000,000,000 additional of one-year certificates of indebtedness, was reported to the House today by the Ways and Means Committee. There was no dissenting vote in committee, although several Republicans reserved the right to offer amendments on the floor. The failure of such amendments, it was said, would not cause any member of the committee to vote against the bill, which was considered without partisanship.

Chairman Kitchin of the Ways and Means Committee said the bill would be considered Friday and passed by the House before adjournment that day. No special rule will be required to expedite passage.

At its meeting today the committee made no change in the bill as practically agreed upon yesterday afternoon. The vote was viva voce, and the committee session was brief. The text of the bill, exceeding in its scope any financial measure ever before brought before the Congress, was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning.

It is expected that among the amendments to be offered on the floor will be one defining more specifically what securities the President shall acquire from foreign governments. The Administration measure, as reported, does not restrict the President and the Secretary of the Treasury in any degree, and the $3,000,000,000 loan, when paid, the money made available "to purchase from foreign governments at par their obligations."

**Plan to Limit Life of Bonds.**

Another amendment which probably will be proposed would limit the life of the bonds to thirty years. Under the bill as drawn the Secretary of the Treasury is given absolute power to determine the denominations and maturity of the bonds issued, and only the interest rate, 3½ per cent., is definitely fixed.

An amendment by Representative Longworth of Ohio to exempt estates from inheritance taxes under the measure, is expected to develop much debate. Secretary McAdoo is opposed to it, and in a conference with Mr. Kitchin, Representative Glass and other Democratic leaders, expressed the hope that it would be defeated.

Other proposals expected to be offered include one by Representative Hill of Connecticut to raise the interest rate on both the bond and certificate issues from 3½ per cent., as the bill now proposes, to 4 per cent.

Indications, however, are that this epochal measure will go through the House without change.

"The committee deems it advisable," says the report filed by Chairman Kitchin, "to authorize the $5,000,000,000 bond issue at this time in order to enable our Government to extend liberal credits and in order to provide immediate ample funds to meet such expenditures as are authorized for the national security and defense."

Chairman Kitchin said that taxation legislation would be taken up by the committee as soon as the bond issue was out of the way. It is not expected that the general tax bill will be ready for two weeks.

In evolving the taxation plan the Administration leaders realize that they face a serious problem. Not only will much trouble be experienced in getting Republicans and Democrats together, but each side is possessed of many different ideas that will be difficult to reconcile.

The first big question is what amount of revenue shall be raised by immediate taxation. The generally accepted plan has been to divide equally the cost of the first year of the war, roughly estimated at from $3,750,000,000 to $5,000,000,000 between bonds and taxes, but the President has expressed himself as desirous of placing as much of the burden on the present generation as possible, and some members of Congress are advocating the raising of 75 per cent. of the first year needs by taxation.

**Will Avoid Class Taxation.**

Administration and Congressional leaders generally are determined that the tax shall not be of a class character, regardless of the amount. History, they say, shall not designate this as either a poor or a rich man's war.

House financial authorities are carefully considering proposals to raise new revenue on increased income and stamp taxes and taxes of excess profits, inheritances, distilled liquors, and beers, cigars and tobacco, amusement places, the postal service, soft drinks and newspapers, billboard and other advertising. A list of suggestions submitted to the last Congress by Secretary McAdoo for taxes on motor combustible engines, oleomargarine, refined sugar, fermented liquor, candy, glucose, talking machines and their records, copper, pig iron and petroleum, distilled spirits and denatured alcohol also is again receiving close scrutiny.

Liquors and beers probably will be taxed millions of dollars, and soda fountains and other soft drink dispensaries, including the "near beer" parlors, are virtually certain to be assessed. Members of the committee are considering taxing places of amusement, including moving-picture theatres, on the number of tickets sold.

Probably the most far-reaching proposal yet suggested is that the postal charges be raised. It has been proposed that the present one-cent rate for drop and circular letters be raised to one and a half or two cents and the regular two-cent rate to three. No tax suggested, it is argued in favor of this proposal, would reach so many persons and be objected to by so few.

In connection with this postal plan is another to tax newspapers and periodicals in proportion to the amount of advertising they carry.

Suggestion that cold storage foods be taxed heavily also is receiving much discussion. It is argued that this would serve to bring in revenue and at the same time discourage the operation of food speculators.

**McAdoo Thanks Idaho.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 11.—In reply to a message from Governor Alexander of Idaho, informing him that the State pledged all its resources to the Federal Government and subscribed $100,000 to the forthcoming bond issue, Secretary McAdoo today telegraphed:

"The pledge by Idaho of her entire resources to the National Government for carrying on the war and the patriotic purpose of the State to subscribe $100,000 to the proposed bond issue are gratifying manifestations of the loyalty and splendid spirit that is moving America. I am sorry it will not be possible to consider the subscription until the bond issue has been authorized by Congress and the terms of the issue announced, of which I shall give you due notice. I hope you will repeat the offer of the State to subscribe at that time."

Dependable Multigraph Letters
25 Multigraphs Largest capacity in city. Rush work specialty.
Telephone 1332 Cortlandt
WILLIAM GRAY

CIGAR
Marie Antoinette
TRY ONE
Sold Wherever Quality Is in Demand
10¢ and UP

## HOOVER ACCEPTS FOOD BOARD POST

Continued from Page 1.

allies may be supported. They have eliminated waste and are depriving themselves today, and it is not less our duty than theirs.

"If America will only eliminate waste and extravagance in food, it will go far to help the whole problem. Now that we are in the serious and terrible conflict, the very existence of our national ideas of waste and extravagance in public places and among certain classes in America is a public scandal. Beyond public places 85 per cent. of the American food is consumed in the household. The women of America thus really control America's food consumption.

"Among our allies the women are working as hard as the men. There is no body of women in the world so capable of rising to an emergency as American women. Nor is there any problem so peculiarly capable of solution by them as the elimination of waste and extravagance. Much can be done by the substitution of the more abundant commodities for those that our allies need most. For instance, every person in America who eats corn bread instead of wheat bread helps in the present wheat shortage, for the English people have never learned how, and have not the equipment to make corn bread, because they do not bake in the household at all, and corn bread cannot be served from the baker.

"It is obvious that our allies must have first call on our food surplus. If we are to divert our man and woman power to furnish foodstuffs to neutrals, they must be compelled to give some equivalent service to our allies. They can furnish shipping or commodities or manufactures which our allies need in return for food from us.

"Moreover, in this war against Germany we should allow no products of our labor or soil to go to any country or any peoples who assist Germany directly or indirectly. The supply of American corn to States bordering on Germany, which is converted into meal for German use, is depriving our allies of just that much food and benefiting our enemies.

"The war probably will last another year, and from the present outlook of the world's food supply we shall have all we can do, by the utmost elimination of waste and the utmost stimulation of production, to carry our allies through with their full fighting stamina.

"Nor can we allow speculation or profiteering to burden our own people with high prices. We must devise and enforce methods to reduce and maintain more reasonable prices, both for our own people and the Allies.

"All these are problems which the capacity and high ideals of self-sacrifice of the American people can solve smoothly and efficiently. Legislation and compulsory regulations can accomplish far less than the voluntary self-denial and devotion of our people."

## PRESIDENT DISCUSSES THE FOOD PROBLEM

### Summons Chairman Lever for a Conference—Labor Scarcity Now Perplexes Nation's Farmers.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The importance which the Administration attaches to the food supply problem again was emphasized today when President Wilson sent for Representative Asbury F. Lever, Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, and discussed with him the question of increasing food production in the United States for the benefit both of this country and the Allies. Mr. Lever said after leaving the White House that he had gone over the whole problem with the President, but that their conclusions would not result in the immediate introduction of new legislation.

Mr. Lever divided the problem facing the Government into three phases—increased production, improved methods of distribution for service to the army and navy of the United States, the Allies and the American civilian population, and the agricultural labor question. He said that he was a firm believer in the necessity of vesting the whole reorganization of the food supply system in the hands of one man who would have powers closely approaching those of a Food Dictator. It is generally felt here that an agency capable of assuming such control, if it proves advisable, has already been created in the Food Committee appointed by the Council of National Defense, with Herbert Hoover as its Chairman.

Mr. Lever said today that he regarded the labor question as by far the most difficult and important for the Government to meet. He said that there would be no trouble about getting enough tillable land to cultivate, and although the United States had hitherto imported much seed from Germany, there would be no dangerous shortage of seed. Both members of Congress and officials of the executive departments, however, are giving much thought to the problem of supplying the country's farmers with the labor which they will need to develop agricultural resources to the fullest extent. There is not only no available surplus of farm labor, but there is an admitted shortage under present conditions.

Although "agricultural conscription" is as yet in a purely speculative stage, Dean Kinley of the College of Economics of the University of Illinois called on Howard E. Coffin of the Council of National Defense today to submit "the Illinois University plan" for an agricultural army to prevent slackening of food production during the war. It would call for the enrollment of men above military age, boys under the military age, who are able to do farm work, and others who are exempt from military service. It is probable that the plan will be put before Congress in the form of a bill.

### ALLIES NEED FOOD MOST.

### So Says Charles H. Sabin, Just Back from Europe.

Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, who arrived here yesterday from France, said that the French soldiers were war worn on the western front and at Verdun, but their spirits were undaunted. They are confident they have the enemy "on the run" and that victory will come before the end of the year.

With regard to the entry of the United States into the war, Mr. Sabin said that what the Allies needed most was food and supplies. They have plenty of men to do the fighting. He believed the presence of an American division in the field would have a great moral effect throughout Europe.

"America should concentrate now on preparedness," Mr. Sabin continued, "so that we would have an army ready to send over by the end of the year in case the war went over into 1918."

Etienne Grosclaude arrived here from Paris on behalf of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs on a mission to bring the United States and France closer together economically after the war.

Luke Radovich, an American citizen of Austrian birth, who returned yesterday from Europe, had an unpleasant experience in Austria, where he had gone to sell some property left him by a relative. In spite of his American passport he was arrested and detained for ten months in a military camp while his papers and claims were investigated by the military authorities.

Roger C. Tredwell, United States Consul in Rome, arrived in New York, accompanied by the widow and children of the late Colonel Elbin Herberg, United States military attaché in Rome, who was killed when his horse fell upon him.

## BUTTER AND EGG MEN BAR DEALS IN FUTURES

### New York and Chicago Exchanges Take Steps to Prevent "Cornering" the Market.

The New York Butter and Egg Exchange ordered the discontinuance yesterday of all future sales in the trading of its members. This course was decided at a meeting held at 105 Hudson Street by the Board of Governors in order to prevent the inflation of prices by speculation. Members of the Exchange said the action was taken solely for patriotic motives, to protect the people against high prices in the greater food scarcity to come through this country's participation in the war. The ruling means that dealers and consumers of butter and eggs, instead of buying heavily for future needs or to corner the market, must fill their needs from day to day. Thus the available supply could not be controlled by a few men, it was explained.

The New York Mercantile Exchange, which also handles butter and eggs, has long had a limit of fifteen days on butter sales and thirty days on egg sales. This is held to be a bar against cornering the market. Officials of this Exchange said last night that they saw no necessity of further limitation.

Officials of the New York Produce Exchange, which handles mostly grain, said they knew of no movement to prohibit future sales on the Exchange. The members are paying serious attention to the reports that the Government may take control of the food situation.

CHICAGO, April 11.—Speculation in butter and eggs on the Chicago Butter and Egg Board was abolished "as a patriotic duty," by unanimous vote today of the Directors. This was accomplished by abolishing all rules covering deals in these products for future delivery. Dealers desiring to assure stocks for future delivery may deal directly with shippers as individuals, but the action of the board, will, it is said, practically eliminate speculation. President Davis of the board said:

"The vote of the Directors' meeting was one of patriotism, and it outweighed the hardship which the rule will work on most of us. We did not care, however to leave the public in this crisis with any chance to cry 'Manipulation,' when referring to the manner in which we deal. So far as the board is concerned speculation is at an end. Eggs and butter will be bought and sold over the counter."

Mr. Davis said that while the rule was not binding on what traders might do through channels outside the board, the sentiment was against any methods which might disturb the law of supply and demand as expressed in prices.

### WARNS OF HOARDING FOOD.

### Unpatriotic to Stock Up Against Shortage, Says Hartigan.

Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures, said yesterday that the seriousness of the food situation called for prompt action by the Federal Government.

"Most jobbers in foodstuffs have only a sixty days' supply of canned stocks on hand," he said. "The demand upon them by retailers is unprecedented. It is apparent that consumers in good circumstances are stocking up against future shortage. The consumer is apt to grow panicky unless the firm hand of the Federal Government takes hold without much further delay. e have the lessons of Europe to guide us.

"Buying by consumers in quantities is unpatriotic, and will work immeasurable injury to those least able to pay high prices.

"Prices of all foodstuffs at wholesale and retail in this city have advanced since the war declaration. Meats have gone up to 2 cents a pound, eggs 5 to 8 cents a dozen, butter 2 to 4 cents a pound, potatoes 2 cents a pound, and yellow onions 3 cents a pound. Cereals have also advanced.

"It is said in the trade that capital is being furnished to interfered food merchants by those outside of the trade to gamble in foodstocks. Such conduct should be made a crime."

### GARDENS ON FACTORY LAND.

### A. G. Payne, Jr., Starts Move to Increase Supply of Food.

A. G. Payne, Jr., President of the New York and Pennsylvania Company, 200 Fifth Avenue, has started a movement to bring untilled lands near large factories throughout the country under cultivation this year. His company is arranging to plant several hundred acres in potatoes to be cultivated by the employes in their leisure hours, during which time they will be paid additional wages by the company.

The plan has been submitted to the presidents of a number of companies, who have adopted it. Mr. Payne is devoting considerable time to explaining it among his acquaintances, and said yesterday that he had found them ready to co-operate. He expects to be able to produce 20,000 bushels of potatoes and possibly some other crops. Mr. Payne pointed out that it would be possible to do this work without interfering with the men who already kept small truck gardens.

The Garden Committee of the Parks and Playgrounds Association announced yesterday that already twenty acres were available for use this Spring by those who would like to have gardens, but have no land. One family will be allowed to use one-sixteenth of an acre. Park Commissioner Cabot Ward announced that the land originally intended for the American League Baseball park, at 225th Street and Broadway, had been offered to the Commission by A. N. Gitterman of 51 East Forty-second Street. The land is available for use by persons who wish to learn how to raise their own vegetables.

The prices of potatoes and onions have jumped considerably during the last week, the wholesale price going from $8.50 to $9 for a bag of 165 pounds of potatoes and from $7 to $11.50 for a bag of 100 pounds of onions. Potatoes yesterday retailed at from 15c. to 20c. a quart, while onions were as high as 15c a pound. Other produce was not particularly affected, although there was a tendency to increase prices slowly.

### TWO MEATLESS DAYS A WEEK.

### Citizens of Parkersburg, West Va., Are Asked to Observe Them.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., April 11.—All families in Parkersburg have been asked by the City Board of Commerce to observe two meatless days each week. The Board in an appeal made public today also asks that all food supplies be conserved as a patriotic duty.

181
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY
MANY a man faced with the work of settling a friend's estate wishes he had a Trust Company's experience.

## PRESIDENT WORKS FOR THE ARMY BILL

Continued from Page 1.

sorbed without impairing seriously the training efficiency of the force.

**Married Men Must Quit Guard.**

Secretary Baker issued an order this afternoon for the release of married men from service in the National Guard. Orders to this effect went to the various National Guard units throughout the country. The instructions are understood to be so worded as to give enlisted men who have parents, wives, or children dependent upon them no alternative; they must be mustered out regardless of whether they wish to remain in the military service.

It is not expected that the order will result in heavy withdrawals from the guard. Married men were weeded out largely before the units went to the border last year, or while they were on the border.

Secretary Baker pointed out that men who now enlist in either service bind themselves to serve three years with the colors and three years in the reserve. Recruitment of National Guard beyond peace strength would not be attempted, he said, until authorization for the wartime colunteers was granted. For the regular army, efforts to fill up on a permanent basis to peace strength will be continued until Congress acts. The army will be needed even after the war emergency has passed. The war volunteers are counted on, however, to bring the regiments up to war strength with little delay.

**Worried Over Draft Provision.**

That the conscription plan is in jeopardy is the opinion in Administration and Congressional quarters. The Military Affairs Committee is making no effort to hurry a report on the bill and doubt was expressed by one of the conservative members of the committee if it could be reported unless some compromise plan were agreed upon by the Administration. Both the President and Secretary Baker, in their Capitol conferences, insisted upon the passage of the bill as drawn by the War Department, and protested against reliance upon the volunteer system.

While sentiment in the House appears to be strongly against conscription, previous events encourage the belief that the President will win in what is admittedly a hard fight between the the Administrative and the legislative branches of the Government. It is recalled that when the Free Tolls bill was pending the cards seemed to be stacked against the President—and they were for a time—but the bill was passed eventually.

Again, when the McLemore resolution was pending, House leaders, after a conference with the President, completed the adoption of the resolution by an overwhelming majority. Within forty-eight hours Administration pressure reversed House sentiment, and the McLemore resolution was tabled. The Administration whipped Congress into line in the original preparedness fight. It won out on the Adamson Eight-hour law.

These things discourage predictions that the House and its Committee on Military Affairs will stand firm in opposition to conscription legislation. The president is understood to be determined that there shall be no material modification of the Army bill. Meanwhile the Committee on Military Affairs proceeds deliberately with consideration of the bill, and its members continue to talk of compromise.

The theory of the recalcitrants on the Committee on Military Affairs is represented by a suggestion made to Secretary Baker by Representative Anthony, a Republican member of the committee, who, at a White House conference, disagreed with the President's views.

Mr. Anthony proposes tht the Army bill shall contain authorization for a call for 500,000 volunteers and shall likewise provide for the conscription desired by the War Department. He and several other committee members estimate that it will require at least six months to put into effect conscription legislation, because of the difficulties of setting in motion quickly the machinery of selective draft. A census of eligibles, for instance, would require considerable time, according to Mr. Anthony.

Mr. Anthony asked Secretary Baker if he would not agree to a compromise bill—a measure providing first for volunteers, so as to begin the enlistment of men immediately, to be followed by conscription.

"Wouldn't you rather have volunteers in thirty days and put them in training camps, instead of waiting six months to get conscripted men?" asked Mr. Anthony. Secretary Baker replied that he preferred to rely on conscription and didn't want volunteer legislation in any form.

Similar views are understood to have been expressed by the President in his recent conferences.

**Strength of Opposition Not Known.**

While Mr. Kitchin assured President Wilson that the Bond Issue bill would pass on Friday, the Democratic leader and Speaker Clark were unable to approximate the probable strength of the opposition to conscription. Mr. Kitchin frankly said that his mind was open on the subject of conscription. But whether 10 per cent. or 60 per cent. of the House membership will persist in opposition to a conscription bill can not be foretold.

President Wilson is understood to have done most of the talking at the conference, and there was no doubt of his earnestness about the Army bill. That the Administration is being embarrassed by the delay in getting army legislation under way is apparent at the Capitol. The Army bill is the stumbling block in the general legislative program made necessary because of the declaration of war.

The Appropriation Committee has begun consideration of the $3,000,000,000 estimates submitted by the executive departments. Assistant Secretary Roosevelt of the Navy Department was the first official to appear in connection with the estimates. Other officials from the several executive departments are to be questioned behind closed doors concerning the war plans of the Government.

A special sub-committee, which will handle the enormous war budget, was named by the Appropriations Committee. It comprises Representatives Fitzgerald, chairman; Sherley, of Kentucky; Byrns, of Tennesse, and Sisson, of Mississippi (Democrats), and Gillett, of Massachusetts; Cannon, of Illinois, and Good, of Iowa (Republicans).

The House Committee on Judiciary continues consideration of the Espionage bill, which will be ready for report late this week. The Naval Affairs Committee reported several measures recently introduced at the request of the Secretary of the Navy.

If the President can bring the House into line on the Con

# ARGENTINA MAY CALL OUT CONSCRIPTS

### Rumors of Mobilization of Army Persist—Demonstration in Our Favor Planned.

### BRAZILIANS CHEER ALLIES

#### Rio de Janeiro Gay with Entente Flags—Crowds Shout "Down with Germany!"

BUENOS AIRES, April 11.—The Ministers of War and Marine are making active preparations to increase the efficiency of Argentina's defenses, and are preparing to call a contingent of conscripts to the colors. President Irigoyen had a two hours' conference with the Minister of War today. It is reported that the class of 1895 is to be called. According to certain political circles the military measures are not aimed at any international question, but at the dangers of internal political agitation.

The newspaper La Razon publishes assurances that the military departments are working actively to prepare for approaching mobilization of 100,000 men and reserves, and another 100,000 reserves later. It is stated, however, in official circles that these reports are unfounded and that the Minister of War has decided that there shall be no mobilization.

The Government will make no official pronouncement of Argentina's neutrality in the war between the United States and Germany, as it considers its note of yesterday sufficient. This note embodied a declaration that Argentina supported the position of the United States with reference to Germany.

The press, as a rule, approves the decision of the Government in supporting the action of the United States towards German although remaining neutral. Many of the newspapers say that Cuba has set a good example for Latin-American Republics.

The Mexican Minister made vain efforts yesterday to obtain an interview with the Argentine Foreign Minister.

Preparations are being made by a number of former Cabinet members and other prominent citizens for a great popular demonstration in favor of the United States.

Carlos Becu, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, discussing the situation of Argentina with respect to the war, said: "Our absolute neutrality would be dangerous and difficult. We owe it to ourselves to prepare for the possible eventuality of war."

The Nacion expresses the hope that the Government's attitude will dispel the unfavorable impression caused by the brusqueness of the previous note to President Wilson in reply to the American communication sent at the time of the German declaration of unrestricted warfare. This newspaper says public opinion in this country is completely in accord with the United States in its defense of the principles of humanity and justice. It extends congratulations to Brazil on her energetic attitude, saying the people of Argentina are entirely in harmony with Brazil.

La Razon publishes a series of interviews with national leaders on the question of neutrality. Luis Maria Braco, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, urges that Argentina join the Allies against Germany.

Estaniasio Zeballos, also a former Minister of Foreign Affairs, believes that Argentina should maintain neutrality and thinks that a loyal adherence to this policy during the war would assure it the respect of the world.

Edouard Bidau, Dean of the Faculty of Law, thinks that Argentina is not yet obliged to modify its position as a neutral power, but that the resolution of Brazil to sever relations with Germany renders it more difficult to maintain neutrality.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 11.—President Wilson and Administration officials were gratified today to receive an official declaration by the Argentine Republic that it indorses the action of the United States in declaring the existence of a state of war between this country and the German Government.

Dr. Romulo S. Naon, Ambassador from Argentina, to-day delivered to Secretary Lansing a note which is construed as a declaration of benevolent neutrality by that Government. The note reads:

"The Government of the Argentine Republic, in view of the causes that have prompted the United States of America to declare war against the Government of the German Empire, recognizes the justice of that decision, founded as it is upon the violation of the principles of neutrality established by the rules of international law which have been considered a definite accomplishment of civilization."

### BRAZIL JUBILANT OVER THE RUPTURE

#### Passports Handed to German Minister and Brazilian Envoy to Berlin Recalled.

RIO JANEIRO, April 11.—The breaking off of diplomatic relations with Germany is officially announced by the Brazilian Government in a communication to the press. A combination of reasons is given for this action, the official explanation reading:

"Considering that the inquiry and the conclusions cabled by the legation at Paris on the subject of the torpedoing of the steamer Parana established the fact that the Parana was proceeding under reduced speed, was illuminated outside and inside, including the shield with the name 'Brazil,' and considering that the steamer received no warning to stop, according to the unanimous deposition of the crew, and further, that the steamer was torpedoed and was shelled five times, and that the submarine made no attempt to save life, then, in the presence of such aggravating circumstances, and in accord with the note of Feb. 9 and the telegram of Feb. 13, sent by the Brazilian Government to the legation at Berlin, the Brazilian Government severs relations with Germany."

It is expected in diplomatic circles here that other South American nations will soon follow the example of Brazil. The Chilean Minister is continuing his conferences with Dr. Lauro Muller, the Brazilian Foreign Minister. Dr. Muller today received Arthur Peel, the British Minister, who subsequently conferred with President Wenceslau Braz.

It is learned that at yesterday's Cabinet meeting the Ministers of Finance, Industry and Agriculture declared themselves in favor of an immediate rupture and the Ministers of War and Marine for a declaration of war and seizure of the German ships. The Foreign Minister, Dr. Lauro Muller, urged that a demand be made on Germany for satisfaction for the sinking of the Brazilian steamship Parana, including punishment of the submarine commander and indemnification of the families of the victims, to be followed by a rupture in case Germany did not accede to this demand. After these views had been set forth the Cabinet agreed on the severance of relations.

As soon as this became known a great crowd, which had gathered before the palace, cheered for the Government and the Allies. People ran through the streets shouting and singing patriotic songs, and there was general rejoicing. Pro-Ally demonstrations are growing in volume throughout the city. The flags of the Entente are visible everywhere, and the streets are thronged with paraders cheering for France and England, and shouting "Down with Germany!" The crowds gather in front of German establishments and hoot.

This morning a special messenger proceeded to Petropolis, the home of the German colony, to present to the German Minister, Herr Paull, a note from the Brazilian Government and to hand him his passports. He was also instructed to inform the Minister that Braz I had placed at his disposition the steamer Rio Janeiro, which would transport him, the members of the Legation, and the Consuls to Germany.

Senhor Silvino Gurgel de Amaral, in charge of the Brazilian Legation at Berlin, has been ordered to return from his post. Switzerland will take over Brazilian interests in Germany.

Custom guards have surprised German sailors as they were leaving German ships at Santos, carrying important parts of the engines which they intended to hide.

### COSTA RICA READY TO FIGHT.

#### Says She Indorses Our Stand and Will "Prove It If Necessary."

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Little Costa Rica, just emerging from the throes of a revolution, sent word to her diplomatic representative here today that she indorsed the course of President Wilson and was "ready to prove it if necessary."

This announcement was unexpected, for the new Government set up there by Federico Tinoco, and perfected today by a legislative declaration of his election as President, has not been recognized by the United States, and the State Department gave notice when Tinoco overthrew the Gonzales administration several weeks ago that it would not recognize Tinoco even if he were elected later. The message to Fernandez Guardia, General Tinoco's representative here, said:

"The Government and people of Costa Rica indorse the stand of the United States and are ready to prove it if necessary."

The policy of Costa Rica in the war between Germany and the United States, as expained yesterday by Alejandro Rivas Vasquez, for the last five years closely associated with Latin affairs on the Central American republic, will be loyal support of American interests. The revolution of a few months ago, which turned out President Gonzalez Flores and established Federico Tinoco, overthrew at the same time the German influence in the country, Mr. Rivas Vasquez said, while Señor Tinoco had been always a good friend of this country and France.

"The people of Costa Rica and Mr. Rivas Vasquez, by education and principle love liberty and therefore never would be able to ally themselves with Prussian militarism, which is the negation of human liberty. Through good fortune this people was able without the spilling of blood to overthrow a despotic government which received its inspiration from the German school, for it was a German, Juan Kumpel, who was the adviser of President Gonzalez Flores. The President let himself be made the instrument of the intrigues of his adviser to antagonize American interests in Costa Rica.

"I am sure that Señor Tinoco, who was chosen for the purpose of fulfilling the internal and foreign aspirations of Costa Rica, as soon as he is recognized by the American Government, will hasten to offer his full co-operation in the present war. This offer will be of the greatest value because Costa Rica is the nearest Central American country to the Panama Canal.

"In general, we Central and South Americans love this great democracy, and now more than ever we are convinced that the Government and people of America, who have just saluted the rising sun of liberty in Russia, will not wish to see the same sun obscured in our countries, which are no less worthy of esteem and appreciation."

Mr. Rivas Vasquez until recent years was prominent in the politics of Venezuela, where he was a well-known lawyer. For his work in Costa Rica he was invited by the Museo Social of Buenos Aires to lecture in Argentina, an honor similar to the one extended by the Argentine society to Colonel Roosevelt.

### AUSTRIANS REGRET BREAK.

#### But Vienna Papers Say Austria Must Stand by Germany.

AMSTERDAM, April 11.—The rupture of diplomatic relations between Austria-Hungary and the United States is declared by the Vienna newspapers to be a logical consequence of the state of war between the United States and Germany. Austria-Hungary and Germany are at one in all things, the newspapers insist, and that all attempts to cause the former to assume a different attitude are in vain.

In general, the rupture of the friendly relations which have lasted for more than a century between Austria-Hungary and America is regretted by the press of Vienna, which incidentally expresses the view that the Austro-Hungarian aide mémoire which followed the American inquiries regarding Austria's position on submarine warfare contained many hints for the maintenance of peace.

# STATE WILL SIFT ALL ALIEN WORKERS

### Transfer from Strategic to Non-Strategic Industries Proposed by Military Authorities.

### PLAN FOR MILITARY CENSUS

#### All Persons Between 16 and 64 Years of Age Will Be Required to Register.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, April 11.—Governor Whitman today ordered the establishment of a Division of Aliens in the Resource Mobilization Bureau of the Adjutant General's office and appointed Miss Francis A. Keller, former chief of the Bureau of Industries and Immigration in the Labor Department, as its head.

Plans for taking the military census of the State are rapidly taking shape. In a day or two Governor Whitman will issue a proclamation regarding the census.

The headquarters of the Division of Aliens at the Capitol will be open day and night from now on. In announcing the plans for the organization of the division, Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury said today that the State would be divided into districts with county chairmen and special deputies whose duty it would be to report on all matters affecting aliens at any hour of the day or night.

"New York, which has the greatest alien population of any State in the Union and is the gateway of the nation, intends to provide adequate machinery for carrying out the orders of the Federal authorities and in every way co-operate with them," General Stotesbury said. "It intends to handle the alien problems in this State with intelligence, fairness, foresight, and courage.

"The division will immediately get into touch with industries making war supplies and other vital industries, and ascertain how the vulnerable points are protected and how immigrant workmen are distributed within the plants. It will ascertain the distribution of aliens at strategic geographical points within the State and deal with the situation accordingly. Property owners will be called upon to report continuously and immediately necessary facts concerning their alien tenants. The division will immediately issue instructions concerning the shifting of workmen in war industries, the shifting of aliens from strategic to nonstrategic industries, and the replacement of immigrant men workers by immigrant women workers. The railroads which carry our troops and supplies must be absolutely safe, and the division will insist that the maintenance and construction gangs in charge of the roadbeds shall be for America first.

#### Wholesale Dismissals Opposed.

"The division will emphatically discourage the wholesale dismissal of aliens from factories and workshops not engaged in the manufacture of munitions of war or any products for the use of the army or navy and will provide in connection with the State employment offices machinery for the intelligent shifting of workmen. It is a destructive policy to dismiss a man whose disloyalty is not proven just because he is a German or an Austrian and set him at large, with nothing to do, with a hungry family, and with bitterness in his heart, a prey to anti-American influences, when with a little forethought he can be shifted to industries where he can do no harm and will be of service. Every employer in the State will be asked to communicate with this division before dismissing such men for other than the usual business reasons.

"The division will provide immediate means of keeping in touch with its alien population, of anticipating labor troubles and unrest among immigrant workmen instead of waiting for a strike or a blow. It will do that all-important thing, see that the alien gets Federal and other instructions in a language he understands concerning what is required of him in war time. In the matter of respect for the flag, in communicating with his home country, speech, meetings, &c.

"Employers are very much at sea as to how to handle alien labor during this crisis. This division will help them with practical suggestions and information. Each important industry will be asked to designate a deputy, who will handle all orders and questions in that plant concerning aliens and keep in touch with the division at all times. In the next few weeks we hope to hammer out a policy that will stand for all time as an efficient, just, and thorough way of handling aliens within the State."

It has not been definitely settled as yet, but it is likely that the dates from May 11 to May 15 will be selected for taking the military census. The Governor's proclamation will require persons of both sexes between the ages of 16 and 64 years, including aliens, to report to designated places of registration and answer a set of questions formulated by the military authorities of the State.

The taking of the census, according to General Stotesbury, would cost the State millions of dollars, but for the fact that free services have been offered and accepted on an unprecedented scale.

While the census of population is being taken with a view to obtaining an exact inventory of what the State can afford of man power for military purposes, the work of ascertaining what the State possesses in material resources of military usefulness will be in progress.

Lieutenant Governor Edward Schoeneck, as President of the Senate, today announced that he had appointed the following committee to consider war measures: Senator Elon R. Brown, Chairman, and Senators Sage of Albany, Argetsinger of Monroe, Hewitt of Cayuga, Stivers of Sullivan, Lockwood of Kings, Emerson of Warren, Robinson of Herkimer, Wagner, Boyland and Cotillo of New York, and Dunnigan of Bronx. All except Senators Wagner, Boylan, Cotillo, and Dunnigan are Republicans.

#### Calls on German Americans.

Governor Whitman today took steps to organize a committee composed of German-Americans to supplement the work of Home Defense Committees. Ten men whom the Governor is anxious to have as members he sent this letter:

Albany, April 11, 1917.

Dear Sir: In my recent request for the appointment of Home Defense Committees in the various counties it was my purpose to enlist the energies of patriotic citizens in support of the Government, National and State.

Consistent with that policy and having in mind the many problems to the solution of which Americans of German ancestry can bring sympathetic understanding, I have determined to supplement the work of the Home Defense Committees by the appointment of a Statewide committee of such citizens.

The authorities of this State will encounter many new situations in these trying days which citizens of German birth and descent can greatly assist in solving. In many of the matters affecting the resident law-abiding subjects of the Governments with which we are at war you, because of your familiarity with their language, customs, and habits of thought, can be of peculiar service to the authorities of this State to the end that order may be maintained and unnecessary friction prevented. I am therefore asking you and the others whose names appear on the inclosed list to become members of such committee. Yours very truly,

CHARLES S. WHITMAN, Governor.

Bernard H. Ridder, publisher of the Staats-Zeitung; Hubert Gillis, an insurance man of 50 Union Square; Carl L. Schurz, a lawyer whose father fought in the civil war, and Adolf Kutroff, a manufacturer of 128 Duane Street are the New York men with whom the Governor communicated. Local committees for Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Buffalo, Utica, Rochester, Syracuse, and Sayville, L. I., are contemplated. In Schenectady, Charles P. Steinmetz, the noted electrical engineer, has been asked to become Chairman of the committee. In Sayville, ex-State Treasurer Julius H. Hauser has been asked by the Governor to enlist in the work.

### 1,204,000 ALIENS HERE.

#### County Clerk's Estimate of Those Whom New Law May Affect.

The new alien registration law may affect 1,204,382 aliens in this city, according to County Clerk Schneider, who yesterday divided the total among the boroughs as follows: Manhattan, 665,483; Brooklyn, 357,292; Bronx, 122,146; Queens, 45,634, and Richmond, 13,847.

Mr. Schneider did not know what the racial division was. He estimated, however, that more than 50 per cent. of the aliens were Germans and Austrians.

Under the new law the aliens may be divided into classes, and only those classes designated by the Governor will have to register and have their thumb prints taken. Concerning the possibility of aliens being able to evade the law, Mr. Schneider said:

"Of course they may move out of the State as long as no order is made hampering their movements. They may also become known through a census. Thousands of them will not be able to avoid identification. Those who have applied for their first papers are listed on the naturalization books, and all those who have received their first papers more than two years ago and did not apply for second papers can also be traced. Between Feb 5 and April 10 there were 11,000 first papers issued by the Naturalization bureau in this county, and probably nearly as many were issued by the bureaus in the other four counties. A great many were also issued by the Federal bureaus."

Mr. Schneider suggested that an examination of the naturalization records might be postponed until the registration appeared to be completed. Then if any doubt existed in the mind of the authorities that some had avoided it the records might be overhauled. The penalty of $1,000 fine or one year's imprisonment for failing to register, Mr. Schneider thought, would have a good effect upon those who otherwise might seek to keep their names off the registration books.

The rush to the County Naturalization Bureau continued yesterday, when 280 first and 68 second papers were issued. The total receipts for the day amounted to $302, nearly three times the amount collected in normal times.

The police expect to be called upon soon to prepare an "alien register" of the entire city similar to the registers kept in London at the present time. It is believed that the alien registration books to be used here will follow closely those now used abroad and that each alien will have to give his or her full name, age, birthplace, residence, and business address, name of employer, name of wife or husband and children under 14, date of arrival in district in which the book is issued, last previous place of residence, particulars of service in army, navy, or other Government service.

In addition it is expected that each alien will be photographed and that the thumb prints of each will be recorded; that each will be provided with a blank containing his or her description, photograph, thumb print, &c., and that each will be required to report periodically to the police authorities, and to report before leaving a city or going into another.

### SAYS GERMAN STRENGTH INCREASES HER FOES

#### Cologne Gazette Declares "Our Victorious Resistance Gathers Them in from all Quarters."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Tuesday, April 10, (via London.)—The Cologne Gazette prepares the German people for an increasing number of enemies, especially for those dependent on or under American influence. Pointing out that although militarily these new enemies are of little importance, as none of them presumably can take up arms, the paper says:

"Naturally the combined economic and industrial fight against Germany gains considerably in importance through the entrance of these States. But this will be readjusted after a victorious ending of the war."

Consolation is offered by the statement that Germany's strength is ever increasing her enemies. "Our victorious resistance gathers them in from all corners of the globe. Their exceeding number must break the strength and unity of purpose in the economic struggle, and when this is admitted the Entente will be obliged to recognize Germany's existing strength."

The Rhenish Gazette, while admitting that financial assistance is possible, points out that "otherwise businesslike America has forgotten that through her entrance into the war her financial power after the war will undergo a complete change, and that we, above all, will not forget America's attitude and will find means to take advantage of the change."

America, it is shown, is in great danger of having a superfluity of gold and will endeavor to find a diverting channel among the Entente. The Germans had already been warned of this danger and "will not be dupes."

Speaking of the naval assistance America can offer the Entente it is asserted that America is unable to carry on any extensive naval operations and can do little more than send a few light cruisers and destroyers as she is lacking in the means for submarine and mine warfare and will not want trouble with the extensive convoying of merchantmen.

#### Freemasonry Here Blamed for War.

AMSTERDAM, April 11.—The Catholic Volks-Zeitung of Berlin, under the caption "Set Your Teeth," sorrowfully admits that the whole New World from Hudson Bay to Cape Horn seems fated to array itself against the Central Powers, and exhorts Germans not to lose the true perspective of things.

The Volks-Zeitung also attacks Freemasonry, which it blames for a large share in the present war. It says that "Wilson, Bryan, and Roosevelt are Freemasons and Freemasonry is rampant in all departments of American Government."

The Vorwärts says ironically that it is now considered good form to join the anti-German world league. The Socialist organ declares that Brazil, Peru, and Chile, professing to be preparing to fight for humanity and civilization, are really instigated by their material dependence on New York, London, and Paris, and the ease with which rich German transatlantic communities can be attacked. It urges, however, that "now that many decades of pioneer work are at stake, the menace should not be minimized. "The world league is becoming grotesque in size," it concludes. "Goliath versus David."

The Kreuz Zeitung says:

"Thirteen hundred millions of the world's inhabitants are fighting seventy million Germans. Let the rest of the earth come as well; we will beat them all."

GENEVA, April 11.—The Journal de Geneve, commenting on the report that several of the South American republics will follow the lead of the United States in breaking with Germany, says:

"The essential factor is in the progressive expulsion of Germany from all continents today. Even if the British fleet did not exist, the Germans would not have a port of call outside Europe, except in Siam. For an over-populated and over-productive country, which lives by exportations and which would die if forced to fall back on itself, the loss of South America, coming after that of China, is a genuine catastrophe."

### DON'T PRINT FULL SPEECH.

#### German Papers, Except Tageblatt, Fail to Publish Wilson Address.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, April 12.—The Daily Mail says this morning:

"On Thursday last the Wolff Agency circulated to all German newspapers the complete version, received by wireless, of President Wilson's war speech. It had hitherto been published in fragments in the form of telegraphic dispatches from Holland.

"So far as can be observed only the radical Berliner Tageolatt, edited by the Government-defying Theodor Wolff, published the unabridged version of the speech."

### GUN DUEL ON ITALIAN FRONT

#### Lively Combat in the Lazarina Valley—Enemy Patrols Pushed Back.

ROME, April 11, (via London.)—"The artillery activity, normal on the remainder of the front, was more lively west of Lake Garda and in the Lagarina Valley," says today's War Office statement.

"The enemy, having renewed his attack with medium calibre guns on Limone Garda, our batteries replied by shelling the enemy lines in the vicinity of Arco and Rovereto.

"On the Carso, our patrols pushed back advanced positions of the enemy at many points. In one of the more important of these we firmly established ourselves yesterday."

Carstairs Rye

*Established 1788*

FRAUNCES' TAVERN at Broad and Pearl Streets is a famous landmark of Revolutionary Times.

Carstairs Rye has been a quality landmark for over a century and a quarter. The choice of gentlemen has not changed on this pure, mellow whiskey.


### OUR AIRMEN IN FRANCE TO WEAR U. S. UNIFORMS

#### Will Also Fly the Stars and Stripes While Fighting at the Front.

PARIS, April 11.—It was decided today that the Lafayette Flying Squadron, composed of Americans who have distinguished themselves in the French service, should change from the French to the American military uniform and hereafter carry the American flag at the front.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Secretary Baker has prepared a communication to Americans, now serving in the French Aviation Corps, assuring them that the United States Government recognizes the service they are rendering and is desirous that they shall continue in that work.

Persons who feared that the entry of the United States into the war would cause the American fliers to resign from the French service and hasten home to take their places in the American military establishments, called the matter to the attention of the Secretary. The Americans are a valuable fighting element of the French air service, and War Department officials feel that they are doing more important work at the actual front than they could render at home.

Officials indicated that the adoption of the American Army uniform by the fliers in question as reported from Paris would not be opposed by the American Government, although the step had not been sanctioned. Presumably the French military authorities have permitted the Americans to abandon the regular uniforms of the French air service for a costume that would distinguish them as Americans.

When the American aviators appear in the uniform of the United States Army this country will have its first representation in the war as a belligerent. Heretofore the American unit has constituted an integral part of the French Army, and at the request of the American Government the French War Department some time ago discontinued the use of the name "American Flying Corps," to avoid embarrassment to Washington. After the adoption by Congress of the war resolution the Americans hoisted the Stars and Stripes over their headquarters, but their official status was not changed. They are under command of Captain Georges Thenault of the French Army.

In a semi-official communication issued in Paris last week it was said that the Americans had destroyed thirty German aeroplanes in the course of their service on the front in France.

"The Arrival of The Fittest" Metric Shirts

A PINHOLE can deflate a war balloon. Trifles, the teenth of an inch off, can spoil the Fit of your Shirt, and throw it out of balance.

Until the arrival of the fittest, Metric Shirts, Ready-for-Duty Shirts "did everything but fit." Metric Shirts are fractioned to fit with custom-like exactitude.

Take one home; try it on; bring it back, if it doesn't fit you as though made-to-measure—$1.50 to $9.

*Oxweave* (White Oxford Basketweave) collarless or with attached collar—$1.75.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street


TO SELECT NEW BOOKS.

To help readers make selections from the season's new publications the Spring Number of The New York Times Review of Books next Sunday will publish a list of three hundred leading Spring books, with brief, snappy descriptions of each. There will be essays and review notes of what authors and publishers are doing. Order in advance.—Advt.


BONWIT TELLER & CO.

*The Specialty Shop of Originations*

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

*An Exceptional Offering of*

*About Two Hundred*

WOMEN'S SPRING SUITS

SPECIALLY PRICED FOR TODAY, THURSDAY

These Suits have been selected from the regular stock and include some of the smartest models of the season

*Women's Cloth Suits*

*Regularly 45.00 to 49.50*

*38.00*

Strictly tailored, braid bound, waistcoat, belted and demi-tailleur models in tricotine, men's wear serge, burella, gunniburl, gabardine, mixtures, Poiret twills and checks.

*Women's Silk and Satin Suits*

*Regularly 59.50 to 95.00*

*58.00*

Smart tailored and costume styles in silk faille, gros de Londre and satin. In the same group, handsome tailored and demi-tailored models of the favored cloth fabrics.

Copyrighted Bonwit Teller & Co.



THE HAND-TAILORED IDEA IN READY-FOR-SERVICE CLOTHES FOR MEN

Original with and first introduced by

Franklin Simon & Co.

is still strictly a Franklin Simon proposition!

*They are the only Ready-for-Service Clothes Hand-Tailored in New York*

It is not enough that your clothes are Hand-Tailored—they must be Hand-Tailored in New York.

Franklin Simon Ready-for-Service Clothes are original New York productions and not a Number Two Company from the provinces.

They are modeled by one of the greatest style authorities in New York and Hand-Tailored exclusively by New York custom tailors.

They are in all essentials but price Fifth Avenue custom clothes, redolent with the character and *cachet* of a distinguished origin!

They are citizens, not transients—New Yorkers, not upstaters on a visit—designed, cut and tailored by Fifth Avenue custom talent for a Fifth Avenue custom clientele!

*The first, original, only Ready-for-Service Clothes for Men to be Hand-Tailored in New York at Ready-for-Service prices.*

Men's Spring Suits and Topcoats $25 to $50

*HAND-TAILORED at the price of those that are not*

Men's Clothing Shop—8 West 38th Street
A Separate Shop on the Street Level

Franklin Simon & Co.

Clothing - Furnishings - Shoes

FIFTH AVENUE



WHAT'S the worm-in-the-apple in buying a "ready-made" Suit at $20 or $25? The flimsy Trousers! You never have to throw away a perfectly good Coat of mine just because you can't match it with another pair of Trousers of the same fabric.

The Trousers of every Suit I cut will last you as long as the Coat or Waistcoat. Custom-quality woolens and custom-standard Hand Tailoring make the difference in wear and value. Come to be measured, or send for cloth clippings!

*Golf Suits, $25 to individual measure*

Clemons
Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St
18 Years On This Corner

$3.00 ROUND TRIP WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE

Sunday, April 15th and May 13th

via the Royal Blue Line New Jersey Central Reading and Baltimore and Ohio

THIS EXCURSION ALLOWS about nine hours in Washington or eleven hours in Baltimore. Washington is now the centre of world wide interest.

Leave W. 23d St., 11:50 P. M., Liberty St., 12:01 Midnight Saturday night. Tickets onsale at Liberty St., 23d St. and Jersey City Terminals; 125, 143, 1242 1440 Broadway, New York; 4 and 24 Court St., Brooklyn.


# FIVE MEN CHOSEN TO RUN RAILROADS

## Named by National Association, Which Pledges Lines' Aid During the War.

## PLANS LAID IN WASHINGTON

### Twenty-eight Executives, Under Harrison, Elliott, Rae, Holden, and Kruttschnitt.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Representatives of the American Railway Association, including the Presidents of the leading roads of the country, met here today at the call of the Council of National Defense and named a board of five men to direct the operation of American railways throughout the war.

Members of the board are Fairfax Harrison of the Southern, Chairman; Howard Elliott of the New York, New Haven & Hartford; Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania, Hale Holden of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Julius Kruttschnitt of the Southern Pacific. Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio, and Chairman of the Defense Council's Advisory Commission, will be an ex-officio member of the board, and the Interstate Commerce Commission will be asked to name another.

The Committee on Resolutions, composed of Mr. Elliott, J. M. Dickinson of the Rock Island, Robert M. Lovett of the Union Pacific, Mr. Harrison and B. F. Bush of the Missouri Pacific, drew up the following resolution, which was adopted and referred to the Special Committee on National Defense of the American Railway Association, of which Mr. Harrison is Chairman.

Resolved, That the railroads of the United States, acting through their chief executive officers, here and now assembled, and stirred by a high sense of their opportunity to be of the greatest service to their country in the present national crisis, do hereby pledge themselves, with the Government of the United States, with the Governments of the several States, and with one another, that during the present war they will co-ordinate their operations in a continental railways system, merging during such period all their merely individual and competitive activities in the effort to produce a maximum of national transportation efficiency.

To this end they hereby agree to create an organization which shall have general authority to formulate in detail and from time to time a policy of operation of all or any of the railways, which policy, when and as announced by such temporary organization, shall be accepted and earnestly made effective by the several managements of the individual railroad companies here represented.

Mr. Harrison announced that his general committee would be divided into six departments, each to correspond with one of the military departments of the army. These six committees will include twenty-eight railroad executives, their work to be supervised by the Central Executive Committee of Five.

The Special National Defense Committee of the Southern Railway Association, appointed at the suggestion of the Council of National Defense and acting in co-operation with it, has been working for weeks on a scheme to place the roads in shape to meet the emergency. Mr. Harrison, Chairman of this Committee on National Defense, today issued a statement describing the instructions which the committee had already issued to the railroads of the country. The statement read:

"The American Railway Association representatives, stationed at department headquarters, and those at other points from the camp quartermasters, advise regarding the movement of troops: These will show the time troops will be ready to move; the amounts of railroad equipment for each train, showing number of each class of cars required, other than tourist cars, number of persons to travel, amount of baggage vehicles, guns, animals, and all details necessary to enable railroad officials to act intelligently in assembling and placing equipment for prompt loading and entraining.

"The American Railway Association representative will take such action as may be necessary relative to prompt furnishing of the desired railway equipment. To communicate to the Quartermaster any information that he may receive regarding the status of equipment for moving troops and supplies still in the camp. His duties will include expeditious assembling of necessary equipment and arrangements for prompt loading and entraining at mobilization points, and arrange for unloading the detraining and return of railway equipment from concentration points.

"The American Railway Association representative will communicate directly with the bureau of the American Railway Association charged with the maintenance of information regarding disposition of equipment, its liberation and return, and all other information relative to railway equipment and movements required by that bureau to complete its records.

"The central bureau, established under the direction of the General Chairman of the Special Committee on National Defense of the American Railway Association, will gather all necessary information regarding equipment needed and available; arrange for transfer of equipment; expedite return of empties; keep informed as to threatened conditions of congestion; make provision for avoiding it, and assist in whatever way is practicable in the smooth operation of troop trains."

Mr. Willard presided at the meeting, and the conferees were addressed by Secretary of the Interior Lane, speaking for the Council of National Defense.

### Pennsylvania May Issue Bonds.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 11.—A bill providing for a bond issue not to exceed $20,000,000 for the purpose of "repelling invasions, suppressing insurrections, and defending the State in war" was introduced in the Senate today by Senator Vare, Philadelphia. The proposed bonds are to bear not more than 3½ per cent. interest, and will be payable at any time after ten years and within twenty-five years.

# GERMAN POSITIONS WRECKED BY SHELLS

## Correspondent Finds Arras Trenches Wiped Out and Barbed Wire in Shreds.

## MUCH SEVERE FIGHTING

### British Barrage at One Point Recedes to Destroy Nest of Machine Guns.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, April 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The battle of Arras is still being fought and the British troops with grim endurance are forcing the enemy out of strong positions which he has tried to hold on his retreat back to the Hindenburg line, already broken in places west of Cambrai. This morning the British advanced upon the villages of Monchy Le Preux and La Bergère on each side of the Cambrai road beyond the ruins of Tilloy Les Mofflaines and occupied them after heavy fighting. Bodies of British cavalry co-operated with them and helped the success of these actions.

"I saw the whole picture of this fighting today and all the spirit and drama of it. It was a wonderful scene, not without terror, although the British passed through it unafraid and only alert and watchful to the menace about them. Going out beyond Arras through the suburbs which were in German hands until Monday last—they had scribbled their names and regiments on the broken walls of the strafed houses and men of the English battalions who captured them had scrawled their own names above those other signatures. I came to the German barbed wire which had protected the enemy's lines and then into three systems of trenches which had been the objectives of the British on the morning when the battle of Arras began. Here was the strongest trench in which the enemy had made his chief resistance, and Holt redoubt and Horn redoubt where his machine guns had checked the British and High Point, on the road to Tilloy, to which a tank had crawled after a lone journey out of Arras to sweep this place with machine gun fire so that the infantry could get on to the village.

**Bombardment's Effect Ghastly.**

"It is no wonder that the Germans lost this ground, and that those who remained alive in the dugouts surrendered quickly as soon as the British were about them. The effect of the bombardment was ghastly. It had plowed all this country with great shell craters, torn fields of barbed wire to few tattered strands, and smashed in all trenches to shapeless ditches.

"Tilloy still had parts of houses standing, bits of white walls with rubbish heaps around. The Germans had torn up rails to make barricades, and had used farm carts, plows and brick heaps as cover, but they could have given no protection when the sky rained fire and thunderbolts. Dead bodies lay about in every shape and shapelessness of death. I passed into Devil's Wood, well named, because here there had been a hellish torture of men. And so on to Observatory Ridge, and the ground from which, not far away, I looked into Monchy and across the battlefield where the British were fighting then.

"The enemy was firing heavy shells. They fell thick about Monchy village and the other side of Cambrai road, roaring horribly as they came and flinging up volumes of thick earth and mud. The enemy's gunners were scattering other shells about in an aimless way. So they found no real target, although they were frightening, especially when some of these crumps scattered one with mud. Flights of British airplanes were on the wing and German airplanes tried to fight their way over the British lines. I saw several air combats and the gray sky was filled with the swish of machine gun bullets and the high whining shells of the British "Archies."

"I never before have seen so great a conflict in the skies. It was a battle up there, and as far as I could see the British gained mastery over the enemy's machines, although some of them were very bold. On earth it was open warfare of the old kind, for the British were beyond the trenches and were moving across the field without cover. Some of the British machine gunners were serving their weapons from shell holes, and the only protection of the headquarters staff of a certain body of troops was a shallow ditch in the centre of the battlefield, sheltered by a few planks, quite useless against shell fire but keeping off the snow, which fell in heavy, wet flakes. There the officers sat in a ditch shoulder to shoulder, studying maps and directing the action, while reports were talked down the funnel of a chimney by an officer who had been out on reconnoissance.

"It is villainously unhealthy around here," said this officer, who spoke to me after having given his news. He looked across to Monchy, and said: "Old Fritz is putting up a stiff fight." At that moment a German crump fell close, and we did not continue the conversation.

Across the battlefield came stretcher bearers carrying the wounded shoulder high, not many, I am thankful to say, and lightly wounded men walked back from Monchy and Guemappe very slowly, with that dragging gait which is bad to see. I spoke to a wounded officer and asked him how things were going. "Pretty hot," he said, and then shivered and continued, "but I now feel cold as ice."

Snow fell all through the afternoon, covering the battlefield, giving white beauty even to the ugly ruins of Tilloy and changing Devil's Wood by enchantment to a kind of dream picture. Through this driving snow the British guns fired ceaselessly, and I saw all their flashes through the storm and their din was enormous. Away in front of me stretched the road to Cambrai, the high road of the advance. It seemed so easy to walk down there, but if I had gone further I should not have come back.

**Heavy Fighting East of Arras.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, Tuesday, April 10, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The battle of Arras, which began yesterday at dawn and will be remembered through all history, is too big to be told in the brief telegraph message which I write with desperate haste so that dispatch riders may carry it on the far journey to the army "signals."

In a hundred years not all the details will be told. The fighting was very stiff round Blangy, a suburb of Arras, where the enemy was in the broken ruins of houses and behind garden walls strongly barricaded with piled sandbags, but the British troops smashed their way through. The troops of the old English regiments were checked awhile at the strong German works known as the Horn Holt Hamel and the Haugest positions, and at another strong point called the Church work. It was at these places that the tanks did well on a day when they had hard going because of the slime and mud, and after the journey of over three miles from their starting point knocked out German machine guns and so let the infantry get on high ground to the north at a point known as Railway Triangle, east-southeast of Arras, where the railway lines join. Scottish troops were held back by machine gun fire. The enemy's works had not been destroyed by the bombardment and the barrage had swept ahead of the troops. News of the trouble was sent back and presently back crept the barrages of the shell fire, coming perilously close to the Scottish troops, but not too close. With marvelous accuracy the gunners found the target of the triangle and swept it with shell fire so that its defenses were destroyed. The Scots surged forward over the chaos of broken timber and barricades and struggled forward again to their goal which brought them to Feuchy Chapel, and today much further. A tank helped them at Feuchy Chapel, cheered by the Scots as it came into action, scorning machine gun bullets.

So the English and Scottish troops pressed on and gathered up thousands of prisoners, "so tame," said one man, "that they ate out of our hands," so ready to surrender that a Brigadier and his staff who were captured with them were angry and ashamed of the men taken in great numbers without a single wounded man among them. Some enemy gunners never left their pits after the British bombardment became intense four days before and were suffering from hunger and thirst. Mortars and machine guns lay everywhere about in scores, smashed, buried, and flung about by the ferocity of the shell fire.

German officers wearing Iron Crosses I saw below Vimy Ridge today in the prisoners' inclosures. The British troops treated the prisoners with the greatest good humor, throwing chocolate and cigarettes into their inclosures and crowding round to speak to the men who knew the English tongue. There seemed no kind of hatred between these men. There was none after the battle had been fought, for, in the English way, they cannot harbor hate for a beaten enemy when individuals are there broken and in their hands. Yet a little further away the fighting was fierce, and there is no softness and no mercy in the hearts of the men until the enemy throws up his hands.

## GERMANS ATTACK NEAR COUCY

### French Driven Back, Then Retake Their Former Positions.

PARIS, April 11.—The official communication issued by the War Office to-night reads:

The artillery fighting was quite active in the region of St. Quentin. South of the Oise the enemy, after a lively bombardment, pushed back one of our detachments northeast of Verneuil-Sous-Coucy. We drove him out immediately from our position by a counterattack.

There was marked activity on the part of the artillery of both sides in the region of Berry-au-Bac and La Pompelle, as well as various points along the Champagne front. In Le Frâtre wood we effectively shelled the enemy organization.

The afternoon report follows:

Active artillery fighting continues over the front between the Somme and the Oise. Patrol encounters occurred at various points, in the course of which we took prisoners. South of the Oise a German attack on one of our posts east of Coucy was broken up by our fire.

Near Maisons de Champagne there was severe grenade fighting during the night. In Le Prêtre forest the artillery firing was rather violent. North of Arracourt our patrols brought back prisoners. In the region of Ban-de-Sapt we inflicted losses on the enemy in the course of an incursion into his lines north of Fontenelle.

The Belgian report, issued at Havre, says:

North of Dixmude and in the neighborhood of Steenstraete, the field and trench artillery on both sides engaged in light firing.

# BRITISH DEEPEN WEDGE IN LINE

Continued from Page 1.

able fighting between Croisilles and St. Quentin. Prisoners, he adds, are continually arriving and apparently hunger induced many to surrender. It is believed that the severe wintry weather has affected the German morale. They are reported as still fighting hard, but as lacking the spirit displayed in the Somme battle.

An earlier dispatch from the same correspondent says:

"North of the village of Louveral we pushed forward towards Cambrai to the extent of a quarter of a mile along a front of 2,000 yards and consolidated this gain during the night.

"Northwards our patrols are advancing to the belt of forest which runs along the whole of the steep eastern slope of Vimy Ridge.

"The splendid success of our offensive has created a most interesting situation and one which is fraught with tremendous possibilities. The enemy has been forced back upon the pivot of his previous retreat in a manner which creates a dangerously sharp salient at this spot. Indeed, a glance at the map suggests that there is a distinct outflanking of the German northern pivot as it existed before the present fighting."

**General Haig's Report.**

The text of the official statement, issued this evening, reads as follows:

Snow has fallen heavily and continuously throughout the day, rendering observation impossible and greatly impeding the operations of our troops.

This morning two German counter-attacks on our new positions in the neighborhood of Monchy-le-Preux were successfully beaten off. Prisoners taken in Monchy-le-Preux state that they had orders to hold the village at all costs.

Further south bodies of our troops succeeded in penetrating a German position in the neighborhood of Bullecourt and secured a number of prisoners. At midday they were counter-attacked by large forces of the enemy and forced back to their own lines. The enemy attacking troops were effectively engaged by our artillery and suffered heavy losses.

Our airplanes were active again yesterday, and in spite of a strong westerly gale and frequent snowstorms performed valuable work in co-operation with our infantry. Few hostile machines were seen. All our airplanes returned safely.

## CANADIAN VICTORY GROWS.

### Complete Total of Prisoners Expected to Exceed 4,000—Casualties Light.

OTTAWA, April 11.—An unofficial dispatch, received today from Canadian Army Headquarters in Europe, says that the victory of the Canadians in the struggle for Vimy Ridge is more thorough than indicated by first reports. The only obscurity as late as Tuesday morning surrounded the position of Hill 145.

"For the retention of this," the message says, "the enemy fought with the utmost determination on Monday afternoon. The hill is an earthen fortress of the first importance, with many galleries underground, and concrete machine implacements. The hill is isolated on three sides from the German lines. The surrender is not in doubt.

"Much war material was left behind by the fleeing foe, including an as yet unestimated number of heavy guns. The yield of prisoners is much larger than the first reports indicated. Already 3,280 men, including sixty officers, have been recorded, and many more are to come. The final total may reach 4,000 prisoners to the Canadian troops alone."

Advices to the militia department indicate the Canadian casualties around Vimy were eighty-nine officers. At the usual percentage this would mean about 1,200 men. The figures are considered light in view of the number engaged.

# CUBA IS STUDYING MEANS TO CO-OPERATE

## Sends Message That She Is Proud and Happy to Join for Triumph of Right.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, April 11.—The Cuban Government is preparing an inquiry to Washington to ascertain the manner in which Cuba can co-operate with the United States in the war with Germany. Meanwhile the Government is studying means of increasing its land and sea forces for protection against possible submarine attacks.

Most of the newspapers say that Cuba will require $100,000,000 properly to defend her coasts, and that the United States has promised to loan that amount, but Eusebio Azpiazu, private secretary to President Menocal, told THE NEW YORK TIMES representative tonight that such a large amount was ridiculous.

"We probably will require a loan," he added, "on account of the large expense we are now put to, but it will be no such amount as that."

Secretary of the Treasury Canceio manifested reluctance about discussing the subject, but consented to say: "The Government at Washington is ready, reports say, to afford facilities to Cuba to obtain the sum needed on a 3 per cent. interest rate, or 2 per cent. less than the last loans to England and France. It may be better for Cuba to accept an American loan at a lower rate of interest, but that depends on conditions, more or less onerous for the nation."

The arrest of a number of members of the local German colony is expected soon as the result of investigations by the Cuban police on information said to have been transmitted by the United States Department of Justice, which has a number of agents here co-operating with the Cuban authorities.

The Germans appear to be implicated with members of the Mexican colony in financial operations originally directed against the United States, but the entrance of Cuba into the war against Germany makes these conspiracies detrimental to both countries.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Amid applause, Speaker Clark laid before the House today a message from Miguel Coyula, Speaker of the Cuban House of Representatives, regarding the Cuban declaration of war against Germany. It read:

"The House of Representatives of the Republic of Cuba, in declaring that a state of war exists between this nation and the German Empire, resolved, all members rising to their feet and amidst the greatest enthusiasm, to address a message of confraternity to your body announcing the pride felt by the people of Cuba in uniting their modest efforts to those of the great nation contending for the triumph of right and respect for the liberty of small nationalities.

"The House also resolved to express the special gratification of the Cuban people in uniting their flag side by side to that of the glorious nation, which, in days of undying memory, sacrificed the blood of her sons to help the people of Cuba to conquer their liberty and independence."


All the Year Safe in Hills

13 MOUNTAIN LAKES RESIDENTIAL PARK

*Comfortable Year-Round Residence*

Here is a Summer, Spring, Autumn and Winter resort in one, fashioned by "nature" as an ideal homesite as well. Only 49 min. to N. Y. City. Here one combines the joys of home life with the pleasures found only at distant watering places or in the mountains.

The community offers all advantages, social, civic and educational,—and all modern conveniences.

Send for list of available homes at remarkable prices and terms.

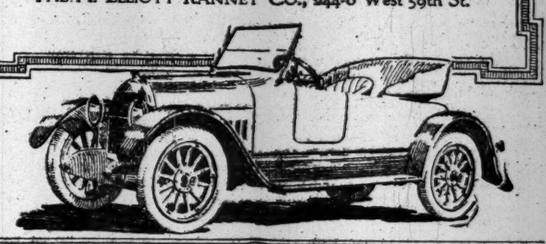
PUBLICITY SECRETARY OF MOUNTAIN LAKES, N. J.
New York Office, 2 Maiden Lane, Tel. 1523 Cort.

Daniels "Eight"

*The Distinguished Car*

Above the hood, the DANIELS Clover Leaf Roadster is a car of surpassing charm and superb distinction. Beneath the hood, an eight cylinder motor of great power crowns a chassis built for long, hard service. Prompt deliveries.

THE A. ELLIOTT RANNEY CO., 244-6 West 59th St.



AIR

Its Nature, Growth and Common Affections. Rules for Its Preservation.
RICHARD W. MULLER, M. D.

LOSS OF HAIR

Prematurely Gray Hair, Seborrhoea and the Quartz Lamp Treatment.
*Authorized translation (Nagelschmidt)*
RICHARD W. MULLER, M. D.
*Illustrated. All Bookstores, $1.50.*

Take our selected liquors and mix them by measure—age the result in wood—and you yourself could make as good a drink as

Club Cocktails

Variously made of denim, linen and crash in becoming art shades, and decorated by hand in a manner that is at once new and delightful, these Pinafores are sure to make an irresistible appeal.

(Apron Department, Second Floor)

The Dep't for Summer Dresses

is showing a number of pretty styles in

SHIRTWAIST FROCKS

made of fine French gingham, in quaint plaid and check effects effectively combined with plain color. There are also several models developed in white dimity and fancy etamine. For Summer morning wear nothing could be more desirable than these attractive Frocks, variously priced at $12.50, $13.50, $15.00, $16.50 and $18.00.

COTTON SPORTS SKIRTS

made of novelty cretonne in several smart effects combining floral ribbon-stripes with plain color or white, are among other late fashion features shown in the same Department.

(Madison Avenue section, Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

B. Altman & Co.

*Benjamin Franklin says:*
*"Ill customs and bad advice are seldom forgotten."*

Which is Better?

As Executor and Trustee under your Will, is it not wiser to appoint the *Franklin Trust Company* rather than an individual, who may be incapacitated at any time through no fault of his own?

The fees for this service are fixed by law and are the same in both cases: the difference to your heirs may be enormous.

You are invited to discuss this important matter with our officers without obligation.

Franklin TRUST CO.
*Established 1888*
46 Wall Street, New York
166 Montague Street, Brooklyn
569 Fulton Street, Brooklyn

Stern Brothers

*West 42nd and 43rd Streets*

Men's Custom Tailoring
*On the Third Floor*

An unusual inducement is offered in

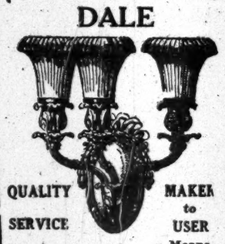
Men's Sack Suits, Made-to-Order, at $32.50

*Values $35.00 and 37.50*

The fabrics offer an excellent choice of American weaves, including all the newest effects in stripes, checks and neat mixtures, blues, greys and black included.

An extra charge of 10% for sizes over 44 chest.

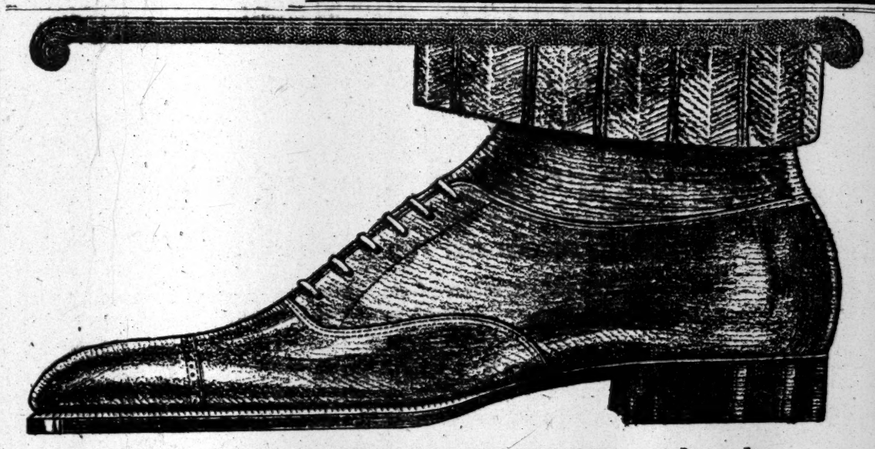
DALE



QUALITY MAKER
SERVICE to USER
PRICE Means Big Saving

Call at our display room or write for our new catalog.
109 West 18th St., New York.
1 Door West of 6th Ave.

Dale Lighting Fixture Co.



YOU'LL find an Oxford like this hard to match at the price. All sound leather in Cordo Tan Shade. English toe, low heel and flat tread. Notice how simple, how smart it is. This is just an instance of what the great Regal institution means to you in downright value and shoe service.

It explains why thousands of new customers are seeking out the Regal stores. Where else will you find an Oxford of this class at the price of $5

FIND YOUR REGAL STORE

NEW YORK
*Nassau and Ann Streets
175 Broadway
*Broadway at Duane Street
*Broadway at Spring Street
Broadway at 10th Street
Broadway at 27th Street
Broadway at 37th Street
St. Nicholas Ave. at 181st Street
14th Street at 3rd Avenue
6th Avenue at 21st Street
40 West 34th Street
125th Street at 7th Avenue
2929 Third Avenue
991-993 Southern Boulevard

BROOKLYN
4 Flatbush Avenue
1049 Broadway
1375 Broadway
*357 Fulton Street
301 Broadway
466 Fifth Avenue

NEWARK, N. J.
825 Broad Street

JERSEY CITY
108 Newark Avenue

(*Men's Shoes Only)

REGAL SHOES

REGAL SHOE COMPANY 368 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

For Men and Women

Holeproof Hosiery

*The Hosiery with the Unlimited Guarantee—Satisfactory Wear for Every Pair or New Ones FREE.*

They mean comfort and freedom from holes and excessive hosiery expense, without the slightest sacrifice of style, fit, finish or appearance—the most serviceable hosiery that men or women can wear.

| | |
|---|---|
| For Men, 6 pairs, $1.75; Mercerized | $2.00 |
| Men's Silk Holeproof Hosiery, 6 pairs | $3.30 |
| For Women, 6 pairs, $2.40; Silk Lisle | $3.00 |
| Women's Silk Holeproof Hosiery, 3 pairs | $3.30 |

Brill Brothers

1456 Broadway, Broadway, at 49th Street
279 Broadway, 2 Flatbush Ave., Bklyn
47 Cortlandt St., 791 Broad St., Newark
44 East 14th St., 1192 Main St., Bridgeport
125th Street, Corner 3d Avenue

The Gift which conveys to the Bride the highest compliment is that which emanates from an establishment of recognized supremacy.

The HIGGINS & SEITER hallmark on China and Crystal symbolizes *supreme excellence.*

HIGGINS & SEITER INC.
FOUNDED 1887
9-11 EAST 37TH ST., NEW YORK


## FACTORY MAN 30 YEARS OF AGE SUPERINTENDENT OF LABOR.

Unusual opening for unusual man, with large manufacturing company in Cambridge, Mass. Must have general ability well above the average, and extremely forceful personality. To the right man a free hand will be given, with the single requirement of results. State age, present salary, and complete history since leaving school. Replies will be considered strictly confidential. Address Y 258 Times Annex, giving home address and telephone number.

# MORAHT MAKES FUN OF OUR LITTLE ARMY

## All Well Enough for Peace, "but Not for Wilson's War Policy," He Asserts.

## CIVIL WAR AS HIS EXAMPLE

### Captain Persius, However, Warns Germans Not to Underestimate Our Power.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 11, (via London.)—Major Moraht, now with the staff of the Deutsche Tageszeitung, writes under the headline "Are the American Land Forces a Danger to Germany?" as follows:

"Our military authority, Freytag Loringhoven, writes: 'All improvised armies are afflicted with significant heaviness and impotence to adapt themselves to unexpected circumstances.'

This war has furnished abundant evidence for the truth of this statement since the English army in hasty flight hid itself behind the French colonial troops in the first stage of the war until recently when Hindenburg created an unexpected situation between Artois and the Aisne. Provisionary shortcomings impoverished the English army, however superior in numbers to the German forces opposing them.

"We draw quite a different lesson from the teachings of the last three years than those who are in favor of watering their war power. Now we look again on the spectacle of a world power who has remained even more backward so far as the development of her military resources is concerned, willing to take similar risks as England.

"America, or rather Woodrow Wilson, has learned nothing from the military past of his own country and seems not to know that in the civil war the human sacrifices amounted to half a million. Freytag Loringhoven remarks concerning these gigantic sacrifices: They were due mainly because of neither party having a large standing army at its disposal at the beginning of the war.' Wilson might soon have a taste of Washington's feelings, 'who grew infuriated at the shameful flight of his militia at the first encounter on Long Island.' Still I doubt that the more realistically inclined present President would imitate his great predecessor, who sought death to wipe out shame. But perhaps he will then realize what even Washington deplored, that 'the boastfulness of his countrymen is in sharp contrast to their attitude in battle.

**Army "Absolutely Inadequate."**

Moraht then enumerates the regiments and other military formations constituting America's regular army and the National Guard, "quite sufficient for a peaceful policy, but absolutely inadequate for Wilson's war policy." Moraht concludes that altogether the American regular army may count 68,000 men. "But this number is not available for an expeditionary force because 20,000 men are required to serve the heavy artillery along the coast line, another 20,000 will be required for Administration purposes, which leaves 28,000 men for instruction and the formation of cadres. These men have imposed on them the herculean task in the first instance to instruct and drill 500,000 absolutely raw recruits for a war which in ferociousness surpasses anything the world has ever seen and presupposes iron discipline during the terrors of drumfire. Then from this watered material a new corps of instruction must be formed for a further million, and so on.

"Even during the civil war Lincoln complained of the rotten material furnished him by army contractors. The Entente has had experience along the same line. Many millions of American rifles were rejected because they would simply have made the soldiers defenseless. Witness the Financial News, Dec. 16, 1916. On the Russian front the American munitions competed with the Japanese in defectiveness. After 300 shots were fired, wrote the Novoe Vremya only recently, the American rifles became absolutely useless.

"The question of generalships is, perhaps, the most difficult of all. Even in the Civil War lieutenants and captains had to be trusted with commands of divisions, corps and armies. What are they going to do now? It is all very well to say there is a clear road for every efficient lieutenant, but that costs rivers of blood. Seven years ago the American Minister of War, Dickinson, warned the United States of its military miserable preparedness, but nobody listened. With the blindness of a gambler America reached for the rusty jagged sword that had just slipped from Russia's hands.

"We needn't worry about general conscription in America, for by the time that comes and until the men coming under such a law have been combed out the various States will have had something to say. Before all Americans from 18 to 45 are in khaki the deciding battle will have been fought long ago. While the length of the civil war gave the soldiers and some Generals a chance to acquire knowledge and efficiency for really estimable work, they will hardly have a chance this time. America is coming too late. The American land forces are no danger to Germany."

**Thinks We Will Be a Real Foe.**

Captain Persius, in the Tageblatt, warns Germans not to underestimate America's entrance into the war. He says:

"It would be a fatal error to reckon only with the moral, political and economical effect and regard the military and naval power of the United States as negligible. It would be a repetition of the great mistake committee in Germany's regarding England's military power.

Persius is convinced that the energy, astuteness and tenacity that distinguish the American mercantile and industrial classes will soon assert themselves in this war.

"We ought to watch this enemy's activity with our eyes wide open," he says, "and give due intelligent consideration to the motives that prompted him to enter the war, also to his military and economic qualities. Then we shall soon arrive at a clear conception of the consequences which North America's participation in this contest means to us. What does the United States' appearance in the theatre of naval war mean to us? The Entente's idea is that America shall principally aid in the U-boat war.

"It is supposed that half a million tons of German ships interned in America will now be placed in the Entente's transport service and that the Americans with a great number of U-boat destroyers will help diminish the U-boat danger. The American battleships we have not reckoned with very much and the slow old American cruisers are likewise discounted as useless. In some quarters the American torpedo boat fleets are neither accounted modern nor numerous enough to become a formidable factor. The general idea seems to be that the Americans' aid in the naval theatre will not be very effective."

Persius then enumerates the actual strength of the American Navy and the various units and arrives at the conclusion that even if it can't be considered first-class material for a modern battle it will at least furnish valuable material for patrol service of the coast line and the ocean. He adds:

"With America siding with our enemies this war clearer than ever assumes an aspect of a contest between the Anglo-Saxon and Germanic races. On the other side we see arrayed in broad phalanx British, Irish, Australians, New Zealanders, and North Americans, this side Germany and Austria. The other side secured the aid of the Slav nations, Roman races, and Japanese. Our allies are Hungarians, Bulgarians, and Turks. Everybody knows who has the superiority of numbers. Only the future can teach which side possesses the greater strength."

## BIG FIRE ON CITY ISLAND.

### Blaze Starts in the Post Office and Spreads to Five Frame Buildings.

A fire which started in the post office at Bay Street and City Island Avenue, City Island, early this morning spread to five frame houses. At 2 o'clock communication with the island by telephone was cut off. Two alarms were sent in and apparatus was sent from the Bronx to help fight the blaze.

How the fire started could not be ascertained. A strong breeze was blowing across the island and it was said that other buildings were in danger. According to the police the blaze started in the post office, which was destroyed.

# HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS AIDED IN ENLISTING

## Board of Education Will Give Diplomas to Volunteers on Entering Service.

## ASKS TEACHERS TO PLEDGE

### Loyalty Declaration Is Adopted and All Will Be Asked to Sign.

General George W. Wingate presented to the Board of Education yesterday, in behalf of Acting City Superintendent Straubenmuller, a resolution providing that all high school students who have expressed a desire to enlist in Government service be excused from further school attendance and given diplomas of graduation upon their entrance into the service, and that this fact be entered upon their diplomas. The resolution was passed.

President Willcox referred again to the fine loyalty of the great majority of the teachers and to the few who "do not show themselves to be in a state of mind in regard to the country and flag that is desirable." He then offered a resolution, which was adopted, that all Principals and teachers be requested to join in signing the following declaration as a message to the city and to the nation from the teaching staff of the New York school system:

We, the undersigned, teachers in the public schools of the City of New York, declare our unqualified allegiance to the Government of the United States of America, and pledge ourselves by word and example to teach and impress upon our pupils the duty of loyal obedience and patriotic service, as the highest ideal of American citizenship.

Mr. Willcox said it would be a good thing for the board to know the names of those who might refuse to sign this pledge. General George W. Wingate heartily approved the test of loyalty and spoke of reports he had received of the lack of devotion to the country on the part of some of the teachers.

President Willcox read a statement about Dr. Alexander G. Fichandler, whose transfer from Public School 165 to Public School 109 was disapproved by the board March 28 because his loyalty to the Government was not deemed strong enough. Dr. Fichandler, Mr. Willcox said, no matter what criticisms he might have made of war measures, was loyal to the Government, and taught his pupils to be loyal.

John Martin moved that the question of the rejection of Dr. Fichandler's name be referred to the Committee on Elementary Schools. Dr. Ira S. Wile, Chairman of that committee, said the board had not been fair to Dr. Fichandler. If he were not fit to be Principal of Public School 109, Dr. Wile said, neither could he be fit to be Principal of School 165, and charges ought to be preferred against him. John Greene said that no charges were made against Dr. Fichlander, but that the board had rightfully voted not to place him in charge of a larger school, where his influence would be felt by a great number of pupils. Mr. Martin's resolution was lost, and the case of Dr. Fichandler was dropped.

A communication was received from the District Superintendents' Association, pledging loyalty to the Government, expressing a wish to serve the country, and assuring the board that if any of the members should be called upon by the Government the remaining ones would cheerfully perform the duties of those in the service.

A resolution was offered that the Committee on the Care of Buildings be authorized to grant the use of school buildings for patriotic meetings by the National Security League and the Women's Security League, under the supervision of the Principals of the schools. The plan was referred to a committee.

## BULGARS REPORTED IN RIOTS

### French in Macedonia Hear That German Cavalry Charged Sofia Crowds.

LONDON, April 11.—Rioting in several towns in Bulgaria is reporter in a Reuter dispatch from the French Headquarters on the Macedonian front.

In Sofia German cavalry is said to have charged the rioters, occasioning many casualties. In some cases, the dispatch reports, Bulgarian troops have taken sides with the manifestants.

## WAR CROSS FOR G. T. KEOGH.

### Awarded to the Justice's Son for Bravery in Ambulance Service.

PARIS, April 11.—Two more volunteers of the American Ambulance Service, Arthur Douglas Dodge of Weatogue, Conn., and Grenville Temple Keogh of New Rochelle, N. Y., have been cited in army orders and have received the award of the War Cross for bravery in a perilous mission.

Young Keogh, who is the son of Justice Martin J. Keogh of the Supreme Court in Westchester County, was slightly wounded in the head by a shell splinter. He had been injured once before, but resumed service as soon as he recovered.

### Harvard Men to Man Two Yachts.

BOSTON, April 11.—Harvard University students will man two yachts which have been placed at the disposal of the Government for coast patrol service. In addition to the 240-foot yacht given by George F. Baker of New York, which has been renamed the Harvard, they will provide a crew for a yacht 100 feet in length, furnished by E. H. Ellison of this city.


*The* Berkeley Building *for* PRESTIGE

Aristocratic in surroundings and appearance, housing many famous firms, the Berkeley is a fitting home for businesses of dignity and distinction. Publishers, architects, engineers and others of like character will find it ideal. Moderate rentals. Carefully restricted. Now ready for occupancy.

BRETT & GOODE COMPANY
*Office on Premises* 19 West 44th Street
Telephone 5750 Greeley

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service
Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

*How to Cut a Good Figure At Little Cost*

When you set out to buy a suit of clothes you think of how you will look in it and how much you will pay for it. You want the maximum of good appearance at the minimum cost with every assurance of good wear. You can get all three in our

***Men's Spring Suits at $24.75***

for in them we have concentrated all the newest style features, good dependable fabrics and the right kind of tailoring. Whether your taste leans towards the conservative or the extreme, you can cut a good figure at less expenditure here than elsewhere.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Broadway, Front.

***Motor Robes, at $7.94***

All wool robes (Steamer Rug Style) with fringed ends. Plain gray, blue, brown, or green on one side with contrasting plaid pattern on the other. Weight, approximately 4 lbs.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

***Silk Shirts at Savings***

Satin Striped Shirts in various colors on white grounds, $3.89.

Broadcloth Silk Shirts in various satin stripes and flat weave effects, $4.89 and $5.89.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

***Men's Lisle Hose at 47c***

Medium weight, full fashioned, elastic tops, reinforced toes, soles and heels. All sizes, in white, gray, champagne, tan, suede, black and navy.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Centre.

***Men's All Silk Umbrellas $2.97***

This special price makes any one of these umbrellas a good buy. Well made with eight rib frames, covered with all silk black serge. With Prince of Wales and Opera handles of boxwood and furze.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

***Wrist Watches for Military Men***

Because of its accessibility and its secure fastening the wrist watch has proved its worth for the outdoor military life. We offer several types with 7-jewel Elgin movements in nickel cases. With pierced leather strap and plain dial $9.94, with luminous dial $12.49. Waltham, with three straps, complete for $15.89.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., B'way.

***Personal Cards at Little Cost***

We will cut a new plate, hand-engraved, and furnish 50 engraved cards in script letters, name only, for 84c. If you have a personal card plate, we will print from it 100 cards for 74c.

Macy's—Main Floor, Main Stairway Landing.



*Broadway* **Saks & Company** *at 34th Street*

*Specially Arranged for Today, a*

***Sale of 350 Women's Suits Reduced to $22.50***

*In plain and fancy tailored models*

THESE suits are all from our regular stock. They reflect Fashion's newest note in pockets, collars and belts, and at this special price represent an unprecedented value. They were our best selling $25 and $29.50 models, but the sizes are broken and we cannot reorder. Hence, we are closing them out to-day at $22.50.

Every wanted fabric, including Silk and Wool Jersey, is represented in all fashionable colors. Sizes 34 to 44. *Fourth Floor.*

*We Have Planned to Hold Today, a*

**Sale of Women's Silk Dresses Special at $14.50**

Reduced from $20, $22.50, $25

These frocks are all from regular stock, and have been reduced because the color and size assortments are incomplete. Included in the assortment are Taffeta and Georgette Crepe and Crepe de Chine dresses beautifully hand-embroidered in silk or trimmed with soutache braid. Colors: Grey, Copenhagen Blue, Rose, Tan, Navy and Black. Sizes 34 to 44. *Fourth Floor.*

*Of Extraordinary Importance Today*

**Women's Newest Spring Coats Special at $15**

An aggregation of some of the most attractive coats introduced for Spring, in semi and full-belted models. Fashioned of Burella Cloth, Wool Poplin, Whipcord, and Velour Checks. Half or skeleton lined. Obtainable in all the new Spring shades, the quantity being limited.

None C. O. D., exchanged or on approval.

**Women's Sweaters for Boating, Golfing and Tennis**

will be featured at very attractive prices today.

**At $6.75**—Shetland Wool Sweaters in smart middy model with large sailor collar and full belt. Colors: Navy Blue, Salmon, Nile Green, Copenhagen Blue and White.

**At $8.95** — Attractive Shetland Wool Sweaters with new Roman striped collars and cuffs, sashes and patch pockets. Colors: Alice Blue, Nile Green, Hunter's Green, Rose, White and Purple.

**At $13.50** — Illustrated. Effective Shetland Wool Sweaters with Angora cuffs and collar. One of the smartest models for Spring. Obtainable in Pink, Nile Green, Orange, Corn, Turquoise.

**Women's Separate Spring Skirts Reduced to $6.95**

Represented in this important offering are sport and dressy models, developed in Velour and Worsted fabrics in Novelty Plaids, Fancy Stripes, and Checks; Wool Jersey, Gabardine, Serge, and Wool Poplin. Waistbands to 36. *Fourth Floor.*

*In the Saks Shoe Dept. This Week*

An Important Special

**Sale of Women's Kidskin Boots at $7.95**

Cloth top boots are the smartest thing in women's footwear for Spring. They are to be seen on fashionably dressed women at all important style centres. The models represented in this event are among the most beautiful we have seen, made of colored kidskin with cloth tops to match. At $7.95 they are the best values we have ever offered.

*The Leathers and Combinations:*

Patent Vamp with pearl top.
Black Glazed Kid with dark grey top.
Pearl Grey Kidskin—top to match.
Russia Calf with mode top.
Fawn Kidskin with mode top.
Dark Brown Kidskin—top to match.
Ivory Kidskin with top to match.
Slate Grey Kidskin—top to match.

All sizes 2 to 8; widths AA to D.

**Redfern and Smart Set Corsets Reduced to $2.95**

Regularly $3.50 to $6

An unusual offering of new Spring corsets, made of plain or fancy broche, coutil or batiste, with girdle, low or medium top and elastic insert at top or bottom. Quantity limited.

*On the Main Floor Today, a Sale of*

**Women's Strap Books at $2.95**

Reduced from $3.95 and $4.50

High-grade Vachette and Morocco Strap Books with top handle and secret pocket for bills. Many are also included with outside handkerchief pocket.



**J. M. Gidding & Co.**
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 46TH and 47TH Sts.

Fashionable Summer Furs

The vogue of *Summer Furs* finds its highest expression in the superb *Bolero-wraps, rich stoles, pellerines* and *scarfs* so softly fashioned that their own light weight drapes them into soft, luxurious folds.

The "House of Gidding" especially features superb *Russian* and *Hudson Bay Sables* — *rare Silver Foxes* — *Natural Blue Foxes* — *Royal Ermines* — fashionable dark *Kolinskys*—and the new *Brown Foxes.*



*Specialists in Footwear for 60 years*

**Andrew Alexander**
548 Fifth Avenue, at 45TH Street

New boots and low shoes for spring and summer with just the discreet difference from widely-worn models that smartly-attired women appreciate. Whites and browns are plentiful in medium weights for between-season wear, as well as the lighter summer models.

**Stern Brothers**
West 42nd Street *Between 5th and 6th Avenues* West 43rd Street

A Very Exceptional Offering

*To-day, Thursday*

Women's Modish Suits

at $35.00

Two entirely new and exclusive models, made of Satin or Satin and Poiret Twill combined, extremely good values at the price quoted.

# ASKS THE CHURCHES TO HELP RECRUITING

**Federation Suggests to 900 Clergymen Sermons on 'Wake Up, America, Day.'**

**GOOD DAY FOR ENLISTMENTS**

**Republicans to Open District Club Houses to Propaganda for the Service.**

Acting in co-operation with the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, the Rev. Walter Laidlaw, Executive Secretary of the New York Federation of Churches, issued an appeal yesterday to 900 church organizations composing the federation, asking the clergymen and their congregations to assist recruiting. It was suggested to each minister that he make special reference in his sermon on next Sunday to the celebration of "Wake Up America Day" on April 19.

S. S. Koenig, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, informed the Mayor's Committee that he would send out a letter to district leaders, asking them to arrange patriotic demonstrations in their district clubs, with the idea of stimulating recruiting. From now on the clubhouses of the district organizations will display posters, and will take an active part in developing enthusiasm.

Recruiting for the army, navy, and Marine Corps made considerable progress yesterday, although the total of enlistments did not exceed the previous day's record. The Marine Corps got fifteen new men, which was a good number for that branch of the service. At the recruiting headquarters of the navy, 34 East Twenty-third Street, there were forty-nine enlistments, and more than twice as many applications.

The recruiting headquarters for the Army at 25 Third Avenue reported a total of seventy-five men for the day, which was considered by Colonel Walsh as a very good record.

The Mid Day Recruiting Committee of New York City has opened headquarters in the Stewart Building, 57 Chambers Street, and the first midday gathering will be held there today. Among the speakers will be Controller Prendergast and Bernard Ridder. Geraldine Farrar will sing.

As part of the recruiting movement, six prominent women met at the home of Mrs. Henry Slayback, 375 Park Avenue, yesterday, and formed the Aerial Aid Society to assist the training of aviators. Among the organizers were Mrs. K. R. Fell, Mrs. Henry A. Wise Wood, Mrs. Charles Carscallan, Mrs. Charles Baker, Mrs. Charles Smithers and Mrs. Henry Slayback. They plan to have twelve college men, trained in aviation, to form a unit of the Aerial Coast Patrol.

Led by Miss Elizabeth Harrison, a student in the School of Law, New York University, about fifty young women of the institution met yesterday afternoon and formed a military unit. Beginning next Friday they will hold drills every week with the idea of developing the kind of discipline that would enable them to co-operate with military forces in any line of relief work.

The National Marine League, which is conducting a nation-wide campaign for the re-establishment of the American merchant marine, has proferred its services to Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman of the Recruiting Committee of National Defense, for any service it can perform. The league is in close touch with martime affairs, and among its members are many business leaders whose active co-operation is desired by the Defense Committee. The league is sending out a call for services to its members throughout the country.

## WILSON CALLS GOETHALS.

**Asks the General to Take Charge of Building 1,000 Wooden Ships.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 11.—President Wilson wrote today to Major General George W. Goethals, asking him to take charge of the building of 1,000 wooden merchant ships for which the Shipping Board has contracted.

The Adminstration is anxious to take advantage of General Goethal's ability as an organizer to rush the construction of the ships at top speed.

**Jamaica Adopts Conscription.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 11.—The Legislature has passed a bill providing for compulsory military service. Four members who opposed it said that they were not opposed to the principle, but thought that the voluntary system was working well enough. Registration under the law will soon begin. No man between the ages of 18 and 41 who is fit for military service is allowed to leave the island except as a soldier.

## SAY THEY SAVED BELGIANS.

**German Socialists Claim Credit for Stopping Deportations.**

COPENHAGEN, April 11, (via London.)—Herr Enedekum, a Socialist member of the Reichstag, in an open letter in Vorwärts addressed to the Swedish Socialist, K. M. Branting, asserts that the Socialists brought about a cessation of Belgian deportations. The letter is in answer to a series of attacks on German Socialists, including a charge that they condoned the Belgian deportations.

Herr Enedekum asserts that his colleagues protested so strongly against the treatment of the Belgians that they caused the Emperor to issue his recent order directing that the deportations should cease, and that workmen already deported should be returned to Belgium. The Socialist Deputy writes:

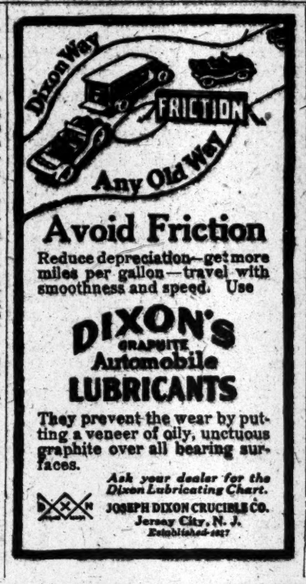
"After our protest no more Belgians were brought to Germany, and most of those already there were sent back. Only those remained who themselves desired to do so."

## BERLIN CUTS OFF OUR MAIL.

**Also Stops Telegraph Service to the United States.**

BERLIN, April 11, (via London.)—Germany has stopped all mail service, both direct and indirect, between this country and the United States.

Telegraph service also has been stopped.


**Avoid Friction**

Reduce depreciation—get more miles per gallon—travel with smoothness and speed. Use

**DIXON'S GRAPHITE Automobile LUBRICANTS**

They prevent the wear by putting a veneer of oily, unctuous graphite over all bearing surfaces.

*Ask your dealer for the Dixon Lubricating Chart.*

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO. Jersey City, N. J. Established 1827

**UNITED SERVICE**

*Like the Genie of Aladdin*

RESPONDING TO THE COMMANDING TOUCH

SUPPLYING ELECTRICITY for THEDFORD GARAGE CO. Inc.

219 East 47th St.

John C. Olsen Architect

ARE WE SERVING YOU?

Phone Murray Hill 4980

THE UNITED ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO. 130 East 15th St.

**Government Contract Bonds**

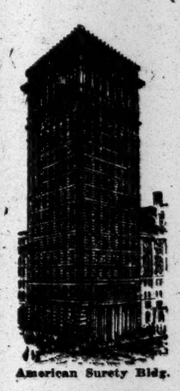
The American Surety Company of New York invites the attention of contractors and manufacturers to its exceptional facilities for the prompt issuance of bonds required in connection with contracts to furnish supplies to the United States Government.

It has maintained for this purpose during the past six years a

**FEDERAL BOND BUREAU**

in the

Southern Building, Corner 15th and H Streets, N. W. Washington, D. C.



American Surety Bldg.

This Bureau is a highly efficient organization of trained men, who devote their entire time to this work. It is under the management of Mr. S. Hazen Bond, who was formerly Law and Bond Officer of the Treasury Department, and who as such supervised for many years practically all of the Government's bonding business, except in the Post Office Department.

This Company desires to expedite the closing of contracts and the issuance of bonds on Government awards in every way that it consistently can; and with this object in view it tenders the services of its FEDERAL BOND BUREAU to bidders who are eligible for its suretyship.

These services include the giving of notice to contractors and manufacturers of the Government's calls for bids; the furnishing of bidders' blanks and specifications; attendance at bid openings; the preparation and filing of bids under instructions by wire where powers-of-attorney have been previously given; and advice by wire of awards made.

The services of the Bureau may be obtained through the Company's Home Office or any of its Branch Offices.

**American Surety Co.**

**of New York**

(Founded 1884)

Home Office: 100 Broadway

Telephone, Rector 9525

189 Montague St., Brooklyn Telephone Main 1450

Forty Branch Offices in Large Cities; Over 13,000 Agencies Elsewhere in the United States.

Bent Bones That Were Bent by Pointed Shoes
Straight Bones That Grew Straight in Educator Shoes
EDUCATOR SHOE REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
Look for EDUCATOR branded on the sole

**We Have Maintained the Quality of Educators**

WHEN you buy Educators, you obtain not only the surest protection against corns, bunions, flat feet, etc., but also the *same excellent quality* of leather you have always found in Educators.

Rising costs have forced us to increase the price a little; but they have *not* forced us to lower the quality.

Ask your favorite dealer for Educators. He has them for

MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN

Caution: Not every broad-toed shoe sold is an Educator. Unless branded EDUCATOR on the sole, it is not an Educator and has not the guarantee of quality, shape and wear.

Made only by Rice & Hutchins, Inc., 15 High Street, Boston, Mass.

Ken's Dull Calf Blucher Educator, a toe model some style for boys.

**EDUCATOR SHOE®**

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

Retailers can be supplied at wholesale from stock on our floor.

Rice & Hutchins New York Co., New York.

**Do You Waste the "Heels" of the Loaves?**

YOU may not, but some do, and whether you do or not, you should remember that the ten cent loaf of

**WARD'S BREAD**

(Tip-Top or Dainty-Maid)

has but two "heels," whereas two small loaves have four. The ten cent loaf of TIP-TOP or DAINTY-MAID, therefore, has more dough and less crust than two small loaves and is the economical loaf to buy.

The ten cent loaf has numerous other advantages as these facts testify: It keeps fresh longer than the small loaf, and it slices, butters and toasts better. Its flavor and texture are better and its eating qualities superior. Every way you look at it, it is the cheapest and most nutritious food your money can buy.

**War Tax on COFFEE**

THE TALK OF TAXING COFFEE—

and other influences have caused a rise in Coffee 11¢ points. Now that Brazil is ready to go to war there is a possibility of still a further rise. But in spite of this condition we will accept orders in 5-lb. lots or over at our

ORIGINAL WHOLESALE PRICES

SAVING YOU RETAILER'S PROFIT

Retailer's 30c. Quality COFFEE 5 lbs. for $1.00

Retailer's 35c. Quality COFFEE 5 lbs. for $1.25

PUT IN YOUR SUPPLY NOW

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

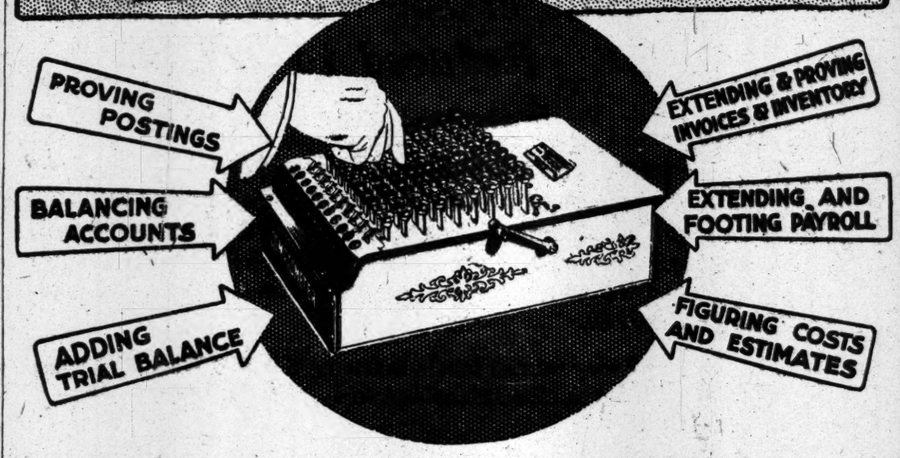
Free Delivery in Greater New York and within 200 miles C. O. D. or remittance with order. 10 lbs. delivered free 1,000 miles. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Phone Barclay 8881

GILLIES COFFEE CO. 232-239 Washington St., New York. Bet. Park Place and Barclay St.

EST. 37 YRS.

CONTROLLED KEY **Comptometer** Adding and Calculating Machine




**Centralizing the Figure Work of Accounting**

*Easier and less expensive means of getting at the figure facts of business—with reliable accuracy—that's what you get when you center all the figure work of your office on the Comptometer.*

No matter what it is in figures—proving postings; adding trial balance; calculating costs; figuring payroll, estimates, bills, inventory—*all* can be turned over to the Comptometer.

That's because the Comptometer is as universal in its application to the arithmetic of business as the typewriter is to letter writing.

Assistant Treasurer A. J. Roos, of the Diebold Safe and Lock Co., Canton, Ohio, says that "the Comptometer has enabled us to cut down the time and labor of all figure operations and has greatly increased the efficiency of the office. It would cost us the salaries of six more men if we would have to give them up."

Ask some Comptometer user in your line of business about it.

Better still, ask the nearest Comptometer man to show you by practical test how centering the figure work of your office on the Comptometer will simplify the operation of any accounting system you may employ.

*"Better Methods of Accounting" free on request.*

FELT & TARRANT MFG. CO., 1719 N. Paulina St., Chicago, Ill.

New York—350 Broadway

Albany, DeGraaf Bldg. Rochester, Chamber of Commerce Bldg. New Haven, Malley Bldg. Syracuse, Dillaye Bldg. Buffalo, Iroquois Bldg. Newark, Ordway Bldg.

Jersey City, 926-8 Bergen Ave.

**FORWARD**

*"The World's Largest Jewish Daily"*

*A paper owned by its half a million readers*

*5 Million Lines of advertising*

Our TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY

Why Do We Celebrate?

By a collection gathered in a hat the fund was created to bring into being an organ to voice the aspirations of the Jewish masses in America.

For two decades The Forward has been edited and conducted with but one purpose—to serve faithfully the interests of its readers.

And yet, in its editorials, news columns and advertising pages, The Forward is the most independent paper in New York.

It stands for truth and justice always and ever, beholden to no one, amenable to no influence other than that which serves the highest common welfare.

20th Anniversary Number April 22.

Total receipts from advertising and circulation on that day to be donated for relief of Jewish War Sufferers.

פארווערטס

**Business News of the South**

*"News from Home" for Southerners*

Southern people visiting New York will find in today's Public Ledger a dispatch from a staff correspondent in Atlanta. It contains the Business News of the South, and reproduces the views of Southern leaders of commerce in cotton, lumber, chemicals and agriculture. This dispatch appears in the Business Section of the Public Ledger every Thursday. It covers the business activities of all the Southern States--news not found in any other daily newspaper.

PHILADELPHIA

**PUBLIC LEDGER**

*On Sale at Leading Hotel Newsstands in New York*

# MATRIMONIAL DRIVE OF SLACKERS STOPS

## Exposure of Rush to Escape Army Draft Reduces Licenses In Marked Degree.

## SOLDIER BRIDEGROOMS NOW

### Suggestion That Hasty Marriages in Wartime Be Ignored by the Government.

City Clerk P. J. Scully's denunciation of young men who have rushed to get married in order to avoid the conscription of bachelors seems to have taken the slack out of the slackers. Yesterday's applications for marriage licenses numbered only 325, as compared with 420 the day before.

"Not nearly so many of them today," said Mr. Scully, "and if any of them are getting married to keep from going to war they don't admit it to me. I think they lost their nerve when they saw they were getting caught at it. Most of these people seem to be the ones who would get married anyway, with perhaps a sprinkling of men who are actually going into the war and want to be married beforehand."

Clerks in the office said that one or two applicants had admitted early in the day that they were dodging military service, but that these had been few by comparison.

Thaddeus C. Wasserman, in charge of the Marriage Chapel, was much encouraged by the character of the couples that filed through his offices in the course of the day.

"We're getting a great many Italians," he said, "and they don't seem to be slackers. A lot of them are getting ready for the war. Quite a number of Irish, too. The undesirable class which formed the great bulk of our couples in the last two or three days has stayed entirely away today. They won't come out in the open with it any longer."

Almost the first man who appeared at the Chapel yesterday morning was an athletic young Irishman with a blue-eyed girl of the same race.

"A man with your name and appearance certainly isn't running away from the war," said Mr. Wasserman.

"Not a bit of it," returned the Irishman promptly. "I'm on leave from my regiment to get this done. If I've got to leave my girl I'd rather leave her a wife than a sweetheart. Then I'd feel she was sure to be looked after if anything happened to me."

In Queens Borough the situation was different. There the high water mark for marriage licenses was reached yesterday, when 34 were issued. On the same day last year the number was 11. There were 29 on Tuesday, 30 on Monday, and 29 on Saturday. Deputy City Clerk Zimmerman could give no reason for the increase. Sixty per cent. of the men who applied in Queens were of German parents.

A suggestion that marriages of the sort contracted by the slackers should be disallowed to some extent is made in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES by Kate Jordan. The communication reads:

New York, April 11, 1917.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The account in this morning's TIMES of the rush of poltroons seeking sanctuary from service in marriage is the most sickening note in the mass of discords that our entrance into the war has struck from a minority of crass-souled beings.

Isn't there some way by which all these "war bridegrooms" can be counted, from the military point of view, as equivalent to unmarried? Their responsibilities as family men have not begun. And the girls willing to start life with shirkers can be made to go on with their lives as before, earning their living exactly as if they did not wear a new gold band on the fourth finger of the left hand.

Nor should the idea of coming parenthood be permitted as a safeguard against the conscription of these so-called men. Some of the women will bear the first fruits of the marriage; then let them manage to support the children when through failure of their contemptible circumspection the father has been forced into khaki to serve his country.

One can't help thinking that in this case, if in no other, birth control should be made not only legal but imperative. The nation can only be handicapped by the offspring of craven men and mean-spirited women!

KATE JORDAN.

### For Home Grown Essential Oils.

Dr. W. W. Stockberger of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, yesterday told the members of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association, in annual convention at the Hotel Biltmore, of the experiments being carried on under the auspices of the Government bureau with a view to raising essential oil-producing plants. The bureau is seeking to render the American industry independent of foreign supplies of oil. Howard Neiman spoke on the value of trademarks. The convention will conclude today with the election of officers and a dinner in the evening.

# FIFTEENTH TO ELECT CONGRESSMAN TODAY

## Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany, and John N. Boyle Both on Patriotic Platform.

## PEACE ISSUE DISAPPEARS

### Boyle Pledged to Vote for Suffrage Amendment—Smith Not a Resident of the District.

The special election called by Governor Whitman to elect a Congressman in the Fifteenth New York Congressional District to succeed the late Michael F. Conry will be held today. The polls will be open from 6 A. M. to 5 P. M. Although the district is overwhelmingly Democratic, the Republicans have been making a spirited fight to elect their candidate, John Neville Boyle. Tammany expects to carry the district, two to one, for its candidate, Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall.

Although Mr. Smith does not live in the district, he is very popular there and has been making speeches almost nightly. Both candidates are making patriotism their chief issue, each asserting that, if elected, he will uphold the hands of the President during the war. Ordinarily about 25,000 votes are cast in the district, but owing to the lack of interest in the special election it is unlikely that more than 15,000 votes will be polled today.

The Socialists have a candidate in the field, Joseph D. Cannon; but, as he has been running an on anti-military platform, the action of President Wilson and Congress has practically eliminated the issue of peace. John D. Moore, also a pacifist, started in the race, but withdrew, leaving the pacifist field clear to the Socialist candidate. Candidate Boyle was waited upon yesterday by Mrs. Elijah R. Keehn, Chairman of the Suffragists in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, and Mrs. Edward S. Van Zile, President of the organization in the Twelfth Assembly District, who wanted to know if Mr. Boyle would support the proposed amendment to the Constitution. He replied that he favored the amendment and would support it if elected.

"Unlike my opponent, Mr. Smith, you need not count on me merely as a 'prospect,'" said Mr. Boyle. "I am glad to declare myself a 'certainty' as far as your amendment goes."

Mr. Boyle said last night that he felt he had a good chance to win. "As the time of voting draws nearer," he said, "we are hearing increasing complaint from residents of the district who ordinarily are loyal Tammany Hall supporters, that Mr. Smith is a foreigner to them and has been forced upon them without consultation with or indorsement of the local leaders. I feel that this sentiment against the candidate will become so intense and pronounced by tomorrow that it will accomplish his defeat."

# PEARSON'S CASE IN COURT.

### Magazine Pleads Justification in Printing Night Court Record.

On a summons, obtained by John S. Sumner, Secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Vice, Frank Harris, editor of Pearson's Magazine, 43 years old, of 3 Washington Square North, and Miss Lillian Hahn, 20 years old, stenographer, of 1,868 Seventy-fifth Street, Brooklyn, appeared before Magistrate Nolan in Yorkville Court yesterday, charged with publishing indecent matter in the May number of the magazine.

The defendants were represented by Attorney Justus Sheffield of 31 Nassau Street, who contended that Sumner was outside his rights, inasmuch as the story in question was a verbatim report taken from the official stenographic minutes of a case in the Women's Night Court. Mr. Sheffield produced a copy of the official stenographic report.

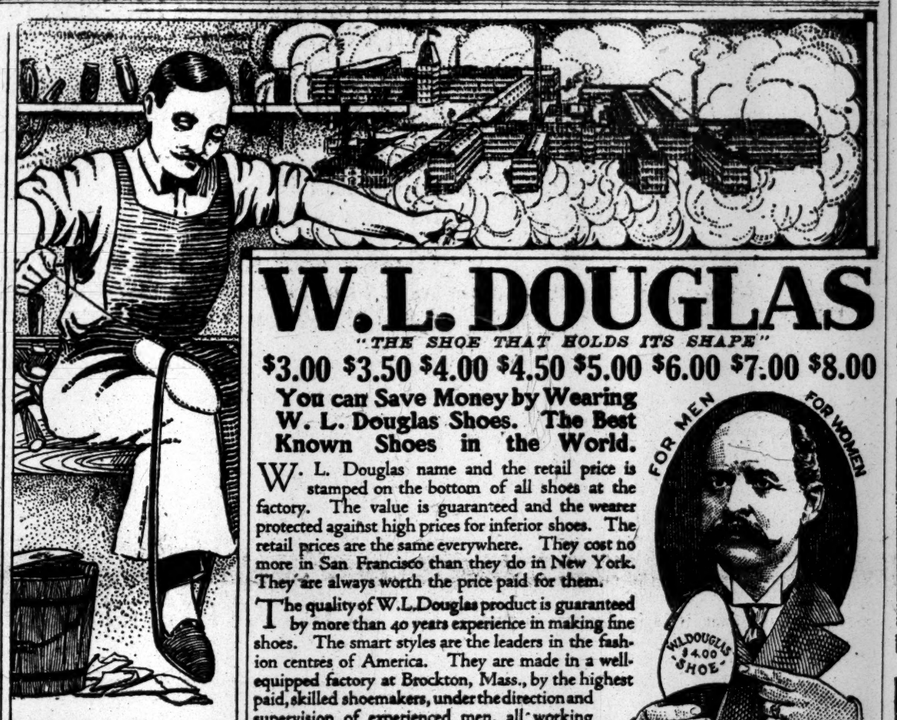
Assistant District Attorney Direnzo prosecuted the case for the people, and after long argument Magistrate Nolan decided that both sides should present briefs on Friday. He reserved decision and adjourned the hearing until Monday so that he may decide whether the article as published was a correct report of the proceedings.


**The Quinine That Does Not Affect Head** Because of its tonic and laxative effect. Laxative Bromo Quinine can be taken by anyone without causing nervousness nor ringing in the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 25c.—Advt.

**5%**
**GUARANTEED FIRST MORTGAGE CERTIFICATES**
**$100 AND UP**
Safest Investment in the World
**LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.**
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. **$9,000,000**
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
134 Montague Street, Brooklyn

**Are You Satisfied with the Management of Your Real Estate?**
**Wm. A. White & Sons**
Established 1868
46 Cedar Street
Telephone 5700 John

**OLD CROW RYE**
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
America's Finest RYE
**WHISKEY**
HAND MADE SOUR MASH
STRAIGHT PURE RYE
MADE IN KENTUCKY, U. S. A.
**H. B. Kirk & Co., New York, N. Y.**



**While working at his trade as journeyman shoemaker, "The Boy Who Pegged Shoes" decides to put into operation his life ambition to become "THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOEMAKER."**

**W. L. DOUGLAS**
*"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"*
**$3.00 $3.50 $4.00 $4.50 $5.00 $6.00 $7.00 $8.00**

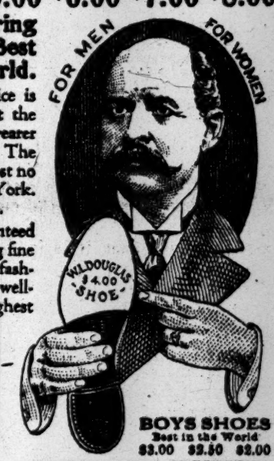
**You can Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas Shoes. The Best Known Shoes in the World.**

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers and 103 W. L. Douglas stores in the large cities. If not convenient to call at W. L. Douglas store, ask your local dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you, take no other make.

Write for booklet, showing how to order shoes by mail, postage free. W. L. Douglas, President, W. L. Douglas Shoe Co., 210 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.




BOYS SHOES Best in the World $3.00 $3.50 $4.00

**BEWARE OF FRAUD** None genuine unless W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom **TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE**

**W. L. Douglas Stores in Greater New York:**

93 Nassau Street.
755 Broadway, corner 8th St.
847 Broadway, near 14th St.
*1352 Broadway, cor. 36th St.
1495 Broadway (Times Square)
*984 Third Avenue.
*1452 Third Avenue.
*2202 Third Av., cor. 120th St.
*2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
347 Eighth Avenue.
*250 West 125th Street.
BROOKLYN
421 Fulton Street, cor. Pearl.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton.
*1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Avenue.
*478 Fifth Avenue, cor. 11th Street.
*359 Manhattan Avenue.
1779 Pitkin Avenue.
JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
*HOBOKEN—120 Washington St.
*UNION HILL—276 Bergenline Ave.
*NEWARK—831 Broad Street.
*PATERSON—192 Market Street.
*TRENTON—101 E. State St., cor. Broad

*Stores marked with a * carry complete lines of W. L. Douglas Shoes for Women.*

**Health and Comfort Demand Hot Water**

YOU must have an immediate and continuous supply. That is precisely what an

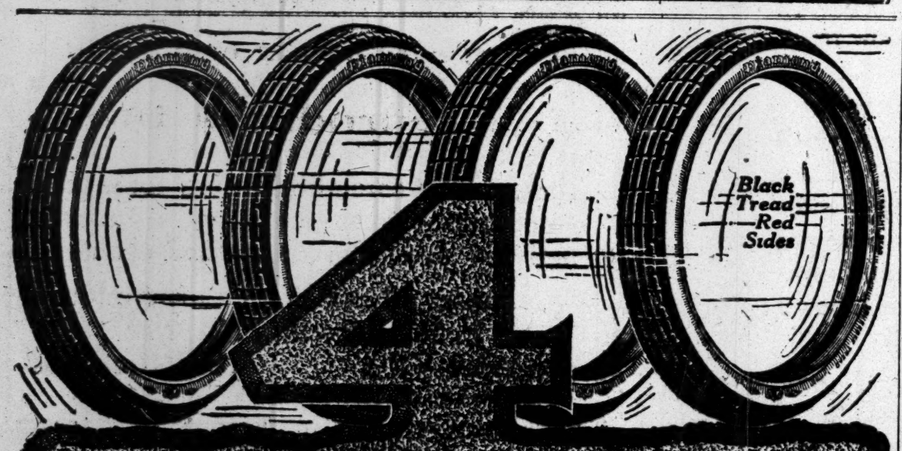
**Automatic Gas Water Heater**

will furnish in your Home, Factory, Office or Store. At any moment of the day or night you can have unlimited hot water for any need. Heater operates automatically—you need never go near it. Turning any hot water faucet lights the gas; turning off the faucet shuts off the gas; burns only enough gas to heat water required.

Ask at your Gas office, or of our representative about these Heaters and our easy payment plan of installing them.

*"The Right Way Is the Gas Way"*

**Consolidated Gas Company of New York**
GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President




**Save more money, get more mileage with Diamond Tires**

Your car runs on four tires. When you save in the cost of your tires this multiplies your savings by four—when you use four Diamonds.

The quality of Diamonds is as mechanical as mathematics, too. Machines which cannot make a mistake perfect the work of men who know fabric, rubber and tire-construction.

This inimitable, tough, "stubbornized" black rubber squeegee tread, lithe as a lariat, actually outwears steel.

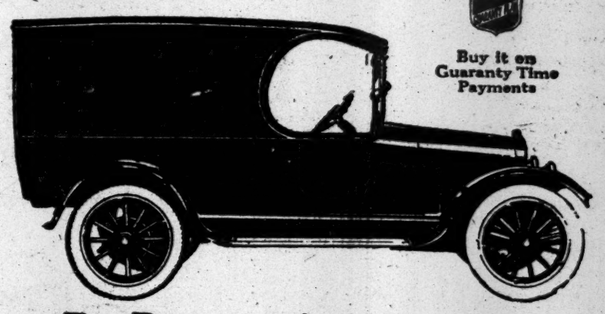
That is why increasing thousands of motorists see the first cost saving in Diamond Tires and enjoy the further benefit in their long, dependable service.

**Every Diamond Tire *must* deliver full value in service. If ever a Diamond Tire fails, a cheerful, willing adjustment will be promptly made.**

**Diamond Squeegee Tread Tires**
For Automobiles, Bicycles and Motorcycles
Factories: Akron, Ohio — Distributors Everywhere

**Overland**
Delivery Wagon Panel Type
**$730**
Chassis $665
f. o. b. Toledo
Buy it on Guaranty Time Payments

1200 Pound Delivery Wagon Express Type **$850** Chassis $800
All Prices f. o. b. Toledo
Subject to change without notice



**Be Progressive**

If you are trying to meet competition with a horse and wagon delivery, you are playing a losing game.

An Overland Delivery Wagon is what you need.

And you can buy one of these time and money saving motor wagons, under the Guaranty Time Payment Plan, on easy terms.

First sell your horse and wagon. The sale should net you enough to cover the first payment required for the immediate delivery of one of these Overland Wagons.

The remaining twelve monthly payments should be easy. The extra earnings made possible by this motor wagon should take care of them as they fall due.

After the last payment is made extra profits are clear.

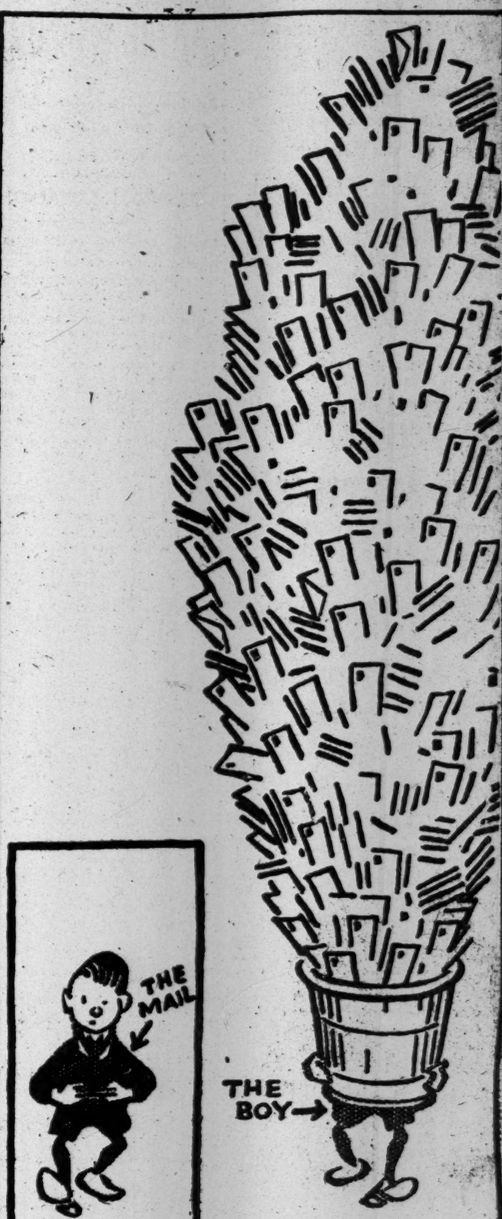
It's a simple and practical way to improve your delivery service and increase your business.

And remember this—Overlands are the excess value Delivery Wagons because they share proportionately in the economics of The Willys-Overland Company's enormous production of pleasure cars.

Come in and see us. Ask for a demonstration.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc.,
Broadway and 50th St., New York City. At the Entrance to the 50th St. Subway. Tel. Circle 1300.

BRONX BRANCH 149th St. & Courtlandt Ave. Tel. Melrose 150.
SERVICE STATION 150th St. & Gerard Ave. Tel. Melrose 9091.
BROOKLYN BRANCH Cor. Fulton St. & Bedford Ave. Tel. Bedford 8800.
SERVICE STATION 250-96 St. Marks Av. Tel. Prospect 2140.
YONKERS BRANCH 57 South Broadway. Tel. Yonkers 5537.
SERVICE STATION 71 South Broadway Tel. Yonkers 5367.
NEWARK BRANCH 384-7 Halsey St. Tel. Mulberry 2648.
SERVICE STATION 243-5 Central Ave. Tel. Mulberry 2648.




the office was "surveyed" by Edison Correspondence Engineers!

Edison Correspondence Engineers put their system into operation in the same office!

**A Far Bigger Volume of Correspondence for the Same Money**

can be produced in *your* office—*now*. You doubt it? Then call us up—the Seely Office Appliance Company's Edison Correspondence Engineers. We show you by an initial survey (no charge for it) how our system of "Far Bigger Volume of Correspondence for the Same Money" works out. The system is built around the

**EDISON Dictating Machine**

which is the machine made by the personal staff of the world's greatest engineer, the man who invented the basic principle of *all* dictating machines—Thomas A. Edison.

Phone Rector 3598 for particulars. Or mail coupon today.

**Seely Office Appliance Company**
116 Liberty St., New York
Branch Office: 207 Market Street, Newark
*Phone 8053 Market*
Metropolitan Distributors for Thomas A. Edison, Inc.

**Read This COUPON Carefully**
EDISON, 116 Liberty St., New York
*How* can the volume of my correspondence be increased without increased cost? If you can *show* me, send your man along.
Name .....
Address .....
(You can save 6 to 24 hours by telephoning. Call Rector 3598)

EVERY fifty seconds a bus will arrive at the Billy Sunday Tabernacle. The extension of service which makes this possible all through the day applies to the Seventh Avenue (No. 2), St. Nicholas Avenue (No. 3) and Riverside Drive Services (Nos. 4 and 5) of the

*Fifth Avenue Bus*

WAR PRICES SOON; BUY NOW.
With Embargo on Freight, Scarcity of Material, Withdrawal of Labor, it is inevitable that
AUTO PRICES MUST SOAR!
Don't Delay; Many Bargains Yet Available.
BUY A "JANDORF" REBUILT AUTO.
Demonstrations; Easy Payments Arranged; Automobiles Traded.
1917 Mitchell, (Wire Wheels, &c.,) $850; Simplex "38" Raceabout, $1,000; Chevrolets, $275, $300, $325; Cadillacs (1916, 1915, 1914,) Touring, Landaulettes, Limousines, $450, $650, $850, $950 up; Mercedes, $950; Packards, "14-38," $850, $950; Mercers, "22-70," Runabouts and Touring, $1,250 to $1,600; Pierces, (Touring, Landaulettes, Limousines,) $400, $650, $750, $950; Overlands, ("Fours" and "Sixes,") $225 up; Stutzes, (Runabouts, Touring,) $350, $450, $750, &c.; Stearns-Knight Sedan, $550; Chandler "17," $850; Mais, 10-horse to 35-horse, $350 up; Buicks, $150, $350, $550, $850; Oldsmobiles, ("Baby,") "Fours," "Eights," Touring, Runabouts, $550, $650, $750; King "Eight," (late "16,") $850; Peerlesses, $175, $250, $750; Reos, $175 to $550. Many Other Opportunities. New Arrivals Daily.
JANDORF AUTOMOBILE CO.,
1,761, 1,763 Broadway, near 57th St.

PIERCE ARROW RUNABOUT
38 Six Runabout with regular folding top, also extra glass panelled detachable coupe top. Has not been run far and is in splendid condition.
Special Price $1650
ELLIS MOTOR CAR CO.,
416 Central Ave., Newark.
Tel. 4000 Mulberry.
Pierce Arrow Agents for New Jersey.

BACARDI Makes the Perfect
COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL
Try It and Be Convinced!

## The War Spirit

Breathes from every page of this week's issue of The New York Times

## MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

Out Today—On All Stands
10 cents - - - $5 a year

***The President Before Congress***

No camera could do justice to the wild scene in the Hall of Representatives when President Wilson's solemn words gave news that America was in the world war. But the

***Mid-Week Pictorial***

had its special artist on the spot and his pencil caught the spirit of the scene—everything, but the actual cheers. Its a double page in this week's issue, April 12.

***Memories of 1861 and 1898***

When the Nation went to war after the firing upon Sumter and the blowing up of the Maine, as shown in contemporaneous drawings.

***Waking Up America***

*Striking scenes showing the fever of preparation and the surge of patriotic fervor as the Nation marches into the world's greatest war.*

These pictures are part of an invaluable pictorial record of the most epochal crisis of history. You cannot afford to miss a single number.

***From the Battle Fronts***

*Striking new photographs from the fighting lines and a particularly attractive feature showing the ceaseless hunt for German submarines in the Mediterranean.*

**The Mid-Week Pictorial**

A word to your news dealer or a yearly subscription saves the disappointment of "Sold out."

# COLONEL IS HOPEFUL AFTER WILSON VISIT

### Advisory Defense Commission Said to Favor His Plan to Take a Division to France.

### TO ENROLL LOYAL GERMANS

### Roosevelt Force to Supplement and Not Encroach on Army Raised Under Compulsory Service.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, upon his return to New York from Washington, D. C., late yesterday afternoon, after his conference with President Wilson, gave out a statement indorsing with "all my heart and soul" the Administration's plan for obligatory military training and service, and explaining just what he hoped to accomplish by the organization of an army division of his own to be a part of an army corps for quick service at the front in France. The Colonel asserted that he wanted to help, not hinder, the President, and that he was ready to get out and work as hard as he could for the policy set forth by Mr. Wilson in his message to Congress calling for a declaration of war upon Germany—a policy which he said he believed was vital to the future welfare of the country.

President Wilson and Secretary Baker were silent yesterday in regard to the Colonel's proposal. It was said, however, that the members of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense had received the details of the proposal with favor and the hopes of Colonel Roosevelt's friends were high. Here is what Colonel Roosevelt had to say about his visit to Washington when asked for a statement by newspaper men.

"I went to Washington in the first place to reiterate my admiration for the President's message, asking a declaration of war and to say that I would do everything in my power to aid in making that declaration good by getting the most efficient and aggressive action by the United States in this war.

"I most earnestly and heartily back the legislation pressed by the Administration for raising an army in accordance with the principle of obligtory universal training and service. This is not only a measure that we need now, but is of vital importance as inaugurating a permanent national policy. All far sighted patriots should stand behind the Administration in its effort to obtain this legislation.

"The further action for which I hope is as a supplement to it and not as a substitute for the legislation.

"I earnestly hope that in addition to this legislation—that is as an addition to the act—there will be passed legislation on the lines of Section 12 of the Army act of March 2, 1899. This was passed after the close of the Spanish war by the McKinley Administration to provide the force used in establishing order in the Philippines. It provided for 35,000 volunteers to be organized into twenty-seven infantry and three cavalry regiments. It was provided that this volunteer force should serve while the war lasted or for a period of two years and four months.

"The army to be raised on the plan of obligatory service, as recommended by the President, will in all probability not be available for use for at least a year. My proposal is to supplement this by legislation which will permit the raising of whatever number of volunteers is now necessary, whether 50,000 or 100,000 or any other number. Then I should ask to be allowed to raise 20,000 of these volunteers for the division. I would be entirely willing to have it stipulated that none of these men should come from the classes that would be called out under the present proposed measure, so that the whole force would represent a pure addition to our military strength, being composed of men who otherwise would not be used at all, me nwho could not be expected to, and who would not volunteers except as part of an expeditionary force to be sent abroad, and used in the fighting at the earliest possible moment. This, therefore, would merely supplement and round out the Administration's plan, which I favor with all my heart and soul."

All of the developments suported the statement printed in the THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday that Colonel Roosevelt was anxious to do all in his power to sweep aside party lines and bring the country behind the President in the present crisis and to put in effect the program presented in the President's address to Congress. Administration leaders in Washington were impressed favorably aimost to a man, it was said, by the attitude of Colonel Roosevelt.

The Colonel had breakfast yesterday morning at the home of his son-in-law, Congressman Nicholas Longworth, in Washington, with Brig.-Gen. Joseph Kuhn, President of the War College. General Kuhn's parents were both born in Germany. The Colonel made it known that he would be delighted to have the division which he hoped to raise serve under the command of such a man as General Kuhn, and that he would like as large a percentage as possible of men of German parentage or birth who held America in the same regard as General Kuhn to enlist under him.

It became known also yesterday that Colonel Roosevelt had told Secretary Baker and the members of the Advisory Commission of the Council for National Defense that he could have some of the regiments of his proposed division ready to start for France within sixty days after he received authority to begin the active work of mobilization. He discussed with these officials all of the details of his plans, including mobilization, equipment, and tranaportation. He told of the work he had done already to get the movement for the formation of such a division in motion.

Colonel Roosevelt arrived in this city shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and went at once to Oyster Bay. He will be in town again tomorrow and will prepare a written statement containing the details of his plan to raise a division to be sent to Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs; Congressman Dent, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, and Secretary of War Baker. On Friday night the Colonel will go to Boston and on Saturday he will attend the wedding there of his son, Archie Roosevelt, who has passed his examination as a reserve officer.

BOSTON, April 11.—Recruits for the engineering regiment of the division proposed by Theodore Roosevelt, and after a call for volunteers by the President," were asked at a special meeting of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers tonight. Application blanks for enrollment bore the name of T. C. Desmond of New York as the man to whom they should be forwarded.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SPRING THE SEASON OF NEW LIFE

**If you do not feel the new life rising in your veins, you are not in a vigorous, red-blooded condition. Then you need to purify your blood and tone up your system with outdoor living, plain food and Pepto-Mangan, "The Red Blood Builder."**

In the Spring all living things awaken to new energy and power—except men and women in poor physical condition. Sap mounts high in the trees. Growing things start out of the earth. The warm sun and wine-like air coax the woodland creatures from their Winter haunts. And to men and women who live wisely, Spring is a season of delight—a season of renewed purpose and fresh achievement.

On the other hand, men and women with *disordered blood* find Spring a season to be dreaded. Too much food, too little exercise, fresh air, sleep, have robbed the blood of its richness and redness. It is no longer the fountain of life, but a muddy stream charged with poison. This poison—circulating through the system—is the origin of "Spring Fever," that feeling which robs you of all ambition and makes hateful even the thought of work.

**Pepto-Mangan**

***"The Red Blood Builder"***

If you are in a run-down condition, give your body a thorough Spring cleaning. Let the cleansing agents be Nature's own—sunshine, fresh air, pure water and plain, nourishing food in moderate amounts. For your Spring tonic use *Pepto-Mangan*, "The Red Blood Builder." *Pepto-Mangan* goes to the very root of "Spring Fever"—*impure blood*. It purifies the blood by making it over anew. It supplies the red blood cells with elements that increase their number and capacity to carry oxygen to every cell and tissue.

For over 25 years the medical profession has endorsed and prescribed *Pepto-Mangan* for weak, anemic and thin-blooded people of all ages and conditions. Exceedingly pleasant to take, easy to digest, readily assimilated by the blood.

**Friendly Warning:** Avoid substitutes. Be sure you get the genuine *Pepto-Mangan* to which you are entitled—sold only in the *original* bottle and *sealed* package shown above, with the name Gude. *Pepto-Mangan* is made by M. J. BREITENBACH Co., Manufacturing Chemists, New York, and is for sale at all drug stores.

DODGE BROTHERS
MOTOR CAR

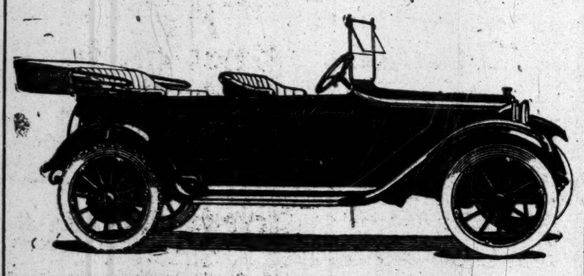
The American people are quick to detect deterioration. And what is much more important—they expect the constant improvement of any product in which they repose complete confidence.

They would be slower to forgive a fault in any car Dodge Brothers might build than in one they esteemed less highly.

*It will pay you to examine this car.*

The gasoline consumption is unusually low. The tire mileage is unusually high.

Touring Car or Roadster, $535;
Winter Touring Car or Roadster, $1,000;
Sedan or Coupe, $1,265.
(All prices f. o. b. Detroit.)



Colt-Stratton Company
Broadway at 57th St. Phone Circle 1600
*Open Evenings*

## PASS BILL TO LICENSE CATS.

### Senate Objection Is Checked by Stand Taken by Humane Societies.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, April 11.—The Robinson bill to license all cats passed the Senate today by a vote of 28 to 15. A strong fight was made against the measure on the ground that it was opposed by every humane society in the State, but when Senator Robinson assured the Senate that the measure had been amended to meet the objections of every Humane Society save one, the opposition was to a large extent checked, and the bill went through.

Under the provisions of the measure every cat must wear its license tag when it leaves home. The license fee is 25 cents, with an additional 10 cents added for registration fee. A cat without its license tag may be humanely killed.

What The Boss Told Jones

"When you answer the telephone, come right out with a cheerful 'Ajax Company, Jones speaking.'

"*That* sort of introduction to a telephone conversation fairly bristles with business.

"It tells in a few words your firm name, your own name, and it lets the other fellow get down to business at once.

"It saves your time, makes your job easier, and, most of all, it creates a favorable impression in the mind of the man at the other end of the wire."

**When you answer a telephone always announce your name *first*.**

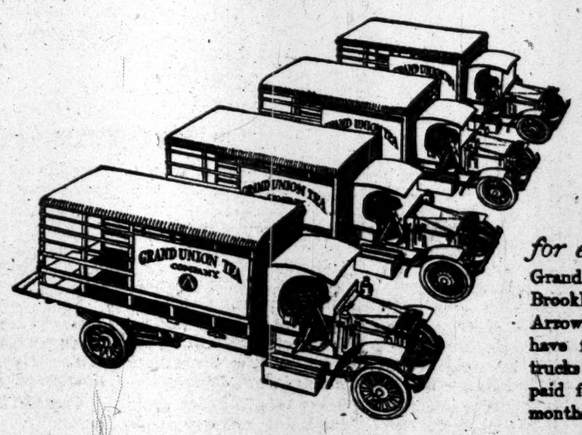
NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

Trucks that paid for themselves in 14 months

Every Pierce-Arrow Motor Truck sold helps us sell another, and every Pierce-Arrow truck bought helps the owner buy more.

Practically all the big Pierce-Arrow fleets in service have grown up slowly from small installations of one or two trucks. These Pierce-Arrow trucks have done much more than pay their way. Many of them have not only paid for themselves, but by surplus earnings have helped pay for more Pierce-Arrows.

PIERCE-ARROW
*Motor Trucks*

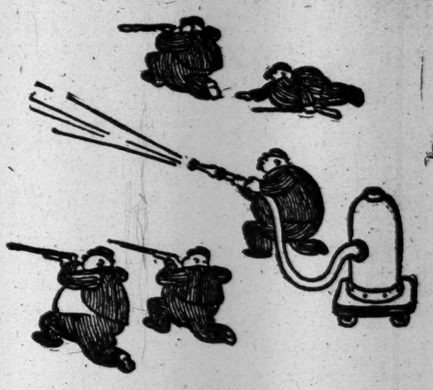



*for example:*
Grand Union Tea Company, of Brooklyn, operating 4 Pierce-Arrow trucks, report that they have found that each of these trucks by economies effected has paid for itself in less than 14 months.

HARROLDS MOTOR CAR COMPANY
233-239 West 54th St., New York

ELLIS MOTOR CAR COMPANY
416 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.

Copr. Life Pub. Co.



*A little bit from the centre page cartoon*

War with America From the German Standpoint

Columbia Goes in for Humanity.
*Charles Dana Gibson*

Uncle Sam Under the Bed.

The Way to Heaven.
*on the cover*

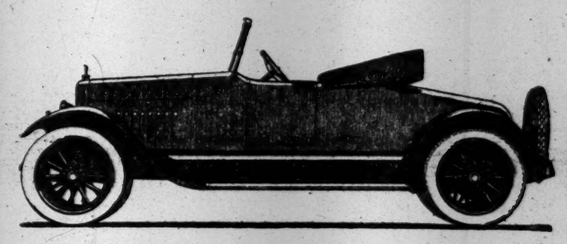
Are Our Naval Officers Anti-British?
*Edward S. Martin*

Just a few of the features in the issue dated April 12

Out To-day—10 Cents—All News-stands—
This Week's

LIFE

A profusely illustrated pro-American weekly. Every Tuesday. 14 West 31st Street, New York



*The Hal Twelve*

Gasoline consumption is low for a car of such power, averaging 10 to 13 miles to a gallon. The consumption of oil, too, is low. Multiplication of cylinders, with valve-in-head type construction, means something more than great smoothness, great power and wonderful activity. It means unexpected economy.

Jennings Motor Sales Corporation
E. R. Hollander, Manager
Columbus 9708 1891 Broadway
J. W. Mason, 1005 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

The only one-ton chassis near the price which will carry a body big enough for our needs - the Consolidated Chandelier Co. on purchasing a Selden.

SELDEN TRUCKS
MANHATTAN MOTORS CORP. DISTRIBUTORS 56TH STREET at BROADWAY

The story of the Subway System, by James B. Walker, Secretary of the Public Service Commission, will appear in THE NEW YORK TIMES ANNUAL REAL ESTATE REVIEW next Sunday. Circulation of The Sunday Times exceeds 400,000 copies.

# READY, SAYS SCHWAB WITH ALL BUT MEN

## Head of Bethlehem Tells Bellevue Alumni Nation's Munition Capacity Is Ample.

## PLACE FOUND FOR BRYAN

### Dr. Stewart Would Accept His Proffer as a Private and Put Him in the Front Rank.

Charles M. Schwab, Chairman of the Board of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, told the Society of the Alumni of Bellevue Hospital last night that the munitions industry in this country was now on a basis so efficient that there could be no possible doubt of the ability of the industry to meet any call that the Government might make. "We have the guns and the other materials," he said, "and all that is needed now is skilled men to handle them." The Bethlehem Corporation, he added, stood ready to make any sacrifice. "In saying this," added Mr. Schwab, "I speak for every man connected with the concern."

The occasion of Mr. Schwab's talk was the annual dinner of the society at the Hotel Astor. Present were many eminent physicians and surgeons of New York, among them Dr. George D. Stewart, who, if the army goes to the front, will be the chief surgeon of the Bellevue Hospital unit; Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, who has recently returned from France, where he made an extended study of conditions for the Rockefeller Foundation; Dr. John W. Brannan; Dr. Samuel A. Brown, President of the society, who acted as toastmaster; Dr. Robert J. Wilson, Dr. William M. Polk, Dr. Albert E. Sellenings, William S. Terriberry, Surgeon General of the National Guard of New York, and Brig.-Gen. George R. Dyer.

Dr. Stewart, the first speaker, referring to the various schools of pacifism, said of William J. Bryan:

"I see that Mr. Bryan has notified the President that he is willing to go to the front as a private. I move Mr. Wilson I should accept the offer, and follow the plan adopted by King David when he desired to rid himself of Uriah. David, the Good Book tells us, had Joab, the head of the Army of Israel, put Uriah in the front rank and there is no doubt about what happened to Uriah."

Dr. Stewart made a plea for compulsory military training, and declared that no one other thing could do so much for the country in peace as well as in war. Mr. Schwab said in part:

"In my opinion the great plant at Bethlehem is a national asset of such great importance that there is no other asset in the nation that can equal it at this moment. I know the men who own that plant, and I am in a position to tell you that gladly and willingly they stand ready to place it at the disposal of our Government and for the protection of this great country of ours which means so much to all of us.

"As I informed Secretary Baker recently, there is no question of the country's ability to supply all the ammunition, of every possible kind, that will be needed in this war. I recall at this moment my last talk with Lord Kitchener. He was a friend of many years, and shortly after the war in Europe started he cabled me to come to London. I went to London, and never expect to see again, as long as I live, so much responsibility and care on one man's face as I did when I saw Kitchener.

"'This is to be a war of years,' Lord Kitchener said to me, 'and I have sent for you to find out what you can do for us. I want to know if you can make 1,000,000 shells for me in the next twelve months.'

"It was a tremendous job," Mr. Schwab went on, "but we did it in ten months, instead of twelve. In other words, we turned out 1,000,000 shells in ten months and after that 1,000,000 more every month. So I have informed Secretary Baker that we can supply all the shells that are wanted and as fast as they are needed."

Mr. Schwab made the announcement that the Bethlehem plant had begun the construction of the great sixteen-inch guns for the new battle cruisers. These guns will be among the most powerful in the world.

"We have the ammunition," Mr. Schwab concluded, "but we need ships to take our products across the sea. Our company is now turning out one 10,000-ton ship a week, but it may surprise you to know that, of all the tonnage being turned out in this country, 60 per cent. of it represents foreign and not home contracts." He added that the indications were that this country would produce from 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 tons of steel this year. Last year the total output was 40,000,000 tons.

Dr. Biggs, referring to the sacrifices of the French people, said that 1,300,000 Frenchmen had been killed in the war and 500,000 permanently disabled. Giving further details of the ravages of tuberculosis he said:

"Of the deported population of France 1,000 are being returned daily from Germany. Of the first 20,000 returned in 1915, 5,000 were tubercular, and when these returned they were wearing the same clothing they had worn eight months before when they were deported. Of the French prisoners of war in Germany who are returned to France for ill health, so many of them have been found afflicted with tuberculosis that it has been assumed that they were inoculated in Germany." The doctor said, however, that he did not believe there were real grounds to support this assumption.

## AN AFTERNOON OF DANCE.

### Miss Duncan and Pupils and Miss Cramer and Miss Jackson.

Miss Isadora Duncan and pupils of her school from Bellevue, near Paris, apeared at the Metropolitan Opera House in interpretative dances yesterday afternoon. She and they danced pieces that have been danced here before, and others that were new. The two longest ones were Beethoven's Seventh Symphony and Schubert's Unfinished Symphony. There were also suites of waltzes by Schubert and Brahms, Louis Ganne's "Marche Lorraine," and "La Marseillaise." At the end, after "La Marseillaise," an encore was given. Tschaikowsky's "Marche Slav," intended to represent the liberation of Russia.

A note on the program said, in regard to Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, that Miss Duncan did not intend in her dancing to "interpret the meaning or soul of Beethoven." What she interprets, it was explained, is "the impression or impressions which the music of the master makes on herself, the moods which it arouses or inspires." There was an orchestra under the direction of Oscar Spirescu. Consuls and other officials of the Entente Powers were present in the boxes and the audience was large.

"L'Heure Joyeuse" was the title of an entertainment given at the same time yesterday afternoon at the Comedy Theatre by Ruth Cramer and Janet Jackson, who are dancers of the pantomimic and plastic school. Their entertainment offered a variety of pantomimes and dances adapted, as a note upon the program stated in somewhat unnecessary French, for the grave, the sad, the gay; much, very much, for the poor blasé people, and "Pictures of Childhood," to the music of Rébikoff, for the very little.

Whether all these frames of mind were represented in the audience or not, it was numerous and appreciative of the graceful and picturesque dancing of the two young ladies. They were assisted by Lilian Jackson, pianist, who also appeared on the program as the composer of several of the pieces of music used.

## MISS AMY CASTLES SINGS.

### An Australian Soprano Heard In Carnegie Hall.

Miss Amy Castles, announced as an "Irish-Australian soprano," made her first appearance in New York last night at Carnegie Hall, in what was called a ballad concert, a form of entertainment more popular in London and the English provinces than in this town. It did not greatly matter that there were few ballads, properly so called, in her program. It mattered much more that Miss Castles disclosed a voice and style that may both be considered remarkable. The voice is a brilliant, powerful and searching soprano, of a quality that at its best is fine and sympathetic. It loses of its best sometimes when the singer pushes it beyond its true limits in an effort to obtain still greater power and sonority, when it becomes a little hard, or gains something of an edge. And this is quite needless, since there is abundant power and sonority without such an effort.

The singer has also an admirable command of coloratura, which she produces with ease and spontaneously. There is a remarkable flexibility for a voice of so much robustness. In chromatic scales and trills Miss Castles was quite successful. She displayed these and other flowery graces in Ophelia's mad scene from Thomas's opera of "Hamlet," and in some of the English songs she sang by Liza Lehmann, Ronald, Bloye, Clarke, and Brewer. There was another group of older songs making a fairer claim to the title of "ballad." Miss Castles sang with an excellent enunciation in both French and English, in music that demanded it, with dramatic expressiveness. There was warm applause from a somewhat sparse audience.

She was assisted by David Hochstein, an excellent young violinist, whose style is sound and substantial, his technique very trustworthy, his tone extremely full and beautiful. He lacks something still in imagination, in grace and persuasiveness.

### Dave Montgomery Slightly Better.

A telegram received at the offices of Charles Dillingham yesterday stated that the condition of Dave Montgomery, the comedian, who had been critically ill for several weeks in a Chicago hospital, had improved slightly during the last week, and that hope of his recovery was entertained by the attending physicians.


LINCOLN TRUST
Company
204 FIFTH AVENUE

Favorable terms are offered on funds left on deposit for a specified time, against which is issued the Company's Certificate of Deposit.

BRANCHES
BROADWAY at LEONARD STREET — BROADWAY at 42nd STREET

The Terrible-Tempered Mr. BANG

The petty annoyances of our every day life are exaggerated into laughter by the pen of Fontaine Fox.

Not only are you made to laugh *at* "Mr. Bang" but sometimes you yearn to "swat the pest" *with* him.

For Fontaine Fox knows human nature — both the "pests" and the "Mr. Bangs" of real life.

That's why "Mr. Bang" and all his Fox relatives are the funniest "real folks" since the "darkies" of Kemble and the "rubes" of Frost.

Fontaine Fox—every night now—in the New York Evening Post.


# BELIEVE A BOMB CAUSED EXPLOSION

Continued from Page 1.

ize that he was being followed, and when the party knocked at the door of the house entry was refused. The door was smashed in, and the man picked out by Judge Lloyd was arrested. He said he was German born, but had lived most of his life in this country, and had served as an officer in a regiment in the Spanish war.

In his room in the boarding house the searchers found a trunk filled with maps and plans.

Miller's captors took him before City Judge Stackhouse, who committed him without bail.

After an examination, the Federal authorities tonight released him. Blueprints which were thought to be those of the Pennsylvania Railroad Bridge at Belfair, N. J., were shown to be sketches of his farm in Burlington County.

Seven other men were arrested in the course of the day on suspicion of knowing something of the cause of the explosions and for making incautious pro-German statements. This campaign against persons of outspoken Teutonic sympathies will be carried on vigorously, regardless of whether a plot or an accident was responsible for the explosion.

It is taken for granted that a vigorous investigation, in the meantime, will be made of the story said to have been told by the Trenton woman.

According to a Federal agent who was said to have had an interview with her, the woman said she had found the note last Sunday while she was waiting for a train for Pottsville. It was lying on the floor, where it had presumably been dropped by one of the conspirators. It was addressed to a man whose name is in the possession of the authorities, and read, in part, as follows:

"All ready to blow up Eddystone. Send us help."

The initials "N. K." were signed at the bottom. A rough diagram of the Eddystone plant, as well as of the League Island Navy Yard, accompanied the note, is is said.

### Names a Man Who Saw the Bomb.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works employe is said to have given the authorities the name of a man who saw the bomb in the shrapnel-loading plant a moment or two before it exploded.

John Sickel, who was said to have been a member of the crew of the German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, was transferred from the Eddystone Police Station to the Philadelphia Hospital this afternoon on orders by Mr. Garbarino. Sickel was arrested near one of the entrances to the munition works several hours before the explosion occurred and was locked up at the request of Captain Heffernan, commanding one of the companies of special guards, because he could not give a satisfactory explanation of his being there. Captain Heffernan understood the man to say that he and several of his fellow-sailors had escaped from the Eitel Friedrich, and his excuse for coming to the plant was that he wanted to get a position.

Frank L. Garbarino, special agent of the Department of Justice, said today that he had talked with the man, and that he was either insane or was pretending to be.

"I am having him removed to the hospital, so as to find out what his mental condition really is," he said.

Mr. Garbarino said tonight that he was "looking into" the story said to have been told by the Trenton woman, but refused to comment on it. It is known that the many agencies, Federal, State, and county, investigating the explosion have also found many persons who believe the explosion was the result of an accident, but the insistence of the Eddystone officials that the plant was blown up, and Mayor Blankenburg's stories said to have been told by the two witnesses, caused Philadelphia and several other cities in this part of the State to take added precautions for the protection of public buildings, bridges, and other structures.

Mayor Smith of Philadelphia announced today at a special meeting of the Councils tomorrow bills would be introduced adding 500 members to the uniformed police force as a guard for munition plants and city property and for the erection of a war fund of $50,000 for local use. Guards at all of the munition plants between here and Chester were heavily reinforced today, and at least 500 Federal agents, detectives, and Secret Service men were busy all day hunting for persons who might be implicated in German plots.

In addition to the force of investigators in the employ of the Eddystone Corporation, the Department of Justice, the United States District Attorney, and the State Labor Department had a large number of men inquiring into the cause of the explosion today.

### Survivor Believes It an Accident.

One of the men questioned by them who did not believe that the plant had been blown up was a guard, who said he thought defective electric wiring had ignited the many thousand pounds of black powder in the loading department. This man, who would not divulge his name to reporters, said:

"I was blown out of the plant myself, and helped about a dozen girls to safety. They all told me the same story. They said the explosion was preceded by a great flare, caused, I believe, by the powder. I know the vibrators, which are used to shake the powder into the shrapnel shells, had not been working well for some time, and I think the electric wires got tangled, started a short circuit, and that the sparks ignited the powder. That would account for the flare.

"The building, although modern in design and built of hollow tiles, was not strong enough to stand up under the explosions of shrapnel that followed at once, and the roof and walls collapsed. All the girls, and Basil Greenko, the inspector in the loading department for the Russian Government, for which the shells were being made, mentioned the flare that started the explosions. Most of the girls were seated at long tables, working on the pellet fuses when the powder took fire, and they said the glare was so great it blinded them. They threw their hands across their eyes to shield them, and some of those who were killed had their hands in this position when their bodies were found.

"Not all of the girls were in the pellet room, and those who were working in the room where the shells were loaded with black powder ought to be able to tell how this thing happened."

Secret Service men under Captain Matt Griffin took the guard's advice and questioned some of the girls who were in the loading room when the first explosion came, but got little information of value. The girls who had been injured and were at the hospitals were still too dazed, apparently, to remember what happened, and others said they did not know what happened before the building was suddenly engulfed in smoke and flames.

All they knew, they said, was that there was a sudden flash and three explosions in rapid succession. Almost instantly some of the heavy roof beams toppled down on the struggling workers, and there was a rattle of exploding shrapnel. Those who could do so ran. Some of the others who were not killed at once were burned to death under the beams in sight of helpless would-be rescuers.

### Only 47 Bodies Identified.

Although thousands of detectives and tricks of missing employes visited the West Chester last night and today, of the 121 bodies there were identified. The others had been so badly exploding shrapnel that they may never be recognized. At least twenty-five of the workers in the loading plant are still missing and were probably blown to bits, or drowned in the Delaware River near the plant in their frantic rush for safety.

There are also more than fifty injured munition workers still at the hospitals, and of these at least four are expected to die.

The Chester authorities today decided to bury all of the unidentified dead on Saturday or Sunday, and a company of the Pennsylvania National Guard will follow the bodies to their graves. Protestant and Catholic clergymen will join in the funeral services. The munition officials have ordered pine coffins for each of the victims and have ordered that none of the unclaimed bodies shall be buried in Potter's Field. President Vauclain said the families of those killed and injured would be provided for by the company.

The Eddystone Ammunition Corporation resumed operations yesterday in some departments with a reduced force. About 300 former employes refused to return to work, it was said, because of the fear that there might be another explosion.

## CALL OFF STRIKE IN WAR.

### White Rats Suspend Action Against Marcus Loew Theatres.

The White Rats have called off the strike instituted some weeks ago against the Marcus Loew theatres throughout the country. The decison was reached at a meeting held Monday night, at which a resolution to suspend the strike was adopted and copies of which were sent to President Wilson and Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, with which the White Rats Union is affiliated.

It was set forth in the resolution that the members of the union believed it to be their duty, with other organized labor, to refrain from conducting strikes while the United States is in a state of war, and that, as proof of their loyalty and patriotism and their allegiance to the cause of organized labor, the strike would be suspended until the nation is again at peace.

## THEATRICAL NOTES.

On next Monday night the company of negro players appearing in a program of playlets by Ridgely Torrence at the Garden will move to the Garrick. "Grasshopper," the Irish play current there, will still be presented at special matinee performances.

Lucile Cavanagh and George White, dancers, have been added to the list of entertainers who will contribute to the Newsboys' Summer Camp benefit Sunday night at the Hippodrome. A special feature of the program will be the photographing of a scene for a movie, with Gertrude McCoy in the principal role.

Josephine Victor has been engaged by John Craig for the leading role in this year's Harvard prize play, which will be produced Monday night, April 23, at the Castle Square Theatre, Boston. Other members of the cast will be Florence Martin, Elizabeth Hunt, Mabel Colcord, and Robert Lowe. The play is called "The Year of the Tiger," and is by Kenneth Andrews.

Florence Reed will quit the cast of "The Wanderer" at the end of the week to fulfill a movie contract.

Roshanara, interpreter of dances of the Far East, has been engaged for the midnight show at the Cocoanut Grove. She will join the company next Monday night.

"The Eyes of Youth," a play by Charles Guernon, has been acquired by the Shuberts for production.

Billie Fisher, a show girl in "The Century Girl," and Peter Brissett, first trumpeter in the Century orchestra, were married Tuesday afternoon in St. Nicholas Church, the Bronx. The Rev. Father Fink performed the ceremony.

Dixie Girard, prima donna of the Hippodrome show, has been decorated with the Medal of the Honor Legion of the Police Department by Commissioner Woods as a token of appreciation for having sung for the men at their annual review in the Seventh Regiment Armory.


Aeolian Hall
29 West 42nd Street
Today at 3:00 p.m.

RECITAL BY
Paquita and Enrique
MADRIGUERA
(IN PERSON)
Mme GODILLOT
*Soprano*

Do not miss this opportunity to hear these wonderful young artists

*Admission without charge*

Resinol
helps to heal sick skins

That skin-trouble is a source of embarrassment, as well as of torment to you. Why don't you treat it with Resinol Ointment? Physicians prescribe it. In many cases, it helps to heal skin troubles promptly. It is very easy and economical to use.

Sold by all druggists. Resinol Ointment should usually be aided by Resinol Soap.



HIPPODROME
Sunday Night, April 15
NEWSBOYS' BENEFIT
Auspices New York Newspapers
THIS GREAT LIST OF STARS WILL POSITIVELY APPEAR

Arnaut Brothers — Joe Jackson
Sam Bernard — The Jass Band (Reisenweber's)
Sophye Barnard — Walter Kelly
Irving Berlin — Harry Kelly
Jimmie Britt — Annette Kellermann
Lee Carlile — The Lambs
George M. Cohan — Little Billy
J. J. Corbett — Fay Marbe
Henry Clive — Misha Leritzki
Herbert Cottrell — James C. Morton
Maurice Dambois — Vera Michelena
Jess Dandy — Carl McCullough
Doraldina — Jack Norworth
George Destal — Gus Edwards
Gus Edwards — Sam & Kitty White
Leon Errol — Adele Rowland
Dave Ferguson — Rialto Orchestra
The Friars — Helen Rook
The Green Room Club — Al. Shean
Bernard Granville — John Phillip Sousa
Jack Gardener — Jan Schwartz
James Hussey — Baranoff
Samuel B. Harris — Jack Squire
Howard Brothers — Frank Tinney
Raymond Hitchcock — Gertrude Vanderbilt
Juliet — Anna Wheaton
Carl Jorn

Several Novelties Still to Be Announced

Prices 50 cents to $2.00
Seats Now on Sale
Box Office, McBride's, Tyson's and Alexander's



WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evenings at 8.
LAST 2 WEEKS.
MATINEE TODAY. 50c to $1.50.
SHOW OF WONDERS
with the Spectacular Sensation, SUBMARINE F-7
"Timely, thrilling and spellbinding."—Times.
SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT
All the important Stars in town will appear.

JUSTINE JOHNSTONE'S Little Club. Opening TOMORROW EVE.—44th St. Theatre Bldg.

New Bijou 45th St., Just off B'way. Phone 430 Bryant. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
TONIGHT 8:15 THE KNIFE Eugene Walter.

NEW GARRICK B'way & 35th. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.
IDEN PAYNE'S Production.
GRASSHOPPER
By Padraic Colum & Mrs. Washburn Freund.
"Held her audience in firm grasp."—World.

SHUBERT Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
JOE WEBER offers
EILEEN
By Henry Blossom & Victor Herbert.

39TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents
EMILY STEVENS in Galsworthy's THE FUGITIVE

Maxine Elliott's 39, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
Like the breath of Springtime.
LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music.
SPARKLING. YOUTH. BEAUTY.—Herald.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Season's Musical Knockout! You're in Love

Electrifying!
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
Playhouse Mats. Wed. & Saturday.

SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller
Thea. E. of B'way. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20. Evs. 8:20.

44TH ST. Thea. Beg'g MON., APR. 16 in repertoire.
ROBERT B. MANTELL Seats Now.

MOROSCO Thea., West 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Saturday & Wed. 2:15.
OLIVER MOROSCO'S GREAT MUSICAL FARCE WITH A CHORUS OF CALIFORNIA GIRLS
CANARY COTTAGE

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30 Next Matinee Saturday 2:30.
WM. COLLIER in the Greatest of All
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

ASTOR Theatre, 45th & Broadway. Evs. 8:15 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
CLIFTON CRAWFORD in HER SOLDIER BOY | Play with Music and Girls.
ADELE ROWLAND
"Hits the bull's eye."—Darnton, Eve. World. Good Seats at 50c, $1.00 & $1.50.

PRINCESS 29th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15 Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20.
ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents
MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE
in CLARE KUMMER'S New Play
"A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

WASH'N SQ. PLAYERS
PLOTS & PLAYWRIGHTS & 2 other Plays.
COMEDY THEATRE. 110 West 41st Street. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30.

Negro PLAYS and PLAYERS. Singing Orchestra. GARDEN Theatre. Phone 9045 Mad. Sq. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

PARK THEATRE 59th Street. Columbus Circle. Daily Continuous 2 to 11 P.M.
THE World's Greatest Picture, WHIP
"One of the most gripping things ever shown on the screen."—Tribune.

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Saturday & Wed. 2:30.
Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success.
Upstairs and Down

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evgs. 25c to $1.
"POLLYANNA"
Mat. Today 25c & 50c. Next Week—Emma Dunn in "Old Lady 31."

FARRAR 44TH ST. THEATRE, JUST WEST OF B'WAY.
IN JOAN THE WOMAN Twice Daily 2:10—8:10.
LAST WEEK.

4th MONTH LAST WEEKS The Honor System
WILLIAM FOX'S STIRRING PHOTO SPECTACLE. TWICE DAILY.
LYRIC West 42d St. Popular Prices 2:30 & 8:30

MADISON SQ. GARDEN NOW
TWICE DAILY, 2:15 & 8:15. NOW
GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS AND THE NEW OLYMPIAN PAGEANT
"ALADDIN AND HIS WONDERFUL LAMP."
ITS SPLENDOR UNRIVALLED
ITS MAGNITUDE OVERWHELMING
ITS NOVELTY REFRESHING
TO YOUNG AND OLD ALIKE.
MONSTER ZOO—FREAK CONGRESS.
Admission to 25c & 50c Res. Seats 75c, $1. Everything $1.50. Box Seats $2.00.
Children under 10 half price. $1 & $1.50 Seats only to Afternoon performances except Sat.
BRANCH TICKET OFFICES:
Lehigh Valley Ticket Office, B'way & 42d St.; Gimbel Brothers, R. H. Macy & Co., and N. Y. Central Ticket Office, 125th St. & 7th Ave.

92nd Annual EXHIBITION OF PAINTING & SCULPTURE
National Academy Of Design
FINE ARTS GALLERIES 215 W. 57th St. OPEN DAILY 10 TO 6 AND 8 TO 10 SUN. 1:30 to 6P.M.
ADMISSION 50c INCLUDES A CATALOGUE

MATINEE TODAY Best Seats $1
100 Novelties New Ice Ballet
Hippodrome
THE BIG SHOW 1000 People
with ANNETTE (Herself) KELLERMANN And 200 Mermaids
THE WATER SENSATION & NEW CIRCUS FEATURES.
BIGGEST SHOW—LOWEST PRICES.

44TH STREET THEATRE.
Benefit for the New York Orthopaedic Dispensary and Hospital, Friday afternoon, April 13, at 3:00 o'clock. Motion Pictures, Douglas Fairbanks, Charlie Chaplin, etc. Patriotic Songs, Madame Edvina. Tickets $3.00 and $1.00, from Mrs. C. B. Alexander, 4 West 55th Street, or at Box Office.

Bramhall 27th Street and Lexington Avenue. Evgs. 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:20.
Playhouse "KEEPING UP APPEARANCES." Friday, April 13, FIRST NIGHT. "DIFFERENCE IN GODS."

PUNCH & JUDY THEATRE TODAY.
MR. & MRS. BARLOW, 4 P. M.

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86th Street, near Lexington Ave. Tel. Lenox 2838
Evenings 8:15. ADOLF PHILIPP MIZI GIKI
Mat. Sat. 2:15. & COMPANY
in Ad. Philipp's AUCTION PINOCHLE
Musical Hit.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c-$1.
GERTRUDE HOFFMANN, Elizabeth Murray, Sarah Padden in "The Clod," Willie Weston, Al Herman and Geo. White & Lucille Cavanagh.

B. F. KEITH'S RIVERSIDE B'WAY & 96 St.
NAN HALPERIN "THE FOUR HUSBANDS" WATSON SISTERS. AL HERMAN, Others.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15 Mts. Sat., Wed. 2:15
SIR HERBERT TREE
in THACKERAY'S COLONEL NEWCOME

AFTER THE PLAY VISIT ZIEGFELD ATOP THIS THEATRE.
MIDNIGHT FROLIC

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
Lew Fields Presents An All Star Cast:
JOHN MASON, IRENE FENWICK, RICHARD BENNETT, HELEN WARE, LEW FIELDS, WILLIS P. SWEATNAM, MATHILDE COTTRELLY, HELEN LOWELL
in "BOSOM FRIENDS."

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
MAUDE ADAMS A Kiss for Cinderella
J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees TODAY & SAT. 2:30.
The Case of Lady Camber
"Undeniable success."—Herald.
"Popular success."—World.

HUDSON THEATRE, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:15 Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:15.
OUR BETTERS
"The Smartest Comedy in Town."
CHRYSTAL HERNE, ROSE COGHLAN, Etc.

Turn to the Right!
GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:30.

CENTURY Broadway and 62d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. 2:15.
MATINEES Wed. (POP.) & SAT. 2:15.
DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD
Century Girl

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
Laurette Taylor
In J. Hartley Manners' Great Play
"Out There"

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Saturday & Wed. 2:15.
GEORGE in Louis N. Parker's Play.
ARLISS "DISRAELI"

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Saturday & Wed. 2:30.
OLIVER MOROSCO Presents a New Comedy by MAUDE FULTON
The Brat
"A PLAY ONE REMEMBERS."
The Playgoer, in Eve. Sun.
Dymow's Russian Drama, played in Yiddish, now in English.
PRESENTED BY URBAN-ORDYNSKI
"NJU"
(Call it "NEW")
AT THE BANDBOX East 57th Street, Near Third Ave.
"IT IS DIFFERENT. IT IS INTERESTING. IT IS LIFE."—Louis Sherwin, Globe.
BEST SEATS BY PHONE PLAZA
To-night, 8:45. Matinee To-day, 2:30.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30.
FIRST MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30.
ARNOLD DALY
in THE VERY MINUTE

FULTON 46th St., near B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
WILLIAM COURTENAY - WISE
In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy "PALS FIRST"
THOS. A. WISE

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St., at 9:25 M. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:25.
Ruth Chatterton
and company, incl. BRUCE M'RAE, in
Come Out of the Kitchen

COHAN & HARRIS West 42 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
'THE WILLOW TREE'
GOOD 1st BALC. SEATS 50c. 75c. $1.00.

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Sat. & Wed. 2:30.
John Cort's Farcical Entertainment
Johnny Get Your Gun
With LOUIS BENNISON

REPUBLIC WEST 42D ST. Evgs. 8:30. Matinee Saturday 2:30.
LAST 4 TIMES AT THIS THEATRE.
MOVING NEXT MON. to the ELTINGE.
JANE COWL in "LILAC TIME"
TUES., APRIL 17—Seats Today.
"PETER IBBETSON"
with John Barrymore, Constance Collier, Lionel Barrymore, Laura Hope Crews.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Last Mat. Sat. 2:30. LAST 4 TIMES
Cheating Cheaters
Next Mon. JANE COWL, "Lilac Time."

Art Exhibition Extraordinary
SOCIETY OF INDEPENDENT ARTISTS
NO JURY. NO PRIZES.
ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT
Largest Collection of Contemporary Art in America.
Classic — Academic — Post-Impressionistic — Cubist — Futurist
1300 ARTISTS—2400 EXHIBITS
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE
NOW OPEN
Morn. 25c, Aft. & Eve. 50c.
10 A. M.—10 P. M. Sunday 2—10.
Costume Ball Benefit American Red Cross, Fri., April 20.

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Biggest Dramatic Spectacle on Earth
The Wanderer
Co. of 250 and Greatest Cast Ever Assembled on the American Stage
Evs. & Sat. Mat., 25c-$1.50. Wed. Mat., 25-$1.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. Popular Prices.
MILLION DOLLAR DOLLS with Lew Hilton.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
Battles of
The SOMME and VERDUN
By Frederick Palmer
The Accredited American War Correspondent, with the British Army, and Showing the
BRITISH AND FRENCH OFFICIAL MOTION PICTURES
Friday, Apr. 13 and Sat., Apr. 14, 8:15 P.M.
Tickets 50c. to $1.50.
Brooklyn Academy of Music

ACADEMY OF MUSIC
NOW PLAYING.
Evgs. 8:00 P. M. Pop. Mat. Sat. 2:00 P. M.
The Patriotic Production,
Merry Whirl
Seats 25c to $2.00.

81ST ST. THEATRE
BROADWAY & 81ST ST. PHONE 3960 SCHUYLER
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAM. "COHAN" SHOWN AT END OF PERFORMANCE.
The First Appearance in Motion Pictures of
Geo. M. Cohan
in "BROADWAY JONES"
Also. Splendid VAUDEVILLE
Bee. NEXT MONDAY—MME. SARAH BERNHARDT
in "MOTHERS OF FRANCE"
Mats. 10c & 15c. Eves. 15c, 25c, 50c.

NEXT SUNDAY EVG. AT 8:30 50c to $1.50. Soloists: Alda; Botta, Didur, Laurenti, Mato, Opera Chorus and Orchestra. Cond. by the Composer. Chorus Master, Setti.
Ariani's Oratorio, "ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI."

Next Mon. at 8:15, Lakme. Barrientos, Dalossio; Martinelli, De Luca, Bolticr. Cond., Polacco.
Wed. Special Mat. at 2. ($1 to $5.) Carmen. Farrar, Mason, Garrison, Braslau; Martinelli, Whitehill, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Wed. at 8. L'Oracolo. Mason, Braslau; Botta, Scotti, Didur. Cond., Polacco. Pagliacci. Music: Caruso, Amato. Cond., Papi.
Thurs. at 8:15. Iphigenia. Kurt, Gandolfi; Sembach. Wed. Bras. Cond. Bodanzky.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

Metropolitan Op. Ho., Tues. Eve., April 17 Benefit Concert, Aid Mutilated Soldiers of the Allies. BERNHARDT—ALDA CARUSO—TREE
1000 WOMEN'S MUSICAL UNION CHORUS
$1,320. Boxes $35, $125. Box Office, Tyson's, McBride's.

Aeolian Hall.
THREE ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS Conducted by Ossip
Gabrilowitsch
April 15, Aft.—Soloist, PABLO CASALS
April 27, Eve.—Soloist, HAROLD BAUER
May 11, Eve.—Soloist, GABRILOWITSCH
Subscription Tickets $5, $4, $3, $2, $1.50.
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Maxine Elliott's Thea., 39th St., nr. B'way. To-morrow (Friday) Aft. at 3.
Yvette Guilbert
Season's Last Matinee (Request Program.) Mgt. C. A. Bauman. Knabe Piano.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Apr. 14, at 2:30
PIANO RECITAL— JOSEF HOFMANN
FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POLES.
Steinway Piano. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Eve., Apr. 14, at 8:30
Fremstad
SONG RECITAL
Tickets 50c to $2. Boxes $15. Box Office & Foster & David, 500 5th Av. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, To-night, at 8:15.
Song Recital, MARCIA Van Dresser
Tickets at Box Office & Manager, Annie Friedberg, 1 West B'way. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL Tues. Aft., April 17, at 3 PIANO RECITAL
Ralph Lawton
Mgmnt. Haensel & Jones. Knabe Piano.

ICE SKATING—ICELAND B'WAY AT 53D ST.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Today, Special Mat. at 2. ($1 to $5.) Madama Butterfly. Farrar, Fornis; Althouse, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Tonight at 8. Marta. Barrientos, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Malatesta. Cond., Papi.
Fri. at 7:45. Tristan u. Isolde. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Braun, Whitehill. Cond., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 2. Canterbury Pilgrims. Ober, Mason; Sembach, Reiss, Bloch, Althouse, Ruysdael. Bodanzky.
Sat. at 8:15. (75c. to $3.) Barbiere di Siviglia. Barrientos; De Luca, Carpi, Segurola. Malatesta. Pop.

OPERA TICKETS Phone 4180 Greeley.
SEATS FOR ALL OPERAS at Theatre. Sub., bought & sold. JACOBS TICKET OFFICE. Normandie Hotel, B'way 38th St.

OPERA TICKETS Phone 7878 Bryant.
Choice Seats for CARUSO in Marta. All Operas. Sub. Bought, Sold, Exch. CONSOLI, 184 West 40th St., east of B'way

DORALDINA'S MONTMARTRE 50th St. & Bway. Phones Circle 857.
New York's Smartest Night Restaurant and Dancing Place
Program.
NEW INDIAN ROOM
The Sensational DORALDINA
AT 1:00 A. M. THE "CHEROKEE SCALPING DANCE"
AT 1:45 A. M. THE "HAWAIIAN DANCE."
AT 2:00 A. M. AMERICAN INDIAN CLASSIC.
"SMOKE THE PIPE OF PEACE WITH ME"
By LEO EDWARDS and ALLAN FOSTER.
CHIEF SQUA.....Betty Pierce
PAPOOSES: Nellie Miller, Foxy Bell, Teresa Carlos, Mary Feeney, Jane Grey, Helen Hyde, Marjorie Dennis, Camille Truesd

# The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President, B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Newsstands.....1 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....268 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,960 Third Avenue
Washington Heights.....3,525 Broadway
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
Staten Island...98 Stuyv. Pl., N. Brighton
Queens...317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Hoboken.....61 Second Street
Jersey City.....99 Montgomery Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
Elizabeth.....80 West Grand Street
Washington.....Riggs Building
Chicago.....1202 Tribune Building
St. Louis.....409 Globe-Democrat Building
Detroit.....408 Ford Building
San Francisco.....742 Market Street
London.....Marconi House, Strand, W. C.
Paris.....32 Rue Louis le Grand

ONE CENT in New York City. Two Cents in New England and Middle States. Three Cents elsewhere and by mail. Sunday, Five Cents in Greater New York; Seven Cents elsewhere.

Terms, postage paid:

| | 1 Yr. | 6 Mos. | 1 Mo. |
|---|---|---|---|
| DAILY AND SUNDAY | $10.00 | $5.50 | $1.00 |
| DAILY without Sunday | 8.00 | 4.25 | .75 |
| SUNDAY | 3.00 | 1.75 | .30 |
| Canada, Sunday only | 6.00 | 3.25 | .55 |
| Other countries, postpaid: | | | |
| Daily and Sunday | 26.00 | 13.30 | 2.40 |
| Daily, without Sunday | 17.40 | 8.90 | 1.45 |
| Sunday only | 9.75 | 5.00 | .95 |

Binder, Picture Section, $1.75; Magazine, $1.25. THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5. Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.,) $1.25. TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $1; Canada, $1.50; other countries, $2. TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 yr., $5; Canada, $6; other countries, $6.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25. THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3, (foreign, $4.) Per copy, 25c. THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1917.


## MR. ROOSEVELT AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The coalition has been formed, and formed in the right way. Mr. ROOT pointed the right way in words: "We will make a coalition ourselves with every Democrat in the country." Colonel ROOSEVELT opened the way in deeds. Straight from the White House he went to Mr. LONGWORTH'S home, where he opened the work of the true coalition. The Secretary of War, a Democrat, went there to confer with him about the Democratic Administration's military policy. The Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, a Democrat, went there to consult with him about the war measures to be taken by Congress; so did the leader of the Republicans on that committee, Mr. WEEKS. The Democratic Chairman and the Republican leader of the House Committee on Military Affairs followed. So did the members of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense.

The appearance of Secretary BAKER there was alone enough to show that the whole-hearted support offered to the Democratic President by the Republican ex-President was accepted in the same full way in which it was offered. The sight of the ex-President, losing not a moment after his visit to the President in taking his coat off to work for the President's policy, is a thing to fill the hearts of Americans with pride. We sometimes say that such things could happen in no other country. They could not always happen here; it is better to be modest and say that such a thing could not happen except with two such men. It happened once before, when ABRAHAM LINCOLN and STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS stood in a position similar to that of WOODROW WILSON and THEODORE ROOSEVELT today, but there is something warm-hearted, thorough, decisive, about the manner of ROOSEVELT'S doing it that has no precedent, and the way in which he was met by the President shows a kindred of spirit despite exterior and superficial differences.

How vain is the idea, entertained by some short-sighted politicians, that the way to rehabilitate the Republican Party with the people is to put it officially in a position to act as a brake upon the Administration! The Republican Party has two great men, ROOT and ROOSEVELT. See how they have rehabilitated the party in an instant, so far as their great influence goes, by a wholly different policy! Utter forgetfulness of anything except their country, and unquestioning support of the nation's head—that is their policy, and if other Republicans follow the road they point out their party will earn and win a respect and gratitude which will be the most valuable asset it can ever get.

## WANTED—AGRICULTURAL VOLUNTEERS.

There is a fine enthusiasm among those who have enlisted to increase the yield of the farms. There is a fight against a slackness that threatens the human race in this war time and that is perennially an offense against nature. A clergyman who has charge of several rural parishes writes THE TIMES asking that it call attention to "the possibility and need of Government aid in assuming the risk of failure in crop production and in furnishing tools to farmers who had demonstrated their capacity to use them and who could not afford to buy them."

Our correspondent gives a leaf out of his own experience. His farm of fifty acres on Lake George produced enough for four cows when he bought it ten years ago. He has made it sustain twenty-five, and feels that he is only just beginning the work of development. There are 500 acres in the neighborhood that are lying waste and that cry aloud in the ears of the minister. But in these times others could not be expected to wait ten years, as he has. These waste places must be improved and developed at once under some general scheme of co-operation.

The scarcity of labor is the stumbling block to large enterprise in agriculture, and this big question must be met by the national Government. It is one of the phases of the very real war emergency, scarcely less important than providing an army and a navy. But the opportunities for individual enterprise are unlimited. What a single enthusiast can do is almost incredible. Such exemplars as the clergyman quoted above and L. W. BATTEN, whose account of his own effort to raise potatoes was printed in these columns yesterday, will do good far beyond the value of their crops. Actual personal service will make a more direct contribution to winning this war for civilization than making a hill of potatoes or of corn grow where none grew before.

## THE BLOW AT ARRAS.

When HINDENBURG retreated on the Somme, he intended, no doubt, to strike somewhere else. The favorite opinion was that he intended to strike at Russia, but he did not take the world into his confidence on that point and may have had some other blow in mind. He conducted the retreat successfully, but just as he concluded it the British struck him at Arras. His retreat, the Germans said, was for the purpose of "disarranging the enemy's plans." Their attack at Arras was for the purpose of disarranging his. There are two ways of disarranging your adversary's plans—by retiring and by attacking. The retreating method, employed by Germany, does not seem to have been successful. The attacking method, employed by the British, has had results that have filled all Britain with joy.

HINDENBUEG, it may be said, drew back one fist, intending to lunge with the other. Before he could do it, the British hit him on the point of the jaw. This disarranged his plans; also it hurt. Furthermore, since they got in over his guard, the employment of that other fist is seriously interfered with for the moment. At the same time, the blow at Arras was not a surprise for the Germans; they certainly expected it. This does not make the British victory any less significant; on the contrary, its significance is increased. The Germans expected it and were prepared for it, and yet could not repel it. They knew it was coming, and yet it sent them staggering. It is a different kind of news from what we were accustomed to read in the first two years of the war; and it is no super-optimism that foresees a steady growth in British and French superiority and a steady weakening of the German power of defense.

In this, the first allied victory since we became a partner of the Allies, there was an omen. The American flag went up Vimy Ridge, the ridge for which the French and British so long fought in vain; it went into battle in the first victory of 1917. The name of the young Texan who carried it into the assault and who fell wounded at Thelus will have a place in history and in the hearts of his countrymen. Its presence there was but a symbol, but a symbol in which there is a prophecy.

## THE BOND BILL.

The bill for raising seven billions of dollars for war purposes undertakes to fix exactly some conditions, although they are dependent upon other conditions which neither are known nor can become known before the bill is passed. For example, the larger part of the bonds are for the uses of our allies. Present conditions are known, and the conditions of exchange of our bonds for theirs are properly made as between equal values. There can be no difference of credit between "partners," whatever the market may say about it.

But there is a beginning as well as an end to all bargains, and the bill provides for undoing the exchange as well as making it. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized, upon conditions fixed by himself, "to receive on or before maturity payment for any obligations of such foreign Governments purchased on behalf of the United States," and to apply either the payments or the proceeds of the sale of such obligations "to the redemption or purchase at not more than par and accrued interest" of any of the available bonds of the United States, including those presently to be issued.

The Kaiser is the only man who knows when the war will end. But it is known to all that when our partners begin paying their debts incurred in subduing Germany the bonds of the United States will not be procurable at par. Redemption at not more than par and accrued interest is a condition that should be carefully considered. The "drawing accounts" of the partners must include such large payments merely upon account of the interest necessary to maintain their position in the partnership that no conceivable taxation can supply payments upon principal until long after the process of debt retirement will have begun with us. No one can fix that date more nearly than to say that it is nearer for us than for others, and must continue so, however conditions may change otherwise. For that reason it is fortunate that no date of maturity has been fixed for our bonds. The extent of the worth of money is so dependent upon the term of the loan that neither should be fixed without consideration of the other. That is to say, the discretion which is criticised might better have been broader, so as to include both the rate and the term.

For example, the State of New York asked for $25,000,000, and there were offers of $85,000,000, so great was the appreciation of the worth of exemption from taxation for fifty years. Customarily our national loans, being the basis of our currency, stand for long terms, so much so that nearly a billion are now unredeemed, although the great bulk of them was originally issued in the sixties. The longest national term, however, was forty years, during the civil war. Conditions now and then hardly could be more different, but all favor shorter views now than then. So great have been the benefits from the redemption of our bonds, and so strong is the present temper to pay for the war from taxation to the greatest practicable extent, that considerable value attaches to freedom of action in the disposition of our surplus. Fortunately the bill leaves this to the discretion of the Secretary, who has expressed himself as accessible to advice. This national loan must succeed, on whatever conditions. There are good precedents regarding terms allowing the Government wide discretion in reconsidering its position regarding its debts and taxes; for example, the "five twenties" and the "ten forties."

## THE WRONG PRINCIPLE.

The Secretary of the Navy has requested the newspapers not to publish the arrivals of ships. THE NEW YORK TIMES will comply with this request, but there devolves upon us the duty of pointing out that the Secretary is proceeding upon the wrong principle. This wrong principle is that the American people should be deprived of information which the enemy can easily get, for thereby the rectification of mistakes may be made more difficult. Any one interested in knowing when a ship arrives can find it out whether the newspapers print the fact or not; it is not a secret; nothing can be a secret which is known to a whole waterfront and to anybody with a telephone. German agents will know it as soon as any one else. They should not be allowed to send the information to Germany, and the censorship, therefore, should be rigid on outgoing messages at the cable and telegraph offices. To leave it out of the newspapers will not even hinder the German spies, and will have no effect except to deprive the people needlessly of a convenience.

However, it is not the needlessness and uselessness of the restriction that interests us, but the apparent disposition to act upon a wrong principle which, if not abandoned, may do harm. If this principle had been accepted in its fullness, there would have been no mention of the fact that the St. Louis had arrived with evidences of being inadequately prepared for defense. The publication of such defects is necessary for their correction. Not unless the people and their representatives are informed of such things can they move to rectify errors. It may be important for the enemy to know that our ships are not properly defended, but it is far more important that we should know it and know it at once. It is highly important that we should know what we are not doing, and the Secretary's first step in this direction seems to be on the principle that throughout the war what we are not doing should be concealed from us. It is the wrong principle, and in the past has always resulted in injury and sometimes in disaster. We counsel him to adopt a different policy.

## THE RUSSIAN POSITION.

It is not fighting men that Russia needs, she has "millions in reserve." Prince LVOFF, the Prime Minister, tells an American correspondent that "Russia today needs administrative, "mechanical, and engineering ex- "perts to assist in the vast work of "reorganizing the muddle created by "the old autocratic régime. We "need war materials, especially rail- "way rolling stock in big quantities." It is plain that we need not, that we cannot, send soldiers to Russia. We can send men trained in industrial and railroad service to organize and direct the civil forces that keep the men at the front supplied. Presumably, plans for expeditions made up of American captains of industry have already been taken up. It is of supreme importance to Russia that the trans-Siberian railway be operated with efficiency, for that is the route by which she receives her supplies of ammunition from Japan, and largely also her munitions and foodstuffs from this country. The best service we can do to our Russian allies is in the industrial and transportation field.

Americans will have great satisfaction in giving all possible aid to the new Russian Government. We were the first to extend recognition, and we have noted with very great pleasure the response of Russia to the President's proclamation to all the world that we enter the war for the defense and triumph of the principle of democracy. Democracy is the very soul of the Russian revolution, the sustaining principle of the new Government. In the proclamation put forth by Prince LVOFF as the President of the Council, there are repeated affirmations of the doctrines of government by the people. It is an exhortation to all Russians to give loyal support to the Government in its determined prosecution of the war. "The deliverance of the country from "the enemy which invades our bor- "ders," says the proclamation, "constitutes the capital and vital problem before our warriors who are "defending the liberty of the people "in close union with our allies."

Russia, through this responsible officer of its Government, disclaims the purpose of dominating other nations, depriving them of their patrimony, or of occupying foreign territories by force. It seeks to "establish a dur- "able peace on the rights of nations "to decide their own destiny." The new Russia, we must assume, desires as ardently as the old Russia has for 250 years a commercial outlet through waters navigable the year round. Ice-free ports will be essential to the development of her industries and her foreign trade. But the new Russia does not propose to win access to warm water by the rough process of seizure, through conquest, as Germany proposed to extend her commercial opportunities. It will be through the deliberations of the peace council that Russia will acquire her trade rights through the Dardanelles, and they will be acquired on terms to which her allies will assent. Whether the Turk be actually put out of Europe or not, he will be shorn of his control over the Black Sea outlet and of his power to do mischief under German dictation. All the Allies are resolved upon that.

There are in Russia some plotters, very likely acting under German instigation, who are seeking to do harm to the new Government. One of these organizations is the "Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies," of whose anarchistic activities the dispatches have told us so much in the last few weeks. They are denounced in Petrograd as "evincing a desire to insure "the defeat of the Russian Army and "a dishonorable peace." That is the distinguishing mark of the German propaganda. But these Socialistic agitators are few in number compared with the great mass of Russians who are loyally supporting the new Government, and their literary output is thus far the principal evidence of their activity. They are denounced by all loyal Russians, and the recognized labor organizations, the Social Democratic Party and the Duma Labor Commission, we are told by one of the members of the Duma and of the Council, are combating their disloyal efforts, and successfully. Neither these men nor the delegates of the German Socialists who have been sent abroad to help in the work of sowing sedition in Russia will have any aid or sympathy from the great Russian people who are faithful supporters of the Government, or from the soldiers of Russia.

## CHARGE DISMISSED.

Our earnest, if too gloomy, California contemporary, The Signs of the Times, sees the United States "drunken with pleasure as she hastens to her doom." "A tidal wave of iniquity seems to be sweeping over the land." That is the charge. This is the evidence:

The writer has been greatly impressed daily, while going about the city of Boston, with the mad riot of pleasure seeking.

Charge dismissed. Anybody who can detect a mad riot of pleasure seeking in Boston is capable of finding Emporia, Kan., a Sybaris, and of sighting Capua in West Hurley, N. Y. When the Bostonians seek pleasure, not riotously, but sedately, after their manner, they flock to this city. The Signs of the Times should repaint itself with cheerfulness.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

**Evidences of Our Belligerency.**

That this country is "in the war" has been known by all of its inhabitants for some days now, but knowing is one thing and realization is another, and it is questionable whether all, or even the majority, of us as yet have a thorough conviction that the United States is as much one of "the Allies" as is Great Britain or France, Russia or Italy. Evidences of this fact, however, already exist and are visible to all.

Only a condition of real war, for example, could explain why it is that the newspaper reporters are violating a fundamental rule of their art, which is always to tell when and where things happen, as well as what happens. Even more significant of our new status, indeed, than the frequent appearance in our streets of men in khaki, and the posting of them as guards on our railway bridges for the edification of the commuters, is the printing by the newspapers of dispatches with such date lines as "A Port in the United States" and "Headquarters of the Seventy-first Regiment." That is a vivid reminder of the reasons that have caused "Somewhere in France" to become such a familiar phrase. It means that here, too, there are reasons for not letting it be too widely known just what harbor it is that certain foreign warships, utilizing the privileges created by our belligerency, have now entered, have entered to remain as long as they please and to buy what they please. It means, too, that those who used to be the members of a State militia, not to be taken overseriously as soldiers, are now engaged in activities really military, and have secrets that must be kept—if possible—from "the enemy."

**Revelations from the Prisoners.**

Not much credence, of course, is to be placed on statements made by prisoners of war, and it is not very safe to draw definite inferences from their bearing. Many of them are sure to yield to the pressure that is on them all to say things pleasing to their captors in order to profit by the resulting good temper, and naturally it cannot be expected that any of them will fail to explain and justify their own surrender by emphasizing the severity of the attack to which they were subjected. Still, the testimony, verbal and other, of such prisoners is worth something, when due allowance for its peculiarities has been made, and that of the men taken by the British in the drive east of Arras is in several ways significant.

In the first place, the private soldiers showed, according to all of the now well-experienced correspondents in that field, more than the satisfaction previously noticed at being safely and permanently out of the war at last, and their stories—authenticated by their physical condition—of having been without food for three or four days, were convincing evidence of the skill and efficiency with which the British artillerymen are now doing their work. The needed supplies would have been brought to the soldiers in the German trenches if it had been a possibility, no matter what its cost. Evidently it was an actual, not a metaphorical, "curtain" that was interposed between them and the forces in the rear by the British guns, and when to the agonies of the bombardment there were added the extremes of hunger, it is no wonder that capture was welcome.

That the German officers did not exhibit any of this joy may have been because of their higher spirit as members of a distinctly military caste, or because they had been better fed than their men. There is no need to withhold admiration from the officer who, when asked by one of the correspondents how long he thought the war would last, replied, "Until the British get to Berlin!" That answer may have been surly, and there is no reason to believe either that it was true or that the officer himself believed it to be so, but it was a fine, soldierly answer, nevertheless, and those who heard it presumably noticed with something of tribal pride who it was, if anybody or ever, that was to dictate terms in the Prussian capital. A special animosity was implied, but that could have been based only on a special appreciation.

**A Proposal Made in Haste.**

An inhabitant of Chattanooga who is evidently more ingenious than well-advised, makes the suggestion that, instead of arming our merchant ships before sending them into parts of the sea haunted by German submarines, we place on each a judiciously selected group of the Germans now interned in the Ellis Island Immigrant Station.

The plan has a certain interest, but it has at least two fatal weaknesses. The first of them is that any such use of prisoners of war would be a violation of international law, just as are not a few of the uses to which the Germans themselves are putting not a few of the Belgians, and we do not want to start a competition of that sort with our enemies. The second objection to the proposal is that there is no reason for expecting it to be effective as a protection of the ships.

The rulers of Germany might feel some repugnance for sinking vessels carrying German passengers, but they would certainly do it on the plea of "military necessity" when an obvious military advantage was to be gained. And the German passengers themselves would not complain. They are not a complaining people, in such cases, and, to recall the ancient story, they do not insist on living forever.

### Conversion of a Peace Lover.

*[From a private letter from a Londoner, recently returned from the scene of the German retreat in France.]*

This was my first view of the war at close range. It is all worse than I had conceived could be possible. It makes one feel that the real man's work in this war is with the rifle and bayonet, even though the "rifle and bayonet" most frequently handled are a pick and shovel.

Some of the things the Germans have done are unmentionable. I know there are bad men, beasts, in every army. That is not sufficient to explain it. There must have been something that tended to repress the good instincts and develop the bad. It can only be that the Germans have translated into abominations the "war must be made horrible" theories of their military teachers. I've seen people who know, or who have a pretty good idea, at least, of what the Russians did in East Prussia; but none of them ever suggested a state of things approaching the things that were done by the boches in France.

I've no hatred of the German—in fact I've been, over here, an advocate of peace by negotiation; but the peace that was concluded before the system which made this war possible has been wiped out would not be worth having.

### Argentina and the Entente.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I have read in various publications that the Argentine Republic has begun a pro-German move, and that one of the first acts has been to decree a prohibition of the export of wheat destined for England, and that England in reprisal has decided to prohibit the export of coal.

As one familiar with the affairs of my country, and to show you the error that the newspapers have fallen into in criticising the above act, I may say that for some time the Argentine Republic has maintained very good relations with those countries which in the present war form the Entente, especially with England, to whom it owes the greater part of its progress as well as the position it occupies at present in the concert of the nations.

I may say, also, that if the Argentine Republic has arrived at the extreme of making the above determination it has been due to important causes, for one should not forget that the last year did not yield an abundance, and also the invasion of locusts has been an important factor.

Many believe that the Germanophile element which unfortunately abounds in that country was the cause of the Government's taking the position referred to. That is a great mistake, for the great majority of the Argentine people sympathize with the cause for which the Allies are fighting, and now, with the entrance of the United States into the conflict, there will be the final blow to Prussian militarism, and when that is extinguished, a dawn of peace and labor will light the earth.

I hope that with the entrance of the United States into the war the nations of South America will follow, and I assure you that when the Argentine Republic resolves on that action I shall be ready to enroll to fight perfidious Germany. I may add that I am an Argentinian, born in Buenos Aires, and that I have done my military service.

MOE GOTLIEB.

New York, April 9, 1917.

### Dealing with Mexico.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

What should we do about Mexico? To act according to the saying, "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," it is far better to prevent any war munitions reaching Mexico than to fight that country well armed by our own help. We should at once place an embargo on all war supplies for Mexico. Moreover, we should try to induce Japan, now our ally, to stop sending to Mexico any machinery for manufacturing munitions and the workmen able to handle that machinery. It would pay us perhaps even to reimburse Japan for any financial loss in this case. One may say Mexican authorities might be offended by our mistrust. Why should we trust them? Did not they do all in their power to prove that they were not worthy of our confidence? Perhaps it is better to show to the Mexican chiefs that we keep our eye on them.

PETER J. POPOFF.

Great Neck, L. I., April 10, 1917.

### Volunteer Workers for France.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In your issue of April 7 Mr. Taylor, it seems to me, makes a valuable suggestion when he advocates our sending to France a large number of workmen to rebuild roads, &c., thus releasing a corresponding number of trained soldiers to fight at the front. Why should not the Government issue at once a stirring call for volunteers for this work? Probably 100,000 would respond immediately.

Oxford, Ohio, April 9, 1917. H. R. P.

## PEOPLE AND KAISER.

### The President's Distinction Not Now in Evidence in Germany.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., April 7, 1917.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The President served notice upon the world that no terms can be made in this war with the autocratic Government of Germany so far as this country is concerned, and he took great pains to distinguish this Government from the German people. Now, however real may become this distinction at some future time, it is well to realize the fact that at this moment it is nonexistent. So far as any one can determine from the news which filters out of Germany, the German people stand as a unit behind its Kaiser in this war. Outlawed though "Germany" may be for its actions and for its philosophy that justifies those actions, (inhuman and bestial as they are,) yet there she is in arms against the world, a nation utterly united, and she must be dealt with as such. There is but one way to deal with her. There is but one language that she at present understands. It is the way and the language of force. She must be beaten flat to the earth; in no other way now can she be trained to take her place among the nations, and live with them in just and honorable peace.

There is no use in calling things by other than their proper names. It is not to "democratize" Germany that the world is in arms against her. No one questions the right of "Germany" to maintain whatever form of government her people desire. It is not merely for "democracies" that the world must be made safe; it must be made safe for all. It is not the German "autocracy" per se that has made the world unsafe, it is the nonmoral theory of "Germany" as a State that makes it impossible to take her word on a treaty or on any contract. There is no room in the world today for a nation that professes such a theory. It is conceivable—though most unlikely—that "Germany" might be "democratic" and still profess it. In such case the world would still have to do what it is now doing and what yet remains to be done.

The heart of the matter is to be found in that part of the President's speech where he said:

We are at the beginning of an age in which it will be insisted that the same standards of conduct and responsibility for wrong done shall be observed among nations and their Governments that are observed among the individual citizens of civilized States.

In whatever way the German people choose to organize its Government, it must recognize those standards and obey them, and it can have no peace until it does, democracy or no democracy.

That, it seems to me, is what the war is about.

THOMAS F. WOODLOCK.

### Greek Aid for the Allies.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

In THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday you give the list of nations at war with the Central Powers.

Do you not think it would be fair to add to these Greece, even though only part and not the whole of that country, has taken up arms in the common cause of the Allies?

Free Greece, i. e., that part which no longer recognizes the autocratic and unconstitutional rule of King Constantine, the Kaiser's brother-in-law, represents a population of about 2,000,000, and has fighting on the side of the Allies an army whose strength is daily increasing.

The true situation in Greece is little known to the American public. Scarcely anywhere has the struggle between autocracy and court and military clique influences, backed by German propaganda on the one hand and democracy on the other, been so violent as during the last two years in Greece, where the Venizelists have cast in their lot with the Allies. N. G. PASPATI.

New York, April 9, 1917.

### Germany's Gain in Defeat.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

It may seem strange that Germany will financially gain by defeat; but England will gain nothing by her victory in that line.

If Germany's army after the war is reduced from 4,000,000 to 1,000,000 peace footing and the average earnings of the men be $500 a year and food and equipment $200, it will mean $700 per annum on 3,000,000 men, a total of $2,100,000,000 more annual earning power to the nation. It would before long pay their war debt.

The French could gain in proportion by their post-bellum army reductions, but England's great war expenses will have no similar cash compensations.

WILLIAM SARTAIN.

New York, April 9, 1917.

### For His Adopted Fatherland.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

As an Italian by birth, but an American in my heart, I bless the step the illustrious President Wilson has taken in favor of freedom and civilization against the autocracy and cruelty of the barbarous Teutons who for three years have been ravaging the whole of Europe with sword and fire. I am too old to offer my service in the army, but I am strong enough and proud to offer my modest co-operation in this great struggle in behalf of the freedom of humanity and in favor of this beloved country which I call my Fatherland of adoption.

FLORIANO MAGNAMINI.

Rosebank, S. I., April 10, 1917.

### A Guard of Honor to France.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The symbol of American idealism, the flag, should be taken to the front in Europe by a Guard of Honor as an earnest that America's reserves, like Bluecher's at Waterloo, are coming up, and no better standard bearer could take it there than Theodore Roosevelt.

JAMES BROWN POTTER.

New York, April 11, 1917.

### THE ANCIENT LEGION.

They said we were old and failing, the battle too strong for our arms,
Our weapons, our nerves, too shattered for war and its fierce alarms;
Retired us with never a pension, forgetting the years we fought,
Faithful in humble duty, comfort in age our thought.
But the Generals called for young blood to lead in the active day,
And the veteran Legion of Ancients was mustered out—and away!

We were not so old and useless, but times and manners change;
And they fought with mightier weapons and fired at a farther range,
From the counting-house to the jungle, from the Seven Seas to the Street,
While rose from the city's deep defiles the tread of their army's feet.
But they cried for *more* blood—*young* blood!—to spill on the Golden Shrine,
And the veteran Legion of Ancients was mustered out of line!

But though we are old and shopworn, too feeble to bear a gun,
We still can release the young blood, so the colors may count him one.
Mustered out and forgotten, we yet can forgive the slight
When the country calls, and has need of, brawn for the coming fight.
Let the Generals call the young blood! Let the young blood go like men!
For the Ancient Legion is ready to be mustered in again!

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

## ITALY WELCOMES AMERICA.

### Rome Cheers the Premier, Who Praises Our Action.

ROME, April 11.—Premier Boselli, speaking at the opening of an exhibition of photographs from all fronts which has been placed in the Capitoline Museum, said, in reference to America's entry into the war:

"Six hundred years ago Cola di Rienzi proclaimed from this Capitol the rights of peoples. Today from another Capitol, that of Washington, President Wilson has proclaimed the same rights, inviting the peoples to bind themselves with a pledge of love, embracing all civilized races."

The Premier emphasized the importance of American intervention both from a moral and material standpoint. Every reference to the United States was greeted with loud cheers.

Prince Prospero Colonna, Mayor of Rome, sends the following message to the people of the United States:

"America, who erected her famous monument to Liberty and desired that its light should eternally shine on the sea like a beacon, would not and should not fail to participate in the immense struggle which the civilized world is fighting for liberty and justice. Its light will disperse the darkness of the past and guide the peoples on the road to a glorious future."

## TO CELEBRATE IN LONDON.

### Americans Will Hold a Great War Service in St. Paul's.

LONDON, April 11.—A great dedicatory service to commemorate the entry of the United States into the war is being arranged by the various American organizations in London. It will be held at St. Paul's Cathedral on some day of next week. The sermon will be preached by the Right Rev. C. H. Brent, Bishop of the Philippines.

All the Government and municipal officials and the members of the Entente Allies' diplomatic corps will be invited to the service. Tickets will be sent to all American residents in England. American wounded in the Candian Army who can come will be asked to attend as will the officers of American birth serving in the British Army.

English journalists who are members of the Savage Club gave a dinner tonight to the American correspondents, who are also members of the club. The function was in celebration of the entrance of the United States into the war against Germany.

## NEW ART TREASURES.

### Little Egyptian Faience of 1950 B. C., the Gift of Edward S. Harkness.

A small blue hippopotamus, of Egyptian faience, is the special treasure in the collection of recent accessions of the Metropolitan Museum of Art placed on exhibition this month. The little animal is a gift of Edward S. Harkness, one of the trustees of the museum, and dates back to 1950 B. C. He is in perfect condition and has a lively expression which reflects credit upon the maker, and has lost nothing by his burial in a tomb during these many centuries.

The animal was probably placed in the grave as a suggestion of the hippopotamus hunts which were one of the pleasures of the Egyptians in those early days. He is finished with a beautiful glaze, green-blue in places, and was found in the tomb "The Steward Senbi," at Meir, in Upper Egypt, in May, 1910, with other things, some of which are already in the possession of the museum. An interesting feature of the little blue hippopotamus are the decorations, large lotus flowers and buds, on his sides and over his head. It is realistic work by the artist, and the plants are supposed to supply the land or waterscape through which the animal was accustomed to walk.

In the Recent Accessions Room are also to be found three classic vases from Southern Italy, two of them "Athenianized" vases, made, possibly, by workmen from Athens located in Italy, but at any rate following closely the work of the Greeks. A third vase shows the Greek influence, but has a simple style of decoration.

There are valuable additions to the new Print Department of the museum, a beautiful Martin Schongauer, "Christ and the Virgin on a Throne," purchased with money from the Samuel P. Avery Fund, and formerly in the Brayton Ives collection, a print of exceptional quality, and a number of other prints of importance which are fine. A fine copy of Dorat's "Les Baisers," with wonderfully engraved illustrations, in the original boards, goes to the same department, a gift from Mortimer L. Schiff. There are fine Chinese bronze hand-mirrors, showing the remarkable work of the Chinese in casting. All of these are in the Recent Accessions Room.

A Greek marble head of unusual beauty, the work of the fourth century before Christ, executed under the influence of the famous sculptor, Praxiteles, is a loan by Henry Goldman, and is placed at the foot of the main staircase of the museum, to the left as one enters, with other classical marbles.

On the upper floor of the museum, Gallery E8, is a special exhibition of lace, illustrating the difference between French and Flemish laces, made in neighboring provinces, and so similar as to cause confusion. The laces are grouped under the heads of Binche, Valenciennes, Point de Flandre or Trolle Kant, and Malines or Mechlin. There are illustrations showing enlarged meshes of the laces, which form two characteristic points of difference.

To facilitate the acquiring of the art of the Far East by the museum and to establish new relations, it was announced yesterday that S. C. Bosch Reitz, Curator of Far Eastern Art at the museum, left this country for China and the East last week to remain for several months.

The new Print Department of the museum, W. M. Ivins, Jr., Curator, will hold an exhibition from April 23 to the end of May. The museum collection being as yet comparatively small, various friends of the museum will place as loans in the exhibition examples from private collections.

## CHARITIES PLANS APPROVED.

### State Board Provides for Two Buildings at Institutions.

The annual meeting of the State Board of Charities was held in the United Charities Building yesterday. William Rhinelander Stewart was reelected President and Simon W. Rosendale, Vice President. The Board appointed Commissioner Henry Marquand a member of the State Probation Commission, and Commissioner Simon W. Rosendale a member of the State Commission on ISte, Grounds and Buildings.

Building plans were approved for the new Thanksgiving Hospital at Cooperstown; for a new reception quarantine cottage at the Hawthorne School of the Jewish Protectory and Aid Society, Hawthorne; for the new hospital, power house and laundry building for the Mary McClelland Hospital at Cambridge, and for the proposed addition to the Salamanca Hospital.

The Board adopted a report urging the erection of a new and modern Sydenham Hospital in New York City, on the site of the present buildings that are poorly adapted to the institution's needs.

Permission was granted to the Salvation Army to take over and operate the Brooklyn Nurses' and Infants' Hospital, which was not heretofore authorized by its charter.

The Board adopted measures for putting into operation, on or before July 1, a plan for reorganization of the Board's entire staff by the inauguration of three new Bureaus and the assignment of an increased staff of inspectors, for which the Legislature has just made appropriation.

The Board has also been making a survey of the resources of public and private institutions for the purpose of ascertaining available in case of national emergency. An investigation is being made of the effect of the increased cost of food in children's institutions and what substitutions are being used because of the high cost of staple products.

# AMERICA'S ACTION IS LAUDED IN PARIS

### President, Cabinet, and Allied Envoys Join Celebration Over the War Declaration.

### BIG PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION

### Building Used for American Relief Supplies Inaugurated with Patriotic Ceremonies.

PARIS, April 11.—The entrance of the United States into the war was the occasion this afternoon of an enthusiastic demonstration, in which the President of the Republic, M. Poincare, participated, together with many Government officials, officers of the French Army and Navy, the Ambassadors and Ministers of the allied Governments, attended by their military and naval staffs, and a vast outpouring of people, which testified to the sincerity of the sentiments of France toward the United States.

The ceremonies were arranged by the Franco-American Society, of which Gabriel Hanotaux is President, in honor of the United States as an ally, and also to inaugurate the building on the Champs Elysées used for American relief supplies. Great crowds surrounded the building. There were many tiny American flags, and vendors had a lively traffic in postcards of Uncle Sam and President Wilson and rosettes of French and American flags entwined.

The large hall where the exercises were held was elaborately trimmed with the flags of all the allied nations. The arrival of M. Poincaré and the American Ambassador, William G. Sharp, was the occasion for ovations, the assembly singing "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the "Marseillaise." The speakers included M. Hanotaux, General Brugère, Chief of the General Staff; President Mithouard of the Paris Municipal Council, Ambassador Sharp, and M. Viviani, the Minister of Justice.

General Brugère recalled his visit to Washington as head of the Rochambeau Commission, when French and American soldiers and sailors marched down Pennsylvania Avenue, and said that the entrance of the United States into the war would again mean the same forces marching together and fighting for a common cause.

M. Hanotaux greeted Ambassador Sharp and the assembled Ambassadors and Ministers from all the Allies as the representatives of "the Congress of Nations."

M. Mithouard expressed the greetings of the municipality of Paris, closing with a ringing tribute to President Wilsonu and the American people.

Ambassador Sharp said that the recent exchange between President Wilson and President Poincaré had cemented the union, which would endure not only through the present struggle, but so long as freedom, justice, and humanity were prized by mankind.

M. Viviani closed the exercises with an eloquent address in which he extolled the American character, institutions, and love of liberty, which had now ranged the United States at the side of France in the defense of free institutions.

**American Relief Celebration.**

The entry of the United States into the war was also celebrated last night by a dinner given by the Executive Committee of the American Relief Clearing House, at which representatives of all the Allied nations were present. H. Herman Harjes presided. Mr. Harjes, alluding to the immense satisfaction felt by Americans in Paris because what they had so passionately desired had come to pass, said:

"We have had and happily we still have at the head of our Government a man who has inspired us with the greatest admiration and the most complete confidence, a man who watches and the virgin on a Throne," purchased with money from the Samuel P. Avery Fund, and formerly in the Brayton Ives collection, a print of exceptional quality, and a number of other prints of importance which are fine. A fine copy of Dorat's "Les Baisers," with wonderfully engraved illustrations, in the original boards, goes to the same department, a gift from Mortimer L. Schiff. There are fine Chinese bronze hand-mirrors, showing the remarkable work of the Chinese in casting. All of these are in the Recent Accessions Room.

A Greek marble head of unusual beauty, the work of the fourth century before Christ, executed under the influence of the famous sculptor, Praxiteles, is a loan by Henry Goldman, and is placed at the foot of the main staircase of the museum, to the left as one enters, with other classical marbles.

On the upper floor of the museum, Gallery E8, is a special exhibition of lace, illustrating the difference between French and Flemish laces, made in neighboring provinces, and so similar as to cause confusion. The laces are grouped under the heads of Binche, Valenciennes, Point de Flandre or Trolle Kant, and Malines or Mechlin. There are illustrations showing enlarged meshes of the laces, which form two characteristic points of difference.

To facilitate the acquiring of the art of the Far East by the museum and to establish new relations, it was announced yesterday that S. C. Bosch Reitz, Curator of Far Eastern Art at the museum, left this country for China and the East last week to remain for several months.

The new Print Department of the museum, W. M. Ivins, Jr., Curator, will hold an exhibition from April 23 to the end of May. The museum collection being as yet comparatively small, various friends of the museum will place as loans in the exhibition examples from private collections.

## CHARITIES PLANS APPROVED.

### State Board Provides for Two Buildings at Institutions.

The annual meeting of the State Board of Charities was held in the United Charities Building yesterday. William Rhinelander Stewart was reelected President

# MISS RIVES, BRIDE OF FRED. M. GODWIN

### Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Rives Weds in Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

### BISHOP GREER OFFICIATES

### Ceremony in Whiting Chapel Built by Bride's Mother as a Memorial—The Attendants.

The wedding of Frederick Marquand Godwin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Godwin of Cedarmere, Roslyn, L. I., and a great-grandson of William Cullen Bryant, and Miss Mildred Rives, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Lockhart Rives, was solemnized yesterday at noon in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Morningside Heights.

The ceremony was performed in the Whiting Chapel, built by Mr. and Mrs. Rives in memory of Mrs. Rives's parents. The chapel was decorated with masses of white flowers, marguerites, stock, and snapdragon in vases on the altar and in the wall recesses of the chapel, and palms were massed each side of the little chancel. Bishop David H. Greer, assisted by the Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery of Grace Church, this city, and the Rev. Stanley C. Hughes of Newport, officiated.

Miss Rives, owing to the illness of her father, walked with her brother, F. Bayard Rives, who gave her in marriage. Her simple satin wedding gown had a straight full skirt corded at the edge, with a slightly V-shaped corsage arranged in surplice fashion, and was sleeveless, tulle covering the arms. A plain satin court train fell from the shoulders, and a scarf of old point lace was laid across her blonde coiffure, held at the front with orange blossoms, and the ends fell at the sides, enveloping her arms and figure, while the scarf was wide enough to extend far below the waistline in the back. She carried the waistline in the back. She carried a bouquet of orchids and valley lillies and wore a ribbon of pearls about her neck that extended almost to the waistline.

Mr. Godwin had Reginald B. Rives, a cousin of the bride, as the best man. The ushers were Roderick Terry, Jr., Richard Gambrill, James Boyd, Darragh A. Park, Chester G. Burden, and William B. Berry. A breakfast for the bridal party and the families followed at the Rives residence, 60 East Seventy-ninth Street.

Mrs. Godwin's father was Assistant Secretary of State during President Cleveland's first term and at one time Corporation Counsel of New York. Mr. Godwin was graduated from Princeton in 1910. They will live in this city.

The guests included Lady Lister-Kaye, Mrs. M. McK. Twombly, Professor Allan Marquand and Mrs. Marquand, Mr. and Mrs. Winslow Borland, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sturgis, the Prince and Princess Pierre Troubetzkoy, Mr. and Mrs. Walker Breese Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Olin, Mrs. Greer, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Marquand, Dr. Roderick Terry and Mrs. Terry, Mrs. Reginald Rives, Mrs. R. B. Rives, Mrs. Frederic N. Goddard, the Misses Goddard, Helen Rives, and Helen L. Hunt.

## HARRIMAN WEDDING TODAY.

### Plans for Marriage of Son of Late Financier and Miss Gladys Fries.

The marriage of E. Roland N. Harriman, younger son of Mrs. E. Henry Harriman and the late E. H. Harriman, and Miss Gladys Fries, the daughter of Dr. Harold H. Fries and Mrs. Fries, will take place at noon today in St. Thomas's Church, and will be followed by a breakfast for the families and the bridal party at the residence of the bride's parents, 40 West Fifty-ninth Street.

Miss Fries will have Miss Carol A. Harriman, a sister of Mr. Harriman, as her only attendant. Wliam Averell Harriman is to be his brother's best man, and the eight ushers selected are Knight Woolley, Henry E. Coe, Jr., Samuel Sloan Duryee, Samuel Sloan Walker, Robert A. Lovett, Oliver B. Cunningham, Ellery James, and Robert King Munroe.

Mr. Harriman will take his bride to Washington, where the Government has given him a position in connection with ordnance.

### Van Rensselaers on Way to Rome.

Mr. and Mrs. William Stephen Van Rensselaer, who were married on Monday in St. Thomas's Church, left yesterday on their way to Rome, where Mr. Van Rensselaer is Third Secretary of the American Embassy. They will sail from Havana for Rome via Spain. Mr. Van Rensselaer had a sixty-day leave of absence. His bride was Miss Roxana Wentworth Bowen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Bowen of this city.

### Pageant in Aid of Blind Tonight.

An entertainment and dance, called the "Lighthouse Fete," will be held tonight at the Hotel Astor, the proceeds to be used for practical relief work among the needy blind of New York. Louis H. Chalif is in charge of a pageant in which society girls will dance. The casting off of autocratic shackles for the freedom of democracy will be the motif of one of the feature dances.

ON EXHIBITION
Rare Etchings by
Muirhead Bone,
Cameron,
Haden,
Zorn
KENNEDY & CO.,
613 Fifth Avenue
at Forty-ninth St.

The New York
COOKING SCHOOL
(Incorporated in 1876)
has moved to larger quarters
at
158 East 61st Street
and is prepared to give lessons in cookery according to the Army, Navy and Red Cross regulations. Apply to MRS. KNOTT, at the above address.

DIAMOND
WEDDING RINGS
The finer grades only
Theodore A. Kohn & Son
JEWELLERS 31st Fifth Avenue
at 32nd Street

## J. B. DICKSON TAKES BRIDE.

### Widower's Marriage to Miss Janet Marran a Surprise for Many.

A wedding that will come as a surprise to many is that of Joseph Benjamin Dickson, of Morristown, N. J., and Miss Janet Marran, daughter of Mrs. John Francis Marran, of 130 East Seventy-third Street, which took place at noon yesterday at the home of the bride's mother. The Rev. Henry C. Swentzel performed the ceremony in the presence of a few relatives and friends. There were no bridal attendants and no reception was held.

No formal announcement of the engagement had been made, and the plans for the wedding were made only a few days ago.

Mr. Dickson, who has been a widower for some time, is several years the senior of his bride. He has four children by his former marriage. The engagement of his eldest daughter, Miss Alice Dickson, to Theodore S. Watson, was announced two weeks ago, and their wedding will take place at the St. Regis on April 30.

His other children are Thomas Dickson, Miss Margaret Dickson, who made her debut last winter, and Mary Dickson. Mr. Dickson and his family live at the St. Regis during the Winter.

Shortly after the ceremony Mr. Dickson and his bride left for Hot Springs, Va., where they will spend their honeymoon. Upon their return they will go to Mr. Dickson's place at Morristown.

## WAR BROUGHT HIM A WIFE.

### Peter Van der Mark Marries Miss Van Essen After a Romance.

A romance, which began two years ago in London, reached a happy climax yesterday when Miss Jane Van Essen, an American girl of Dutch descent, arrived from England and was married in the afternoon to Peter Van der Mark of the firm of J. B. Crockett & Co. of 45 Whitehall Street. When he met Miss Van Essen she was writing for the London Tatler under the pen name of Kiki, and was also busy doing relief work.

She told Mr. Van der Mark when he talked of marriage that she would never marry any man who was not a soldier. He is now busy at the time to join the allied armies in France and promised that if ever the United States went to war he would enlist.

After his return to New York Mr. Van der Mark joined the Plattsburg training corps and recently passed his examination for a Captaincy in the Officers Reserve Corps. When President Wilson sent his war message to Congress the impatient lover cabled to his fiancée in London, "The war is here. Come over and keep that promise." She came.

Mr. Van der Mark met her at the pier yesterday, and after the baggage was examined, the young couple drove in a taxicab to the Marriage License Bureau in the Municipal Building, accompanied by the wife of Mr. Van der Mark's partner.

## ROBERT HOE MARRIES AGAIN

### Recent Divorcee Wed to Grace A. Sedwick by Rev. Dr. MacArthur.

A notice appears in the marriage announcements of today's TIMES of the wedding of Grace A. Sedwick and Robert Hoe, which took place yesterday. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur of the Calvary Baptist Church.

Mr. Hoe has a country place at Port Washington, L. I. He is the son of the late Robert Hoe, manufacturer of printing presses, from whom he inherited a fortune. In January he obtained a decree of divorce from his first wife, who was Miss Ethel Louise Dodd, daughter of the Rev. Ira S. Dodd of Riverdale-on-Hudson. They were married in November, 1900.

## SUNDAY TO TALK TO SOCIETY

### He Will Address Junior League Today at C. B. Alexander's Home.

Billy Sunday is to address the members of the Junior League this forenoon at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Charles B. Alexander, 4 West 58th Street. This will be the first time Mr. Sunday has appeared before an organization in this city composed of young women all of whom are prominent in society. The league has a large membership and is made up of débutantes who are elected to membership.

During his evangelistic campaign in Philadelphia and Baltimore Mr. Sunday appeared before a similar organization in those cities.

### John W. Wendell's Bachelor Dinner.

John W. Wendell of Boston, who is to marry Miss Gwendolen R. Despard this afternoon in St. Thomas's Church, gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at the Harvard Club. His guests included John Richardson, Bartol Parker, Patrick Grant, and Percy Wendell of Boston, Morton L. Newhall of Philadelphia, and Charles de Rham, John Tucker, F. Herbert Filley, and Gordon Glass of this city.

### Paul Wisner to Wed Miss Kirkus.

The engagement is announced of Paul Wisner, a son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hornor Wisner, of 128 West Fifty-ninth Street, to Miss Harriet Kirkus, the daughter of the Rev. Frederick M. Kirkus and Mrs. Kirkus, of Wilmington, Del. Mr. Wisner is a brother of Miss Eleanor Bowne Wisner, of Eugene D. and Percy F. Wisner, who are in Shanghai, China, and of John H. Wisner, Jr., and Henry C. Wisner, 2d, who are in Bogota, S. A. No date has been mentioned for the wedding.

### Archibald Roosevelt Weds Saturday.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, April 11.—Because of the probability that the officers of the Naval Reserves may be called for duty at any time, the marriage of Archibald B. Roosevelt, third son of Theodore Roosevelt, to Miss Grace D. Lockwood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas St. John Lockwood, of 111 Bay State Road, will take place here next Saturday. Their engagement was announced last Saturday.

# MAY TRY SENTRY IN A CIVIL COURT

### Gen. Wood to Pass on Status of Guardsman Who Killed Old Man.

### NEIGHBORS ARE AROUSED

### Man Threatens Soldier on the Same Post with Revolver, but Makes His Escape.

The killing of seventy-six-year-old Louis Feuerstein by a National Guard sentry who was guarding the New York Central tracks on Park Avenue near 115th Street on Tuesday nearly provoked trouble between civilians and guardsmen in that vicinity yesterday afternoon. The sentry who shot and killed Feuerstein, who lived in a tenement house at 62 East 112th Street, was Private Thomas Allen, 22 years old, of 54 South Sixth Street, Brooklyn, a member of Company B, Forty-seventh New York Infantry, and he was placed under arrest by the military authorities and kept in confinement in the armory in Brooklyn. But this did not prevent many excited men and women of the neighborhood from accosting other guardsmen on patrol along the railroad and upbraiding them vigorously for the shooting.

The soldiers tried to avoid arguments with the civilians, it was said, but a man in a little group that began to upbraid a guardsman on the same patrol that Allen had covered the day before suddenly drew a revolver and pointed it at the sentry yesterday afternoon. The sentry was Private James F. Fatorusso, also of the Forty-seventh Infantry. He quickly pointed his loaded Springfield rifle toward the man, and several women in the group ran between the two to prevent a clash. The stranger with the revolver took advantage of the opportunity to escape, and it was said that he ran into a butcher shop. A search of the shop was made by other guardsmen and police, and the proprietor of the shop, Harry Sorrokoff, was arrested, charged with having aided the fugitive to escape.

What disposition would be made of Private Allen's case had not been decided last night. Captain Stephen R. Tiffany, of Company B, his superior officer, went to Governor's Island during the day to confer with the regular army authorities regarding the case. One of the officers at the Sixth Coast Department of the East said last night that Allen might be turned over to the civil authorities for trial, regardless of the fact that a state of war existed.

"No official report on the case has been sent to Governor's Island yet," this officer said. "When such a report is submitted, after the circumstances have been thoroughly investigated, the question of whether Allen is to be tried by military court-martial or is to be turned over to the civil authorities will be put up to Maj. Gen. Wood. We all regret the occurrence very much, and can take a lesson with it. Plainly—if the newspaper reports of the shooting are even approximately correct—the young private was not a disciplined soldier. Could there possibly be better argument than this regrettable incident for universal Federal control over the great forces that would be raised by universal service?"

Private Allen received training at Peekskill with the Forty-seventh last Summer, and on finding that the regiment was not going to the Mexican border, had had himself transferred to the Twenty-third Infantry, and accompanied it there. The Twenty-third remained on the field in Texas until January of this year, and after returning to Brooklyn Private Allen was retransferred to his former regiment.

In National Guard circles much regret over the shooting was expressed. Among the other members of the Forty-seventh it was said that there was little inclination to blame the young private, as, it was said, he was carrying out to the letter his instruction to keep the avenue cleared near the railroad tracks.

## GUARD TO DROP MARRIED MEN.

### Washington Orders Release of All with Families Dependent Upon Them.

Orders were received at National Guard headquarters for this State yesterday from the chief of the War Department's militia bureau that married men in the National Guard with families entirely dependent upon them for support, must be dropped from the guard, whether they desire it or not. The word "family" in the order, it was explained, referred only to wife, children and dependent mother. The order stipulated that no discharge should be granted under this provision until a full investigation had been made by the guard officials.

The machine-gun company of the Forty-seventh New York Infantry of Brooklyn, under command of Captain Charles H. Fay, left its armory yesterday under instructions to take up active guard duty somewhere in the State.

Troop C of the First New York Cavalry is to leave its armory in Brooklyn today for guard duty in this State, and Troop A is to leave for duty tomorrow.

Announcement was made yesterday at division headquarters that Major Edwin D. Dayton, Inspector General of the First Brigade, had accepted a position as Major with the newly organized Fifteenth New York Infantry, the negro regiment of which Public Service Commissioner William Hayward is Colonel. A number of other guard reassignments and promotions were announced during the day.

The Forty-seventh Regiment is equipped with two Colonels instead of the customary one, the State authorities having recently accepted the resignation of Colonel Ernest E. Jannicky and appointed Captain Mortimer D. Bryant in his place. The Federal authorities declined the resignation, and instructed Colonel Jannicky to continue in charge of the organization. The regiment has been taken over into the Federal service, and so Colonel Jannicky is in charge, though Colonel Bryant is nominally the commander for State purposes.

## LOCAL OPTION BILL PASSED.

### Measure Goes Through Assembly Despite Solid Democratic Opposition.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, April 11.—The Republican leaders found enough votes in the Assembly today to pass the Hill-Wheeler bill, extending local option privileges to cities, despite a fierce Democratic opposition with which fourteen Republicans allied themselves. The measure, which is backed by Governor Whitman, will come up in the Senate next week, where, it is predicted, it will meet a stout resistance. The vote in the Assembly was 85 to 58.

## BIG HOLE IN THE NEW YORK.

### Machinery Is Intact and Repairs Are Not Expected to Take Long.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, April 11.—A survey of the American liner New York has been made and a hole 16 feet by 20 was discovered below the water line on the starboard quarter.

Nothing vital about her machinery has been injured and the repairs are not expected to take very long.

## $3,900 FOR WHISTLER PRINT.

### Session of Sale of Purdy Collection Brings $23,768.

The sale of the print collection of the late J. Harsen Purdy of this city and a collection of etchings and engravings by Whistler, Haden, Dürer, Rembrandt, and other masters, brought $23,768 at the American Art Galleries last evening.

The grand total for the two days' sale of prints was $40,706.

### Irving Brokaw an Art Exhibitor.

Among the exhibitors of Independent Artists at the Grand Central Palace one who is less known as an artist than in the world of sports is Irving Brokaw. Mr. Brokaw has been hard at work with his brush for the last two years in New York and in Paris and has hung at the exhibition two landscapes, one a Normandy scene, and another on Long Island. Saturday afternoon the Tea Garden, the same used by the Red Cross at the Flower Show, is to be opened and Ruth Law, the aviatrice, will tell of her experience with the flying corps on the western front. Cosmo Hamilton will speak, and Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary will be one of the speakers in the evening. There will be motion pictures of the American aviators.

### Advertising Lowers Costs.

Alan G. Reiley, President of the Association of National Advertisers, who spoke last night at the Waldorf-Astoria at the dinner of the Sphinx Club, said that the war had thoroughly established the fact that advertising, instead of being an addition to the cost of products, resulted in a reduction in cost by increasing efficiency in marketing and manufacturing. Job E. Hedges also spoke.

## MISS PARK TO WED CAPTAIN.

### Daughter of Mrs. C. M. Depew to Wed E. G. Stanley of British Army.

PARIS, April 11.—Mrs. Chauncey Mitchell Depew of New York announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Francis Trenor Park, whose father was the late Trenor L. Park, to Captain Earnest Gerald Stanley of the Medical Corps of the British Army. The marriage will not take place until after the war.

Mrs. Depew is the daughter of the late Julian Catlin of New York and widow of Trenor L. Park, and was married to Mr. Depew, a nephew of former United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew, in this city in London. She had two daughters by her former marriage. Julia Park, who was accidentally killed while at play on the roof of the Park home in this city in 1906, and Miss Frances Trenor Park. Last February President Poincaré conferred a gold medal on Mrs. Depew for her hospital work at her home, the Château d'Annel, near Compiègne.

## MISS MURPHY A BRIDE.

### Daughter of Late ex-Senator Weds Major Francis J. McCann.

The wedding of Major Francis Joseph McCann, N. Y. N. G., son of John F. McCann, and Miss Jane Lodge Murphy, a daughter of the late ex-Senator Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy, N. Y., took place at 12:30 yesterday noon at the home of the bride, 1,155 Park Avenue, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Father Duffy of the Church of St. John the Baptist. None except the families were present owing to the bride being in mourning for her mother.

The bride wore a white satin gown trimmed with Venetian point and her sister, Miss J. Lodge Miller, who was her matron of honor, was in pale gray. John J. Murphy, the bride's brother, gave her in marriage. Edward Murphy 2d was the best man.

Major McCann is on General O'Ryan's staff.

### Betrothal Told at Sister's Wedding.

Miss Edith Evans, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Evans of 549 West 17th Street, and Frederick G. Reitz, were married last night at the home of the bride's parents, the Rev. Paul Mansfield Spencer officiating.

The announcement that followed the ceremony, the engagement of the bride's sister, Miss Alverdi Evans, who was one of her attendants, to Robert Allan Orr, who stood up with the bridegroom, was announced.

After a short bridal trip, Mr. and Mrs. Reitz will reside in Montvale, N. J.

### Vredenburgh-Trunkett Wedding.

Miss Isabel Ogden Trunkett, daughter of Joseph Francis Trunkett, of 602 Madison Avenue, was married yesterday to Eugene M. Vredenburgh, in the chapel of the Marble Collegiate Church, the Rev. David Burrell officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Vredenburgh will live at Piccadilly Farm, Madison, N. J. Their engagement was announced in February.

### Bride of Mortimer B. Lane.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ST. JAMES, L. I., April 11.—The wedding of Mortimer Bliss Lane, a son of Mr. and Mrs. James Warren Bliss of New York, and Miss Mary Elizabeth Knapp, daughter of Walter Percy Knapp, also of New York, was celebrated here today in St. James's Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Dr. William Holden.

### Right Rev. Patrick Enright.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., April 11.—The Right Rev. Patrick Enright, Catholic prelate, for years Vicar General of the Diocese of Arkansas, died of apoplexy here last night. He was born in Louisville in 1807.

## SEWARD'S CREW LEFT STEAMER TO GERMANS

### Forced to Abandon Vessel and Make for French Coast by Commander of Submarine.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The State Department received today from Consul General Hurst at Barcelona, Spain, a cablegram dated April 10, giving details regarding the sinking of the unarmed American steamer Seward by a German submarine last Saturday. The dispatch read:

Unarmed steamship Seward of New York, owned by Harrison & Co., 120 Broadway, on voyage with machinery and miscellaneous cargo from New York to Genoa, Italy, was abandoned by all on board after encountering submarine April 7, about 11:45 A. M., some thirty-three miles northwest by north true from Port Vendries, France.

Entire party, thirty-one, including Captain and seven officers, arrived Barcelona last night. At time of encounter submarine fired shell across bow, flying unintelligible signal flags. About one minute later fired two shells over ship. Submarine then disappeared. All on board Seward immediately took to the two lifeboats, and when about ten minutes after the second shot submarine came to the surface again and approached lifeboats. Captain of Seward being ordered on board submarine, when, after questioning as to destruction of Seward and ship's papers, Captain of Seward was ordered to make for shore, about twenty miles distant, with his two lifeboats.

Submarine then went to Seward, and two or three of submarine's crew went on board abandoned ship. Seward party does not know whether Seward was destroyed or not, although chief engineer states he heard faintly two explosions after lifeboats were out of sight of Seward. Submarine flew German flag. No other ship in sight, and fine, smooth weather reported at time of encounter. Cut wind came up and sea became rough, making passage dangerous before the two lifeboats reached land, between 9:30 and 10 P. M., respectively, at Cebero and Banyuls, on the French coast.

Of Seward's party 24 claim American citizenship, 4 Spanish, 1 Jamaican, one Venezuelan.

Wesley Frost, American Consul at Queenstown, sent this report to the State Department regarding the sinking of the Wilson liner Salmo:

Wilson liner Salmo, 1,095 tons, from Oporto, bound Liverpool, sunk by explosion amidships in ten minutes, 12:30 P. M., April 7, 150 miles west of Blaskets. Norwegian firemen lost; chief engineer perhaps fatally scalded. No submarine or torpedo seen. Weather squally, heavy swells, low temperature.

Captain's boat rescued by tanker Konskry, Port Arthur, bound Queenstown, 8 P. M., April 8; after twenty-eight hours in heavy weather. Landed at Queenstown. Other boat believed landed at Valencia. Sole American on board, Michael Piorun, 123 McKean Street, Philadelphia, fireman, saved. Queenstown. Have affidavit, Piorun also Captain.

Consul Frost also sent to the Department a message concerning the sinking of the Norwegian bark Marion, as follows:

"Norwegian bark Marion, bound South America in ballast, sunk by gunfire, 6th instant. Crew and survivors landed Cabrieveen. Reach Liverpool today, including American named Hutchinson."

## SPAIN MAKES PROTEST OVER NEW SINKING

### Resents the Torpedoing of Steamer San Fulgencio Without Any Warning.

PARIS, April 11.—The 1,588-ton Spanish steamer San Fulgencio has been torpedoed without warning, according to a Madrid dispatch to Havas. This is the first Spanish ship sunk by the Germans without warning.

LONDON, Thursday, April 12.—The Spanish Government, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Madrid, has made a strong protest to Germany with reference to the torpedoing of the steamer San Fulgencio.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, April 11.—The local consignees of the Serra Line announced today that they had received a wireless stating that the Spanish steamer Vivina, bound from Liverpool to Havana, had been torpedoed.

The German report of sinkings issued March 26 told of the destruction of the Spanish steamer Vivina.

ROME, April 11, (via London.)—For the week ended April 8, merchant vessels entering Italian ports numbered 464, of a gross tonnage of 470,360. Sailing from Italian ports, 447 merchantmen, of a tonnage of 406,692, according to an official statement issued today.

Italian steamers under 3,000 tons, not numbered five; sailing vessels under 300 tons sunk, ten. One steamer escaped from a submarine.

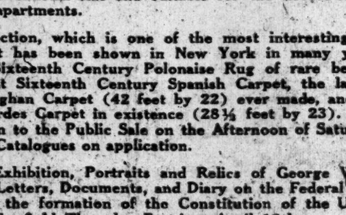
## SALVATION ARMY TO AID.

### All the Resources of the Organization Put at Nation's Disposal.

The entire resources of the Salvation Army, which include 900 branch administrative buildings throughout the country, 84 hotels, 121 industrial establishments, and 25 hospitals, were offered to the Government for war purposes at a conference of the leaders of all the districts east of Chicago, held in this city yesterday. A committee that is preparing a report in detail of the personnel and physical property of the organization that would be available for war service will take a copy of the report to the President and to the War and Navy Departments.

The organization has working units for establishing ambulance service, war nurses and medical and hospital facilities. It has a large training school for nurses in connection with the General Salvation Army Hospital at Covington, Ky. Secretaries for navy and army work were appointed yesterday for all districts, a preliminary step to national war assistance. All of the districts west of Chicago to the Pacific Ocean, although not represented by the leaders in person at yesterday's conference, are to be called into the service.

NOW ON PUBLIC EXHIBITION
One Hundred Antiques
From Eastern Looms
Collected by
Mr. Benjamin Benguiat
As he has given up his Galleries at 569 Fifth Avenue, New York, Mr. Benguiat's remarkable Collection of Antique Rugs and Carpets will be offered at Public Sale.
A hundred beautiful productions of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, gathered from the Looms of Asia Minor, Caucasia, Persia and China, many of which are of unusual size and suitable for the decoration of the largest apartments.
The Collection, which is one of the most interesting and valuable that has been shown in New York in many years, includes a Sixteenth Century Polonaise Rug of rare beauty, a magnificent Sixteenth Century Spanish Carpet, the largest antique Feraghan Carpet (42 feet by 22) ever made, and the largest Ghiordes Carpet in existence (28½ feet by 23). Now on Exhibition to the Public Sale on the Afternoon of Saturday, April 21st. Catalogues on application.
Also on Exhibition, Portraits and Relics of George Washington, and Letters, Documents, and Diary on the Federal Convention and the formation of the Constitution of the United States. To be Sold Thursday Evening, April 19th.
Galleries Open Evenings, 8 to 10; Sundays, 9 to 5
THE ANDERSON GALLERIES
Madison Avenue at Fortieth Street, New York

Harrington Piano - $300

Made by the men who make the famous
HARDMAN
A certain reverence attaches to Sunday music—and this soulful instrument puts all the Sunday spirit into it.
Play your favorite songs and hymns on the Harrington. Hear how it's wonder-singing-tone puts your own self into the melody.
You can have your own Harrington in your home next Sunday—but you must come to the store now to be sure of delivery. Easy payments.
You can have your Harrington next Sunday
Hardman, Peck & Co. New York 433 Fifth Ave. Brooklyn 47-51 Flatbush Ave. Extension Newark L. Bamberger & Co.

## JONAS WEIL DIES; DONOR OF $1,000,000

### Jewish Philanthropist Who Founded Lebanon Hospital Expires at 79.

### REAL ESTATE MERCHANT

### He Was Also a Founder of the Jewish Theological Seminary and Federation of Societies.

Jonas Weil, senior member of the real estate firm of Weil & Mayer and founder and President of Lebanon Hospital, died yesterday at his home, 21 East Eighty-second Street, in his eightieth year. He was born at Emmendingen, Baden, Germany, and came to New York in 1860 and engaged in the live stock trade for a time and then entered the real estate business, in which he amassed a fortune.

He was one of the best known Jewish philanthropists in this country and had given away nearly $1,000,000 to various charities. Mr. Weil always shunned publicity and never wanted his many gifts to be made public.

Mr. Weil contributed $10,000 in cash for the founding of Lebanon Hospital and gave a piece of land valued then at $15,000, upon which the training school for nurses was erected. In addition to assisting in founding an orphan asylum in Baden, Mr. Weil built Zichren Ephraim Temple. He was President of the temple in East Sixty-seventh Street to perpetuate the memory of his father, Ephraim Weil. Mr. Weil was the founder and President of Mount Zion Cemetery, where he will be buried tomorrow; one of the founders of the Jewish Theological Seminary and the Federation of Jewish Philanthropic Societies. He was also a Director of the Mount Sinai Hospital and the Montefiore Home, and was the only President that the Lebanon Hospital has had since its foundation. Mr. Weil is survived by his wife, two sons, and two daughters.

### Kate Josephine Bateman.

Kate Josephine Bateman, formerly a prominent American actress, and in private life Mrs. George Crowe, died in London, England, on Monday in her seventy-fifth year. She was born in Baltimore, the daughter of Colonel Bateman, a theatrical manager, and made her début on the stage at Louisville, Ky., in "Babes in the Wood," in 1846. She made her first appearance in New York three years later in "Richard III." Miss Bateman made her début in London at the old St. James Theatre in 1851 in "Richard III," and later acted Portia in "The Merchant of Venice." Miss Bateman's last appearance on the stage was at the Haymarket, London, in 1912 in "The Younger Generation."

### Colonel Henry Albert Potter.

Colonel Henry Albert Potter, a former Assemblyman and Colonel on the staff of Governor John W. Griggs of New Jersey, died on Tuesday at his home, 95 Harrison Street, East Orange, in his sixty-first year. In 1888 he was a delegate to the Republican Convention which nominated Benjamin Harrison for President. Later he declined the position of Secretary to the Legation at Berlin. His brother, Thomas Potter, was United States Minister to Italy. Colonel Potter left a wife and six children.

### Henry A. Everett.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 11.—Word was received here today of the death in Pasadena, Cal., of Henry A. Everett, 60, one of Cleveland's foremost capitalists and a retired street railway magnate. He was formerly President of the Cleveland Railway Company, the Toledo Railways & Light Company, and London Street Railway Company, London, Ont., and was financially interested in many electric traction companies throughout this country and Canada.

### Obituary Notes.

GEORGE F. FISH, a prominent business man of New York City, and one of the foremost colony dealers in the United States, died suddenly yesterday at his home in Middletown, N. Y.

JOHN QUINN, for five years Sheriff of Suffolk County, Mass., and familiarly known as "Honest John" Quinn, died in Boston last night. He had been a member of the Governor's Council, of both branches of the Legislature, and of the Boston city government.

SAM CHIP, the comedian, died suddenly at his hotel in Rochester, N. Y., last night, following a sudden attack of acute indigestion. For many years he had been associated with Mary Marble, and as a team they appeared in vaudeville theatres throughout the country. He was known in private life as Samuel Kornblum, and resided in Brooklyn.

FREEMONT N. BRUNDAGE, a member of an old Brooklyn family, died from heart disease on Tuesday night on a ferryboat of the Jersey Central Railroad while on his way to his home in Cranford, N. J. Mr. Brundage was in his sixtieth year and was connected with the Brundage Sanitary Supply Company in Manhattan.

HAROLD LESLIE CRANE, a former Captain of Company G, Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn, the first military organization of that borough, which was organized on 1842 as the Brooklyn City Guard, died on Monday at his home, 755 Ocean Avenue, Flatbush, in his seventy-second year. He was formerly for twenty years a member of the firm of Shannon, Miller & Crane, importers of military goods in Manhattan, and for the last several years was the assistant manager of the Gorham Manufacturing Company. He was at one time on the staff of Brig. Gen. Jeremiah Y. Mesercle.

GEORGE ALEXANDER THOMPSON, JR., 62 years old, for forty-two years with Seaman, Lichtenstein & Co., in Manhattan, is dead at his home, 405 Berry Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. He was born in this city and lived in the house in which he died for fifty-nine years.

Mrs. HENRIETTA E. TORMEY, wife of Sylvester J. Tormey, assistant clerk of the Supreme Court of Kings County, died from pneumonia on Tuesday at her home, 513 East Twenty-eighth Street, Brooklyn.

EDWARD J. GRANT, for thirty-seven years employed in the mailing department of The New York Herald, died from heart disease on Tuesday at his home, 21 Poplar Street, Brooklyn, aged 60 years.

Mrs. CATHERINE A. BOPP, wife of John Bopp, and a resident of Greenpoint for many years, died on Tuesday at her home, 119 Noble Street, aged 75 years.

Miss LILLIAN M. BAYLIS, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel L. Baylis of Huntington, L. I., died on Tuesday. She was active in church work, and for a quarter of a century was a teacher in the Sunday-school of the First Presbyterian Church.

CHRISTIAN CHARLES LINK, a native of Bavaria, Germany, and a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war, is dead at his home, 92 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn, aged 76 years. He is survived by two sons, Charles C. Link, who is with the auditing department of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, and Frederick R. Link, cashier for the American Electrical Supply Company.

Mrs. CATHERINE SCHNEIDER, wife of Michael Schneider, a builder and contracting carpenter of Brooklyn, died on Monday at her home, 385 Metropolitan Avenue, in her sixty-fifth year.

JOSEPH K. BROWN, said to have been the founder of the first co-operative flint glass manufacturing plant in the United States, which he built at Beaver Falls, Penn., died on Tuesday at his home in Columbus, Ohio, in his seventy-sixth year.

Mrs. JOSEPH MOORHOUSE of Orange, N. J., widow of Joseph Moorhouse, died on Monday at Tampa, Fla., in her seventy-eighth year. She is survived by two sons, one of whom, George Moorhouse, is making a trip around the world.

JOHN BARRY, election officer in the Third District of the Third Ward in Orange for eighteen years, died on Tuesday night at his home in that city. He was 57 years old.

HENRY P. SCHLOSSER, a meat dealer at South River, N. J., died yesterday of heart disease at his farm.

ISAAC M. CUBBERLEY, a retired merchant, died on Tuesday at his home in Cranbury, N. J. He left a widow and four daughters.

Miss LILLIAN MACOMBER, a Canadian newspaper woman, who was employed recently on The Boston Post, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital of heart disease, in her thirty-fourth year. She had been in this city for some time writing articles for the press and lived with friends in Brooklyn.

Safe Milk
For Infants & Invalids
Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price
A Nutritious Diet for All Ages.
Keep Horlick's Always on Hand
Quick Lunch; Home or Office.

## JAMES WELCH DEAD.

### English Eccentric Comedian Won Fame in 'When Knights Were Bold.'

LONDON, April 11.—James Welch, actor, died here yesterday, aged 51 years. He had been on the British stage since 1887, when he first appeared with Wilson Barrett, creating important rôles in many notable productions.

James Welch made his name before the English public as an eccentric comedian in the rôle of Sir Guy de Vere in the comedy, "When Knights Were Bold," which was later produced at the Criterion Theatre, New York, by Francis Wilson.

Mr. Welch ran the play for three years in London and then toured the provinces for another three years, and revived it at intervals in London. He also played in "Betsy," "My Friend the Prince," and other plays at the Criterion Theatre, London, under the management of Sir Charles Wyndham.

He had also played at the Princess Theatre, London, with Wilson Barrett in "The Sign of the Cross," "Claudian," "The Silver King," "Romany Rye," and other melodramas.

*Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.*

## Engaged.

CHESTER—LOWENHERZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lowenherz of Hoboken, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter Lillian to Mr. Hawley T. Chester of New York City, son of Rev. and Mrs. Carlos T. Chester, Lebanon, Penn.

## Married.

BOWEN—VAN RENSSELAER.—April 9, 1917, at St. Thomas Church, by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, Roxana Wentworth Bowen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Winthrop Bowen, to William Stephen Van Rensselaer, son of Mrs. Killian Van Rensselaer.

BRADFORD—MURRAY.—On April 11, 1917, New York City, Helen Agnes Murray, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth L. Murray, to George Henry Bradford, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Davis Bradford.

GODWIN—RIVES.—On Wednesday, April 11, 1917, by the Right Rev. David H. Greer, Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, and Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Mildred Sara, daughter of George Lockhart Rives, to Frederick Marquand Godwin.

HOE—ESDWICK.—On April 11, by the Rev. Dr. Robert Stuart MacArthur of Calvary Baptist Church, Grace A. Sedwick to Robert Hoe.

IVISON—LYLE.—On Tuesday, April 10, by the Rev. John Henry Jowett, Lisbeth Moore, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Alexander Lyle, to Sterling H. Ivison, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ivison.

JEWETT—MYERS.—On Tuesday, April 10, St. Saviour's Chapel, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, by the Right Rev. Dr. Hulse, Bishop of Cuba, Eleanore, daughter of Mrs. Joseph Myers and Joseph Myers of this city, to Dr. Charles Harvey Jewett, son of Dr. and Mrs. John Harvey Jewett of Canandaigua, N. Y.

KING—SMITH.—On April 10, 1917, at the bride's home, Montclair, N. J., by Rev. E. M. Wylie, Alice Raymond Smith to Robert Pepperell King.

LAND—KNAPP.—On Wednesday, April 11, at St. James Episcopal Church, St. James, Long Island, by the Rev. Howard C. Robbins, D. D., assisted by the Rev. William Holden, D. D., Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Wallace Percy Knapp, Esq., and Mortimer Bliss Lane.

ROBERTS—ALEXANDER.—On Wednesday, April 11, at Bryn Mawr, Penn., by Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, Helen Russell Auchincloss

# YANKEES FALL BEFORE RED SOX AND ROBINS YIELD TO PHILLIES IN SEASON'S FIRST GAMES

## RED SOX LANDSLIDE BURIES YANKS, 10-3

### Donovan's Soldiers Do Military Stunts for 16,000 Fans, but Their Baseball Is Poor.

### GEN. WOOD REVIEWS DRILL

### Also Tosses Out the Ball That Sets New York's 1917 Baseball Year Moving—Caldwell Hit Hard.

An army of 16,000 fans, under Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., led the baseball season of 1917 out of the moth-balled period up at the Polo Grounds yesterday. Coming from its Winter slumber, the aforesaid season stretched itself, yawned, then suddenly realized that these were war times and emitted a lusty scream for preparedness. The band struck up martial tunes, dozens of flags, and pennants began to flutter from the stands, and out on the field marched the Yankees in battle array. With their bats over their shoulders they went through all the manoeuvres of military formations so smartly that the crowd was on its feet cheering the baseball boys for their fine showing as soldiers.

General Wood threw out the first ball, chucking it high and wide to Umpire Tommy Connolly. Tommy realized at once the disgrace which would fall upon him if he muffed the General's throw, so he forgot his lumbago and rheumatism, leaped into the air and nipped General Wood's wild toss.

Then the Yankees proceeded to get thoroughly and undeniably walked all over by the Boston Red Sox, champions of this planet or any other, by a score of 10 to 3. All of which goes to show that blamed good soldiers can be poor ball players.

The smart drilling of the Yankees was just as much of a surprise as the bad pitching of Ray Caldwell. General Wood and his staff were highly pleased to see Sergeant Gibson put the players through their paces. If any one expected to see an awkward squad, with the soldiers walking over each other's heels, he was completely fooled. The Yankees paced up and down, in and about, the ball yard just like a detachment of seasoned veterans.

It was a bit chilly for the opening game, but the crowd warmed up with enthusiasm as the game progressed. Boston played with a snap and dash which left the Yankees far behind after Dick Hoblitzel poked a home run into the grand stand, with two on, in the seventh inning, and shoved the Red Sox out in front.

**Brush Stadium Welcomes Spring.**

The gates opened at 1 o'clock, and the first bag of peanuts was sold at 1:05. The fences are gaudy with new signs, and nature has painted the grass a nice Nile green. There were signs of Spring and life everywhere except in the clock on the right field fence, which hasn't recovered from its winter nap. There was also a painful slump in the ice cream cone market.

Even if they were defeated, the Yankees found some consolation in the fact that they have got along thus far in the season without any doctors' bills. Not a Yankee player was injured yesterday, which comes pretty near being a record.

Coming suddenly from the blossoming South to frigid Manhattan didn't do Slim Caldwell a bit of good. He pitched pretty well for six innings and then Boston laced him and laced him hard. Babe Ruth, who did the twirling for Boston, was just as good as he is in midsummer, and he held the Yankees to three hits. The Yanks had hopes of victory in the third inning when they scored three runs, which were made possible by a whopper of a wild throw by Manager Jack Barry, the new leader of the Red Sox. This huge heave by the Hub leader was followed by a snappy hit by Captain Peckinpaugh. This topsyturvy inning gave the Yanks three runs and put them into the lead. But in the seventh Caldwell faltered, and after that the red stockings gathered in runs as they pleased. After seeing Boston play it is easy to understand why they are champions.

There was a new umpire on tap yesterday. He is Barry McCormick, and he was left entirely alone by the players. This means little, as they simply refrained from talking with him because he is a stranger in these parts. Connolly is no newcomer and the players, in spite of the fact that it was the first game, started saying things to him just where they left off last season. Babe Ruth was struck out in the seventh inning, and he was so perturbed about it that he gave Connolly a look which would melt a stone.

Here's what Ruth thinks of this Connolly—well, he thinks the same of him as the thought of him last season, if you catch the idea.

**Red Sox Get Runs Early.**

Boston took no part in the festivities preceding the game, but waited no longer than the first inning to do something. Hooper greeted Caldwell with a single and Jack Barry sacrificed. Hoblitzel's single to short put Hooper on third and Duffy Lewis had no better sense than to strike out. This young fellow Walker, who is filling Tris Speaker's shoes in centre field, is filling them in good shape, for he cracked a three-bagger over Lee Magee's helmet in centre field, sending Hooper and Barry home.

Frank Gilhooley furnished the first bit of batting music for the native club in the third inning, when he whacked a screeching hit to right centre, after Caldwell had walked.

In the fourth inning the Yankees felt that things were coming their way at last. Fritz Maisel walked and Wally Pipp was slightly nipped on the arm by one of Ruth's slants. Boston, one and all, argued that the ball didn't hit Pipp. It did, maintained Pipp, and it did, maintained Umpire Connolly. No, it didn't, reiterated Boston. Yes, it did, chirped Connolly, so that's all there is to it—it did.

Baker rolled a grounder to Barry, who gathered in the ball according to Hoyle and waited a second or so for Pipp to run up so he could tag him, and then throw to first for a double play. Pipp fooled Barry by refusing to run up and get touched, and then Barry essayed to throw to first to get Baker.

**Barry's Error Aids Yanks.**

Bust must have thought that Hoblitzel was 9 feet high instead of 6, for the ball went whizzing over the first baseman's head, and Maisel scored, Pipp sliding into third, and Baker scooting to second in the meantime. After Magee had gone out at first Peckinpaugh rapped a hot single through second and Pipp and Baker trotted home. Then the 16,000 fans and General Wood turned loose loud exclamations of joy.

That was all very nice until the sixth inning came along, when Boston tied the score on Barry's single, Hoblitzel's sacrifice, and a two-base bang by Walker. Gilhooley made a highwayman's attempt to clutch the bang, and got his fists on the ball as he dived into the soft ground. The shock of the tumble, however, knocked the ball out of his lily white hands.

The seventh inning was quite a happy occasion—for Boston. It broke up the tie and broke it up completely. Thomas walked and Ruth fanned. Hooper rolled a slow one along the third base line, while all the Yankees looked on and prayed for it to roll foul. It didn't. Barry laid down an infield tap which Pipp pursued, while Caldwell forgot to cover first. No one could blame Thomas for taking that opportunity to score.

Hoblitzel then crashed a home run into the right field stand and sent Hooper and Barry home ahead of him.

Ruth got a scratch hit in the ninth and went to third on Hooper's single. Ruth counted on Barry's sacrifice fly. Hoblitzel and Hooper then worked a squeeze play right before the Yankees' eyes, Hooper counting as Dick tapped meekly in front of the plate and was thrown out at first. Lewis doubled and scored when Walker ripped off his second three-bagger of the game.

The score:

| BOSTON, (A.) | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hooper,rf | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Barry,2b | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Hoblitz'l,1b | 3 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 0 |
| Lewis,lf | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Walker,cf | 5 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Gardner,3b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Scott,ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Thomas,c | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Ruth,p | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Total | 36 | 10 | 14 | 27 | 14 |

| NEW YORK, (A.) | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gilhooley,rf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Pipp,1b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Maisel,2b | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Pipp,1b | 3 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 1 |
| Baker,2b | 4 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Magee,cf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Peck'h,ss | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Nuna'ker,c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Caldwell,p | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Total | 31 | 3 | 3 | 27 | 11 |

Error—Barry.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 3 | — | 10 |
| New York | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 3 |

Two-base hits—Walker, Lewis. Three-base hits—Walker, 2. Home run—Hoblitzel. Stolen base—Hoblitzel. Sacrifice hits—Barry, Hoblitzel, 2. Sacrifice fly—Barry. Double play—Maisel, Peckinpaugh, and Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 5; Boston, 5. First base on error—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 2; Ruth, 3. Earned runs—Off Caldwell, 10; Ruth, 2. Hit by pitcher—by Ruth, (Pipp.) Struck out—By Caldwell, 3; Ruth, 1. Wild pitch—Caldwell. Time—2 hours, 3 minutes. Umpires—Connolly and McCormick.

## BASEBALL

### Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

**Boston, 10; New York, 3.**
**Washington, 3; Philadelphia, 0.**
**Chicago, 7; St. Louis, 2.**
**Cleveland, 6; Detroit, 4.**

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

**Philadelphia, 6; Brooklyn, 5.**
**Chicago, 5; Pittsburgh, 3.**
**Cincinnati, 3; St. Louis, 1.**
**New York at Boston.**
**(Postponed; snow on field.)**

### Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

| | Won. | Lost. | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Chicago | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Cleveland | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Washington | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| New York | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| Detroit | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| Philadelphia | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| St. Louis | 0 | 1 | .000 |

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

| | Won. | Lost. | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Cincinnati | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Philadelphia | 1 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Brooklyn | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| Pittsburgh | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| St. Louis | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| New York | 0 | 0 | ... |
| Boston | 0 | 0 | ... |

### Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

**Boston at New York.**
(Game begins at 3:15.)
**Washington at Philadelphia.**
**Chicago at St. Louis.**
**Cleveland at Detroit.**

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

**New York at Boston.**
**Philadelphia at Brooklyn.**
(Game begins at 3:30.)
**St. Louis at Cincinnati.**
**Pittsburgh at Chicago.**

## JOHNSON CHECKS ATHLETICS

### Senators Open Against Mackmen with a 3 to 0 Victory.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.—Walter Johnson's blinding speed and the bunching of three of the hits obtained off Bush enabled Washington to win here today 3 to 0. Johnson held the Athletics to three scattered safeties and he fanned eleven batsmen.

Previous to the game the home players marched to the flagpole behind a band and unfurled a new flag and then marched back to the home plate. The drill was in charge of Sergeant Smart of the United States Army.

The score:

| WASHINGTON, (A.) | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leonard,3b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Foster,2b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Milan,cf | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Rice,rf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Smith,lf | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Judge,1b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| McBride,ss | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Ainsmith,c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| W.John'n,p | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Total | 31 | 3 | 5 | 27 | 6 |

| PHILADELPHIA, (A.) | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Witt,ss | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Lawry,2b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Strunk,cf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Thrasher,rf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Bodie,lf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Molnitz,1b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 1 |
| Bates,3b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Meyers,c | 3 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| R.John'n,p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Bush,p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Schang,c | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| aGrover | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 31 | 0 | 3 | 27 | 9 |

a Batted for Meyers in eighth.
Errors—McBride, Witt, Bates.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | — | 3 |
| Philadelphia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 0 |

Two-base hits—Smith, McBride. Three-base hit—Judge. Sacrifice hits—Rice, Ainsmith. Left on bases—Washington, 7; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off W. Johnson, 3; Bush, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Bush, 8 hits, 2 runs in 8 innings; R. Johnson, none and none in 1. Struck out—By W. Johnson, 11; Bush, 4. Wild pitches—Bush, W. Johnson. Time—1 hour, 40 minutes. Umpires—Dineen and Owen.

## ARMY DEFEATS WILLIAMS.

### Oliphant's Hitting Helps West Pointers to Win by 9 to 6.

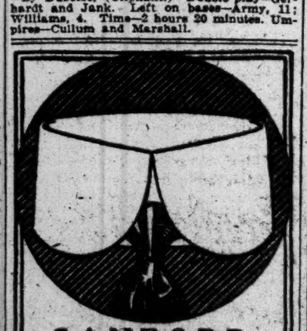
*Special to The New York Times.*

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 11.—The Army won an up-hill game from Williams this afternoon by 9 to 6. Oliphant was a star throughout. His two catches in left field were sensational and his batting hard and timely.

The score:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Army | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | — | 9 |
| Williams | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 6 |

Stolen bases—Clark. Sacrifice hits—McNeil, Kingsley. Two-base hits—House, (2.) Bringham. Three-base hit—Oliphant. Home run—Oliphant. Bases on balls—Off Coffey, 1; Young, 5. Struck out—By Coffey, 5; Murrill, 3; Young, 6; Dubois, 5. Hit by pitcher—By Dubois, (Oliphant.) Double play—Gerhardt and Jank. Left on bases—Army, 11; Williams, 4. Time—2 hours 20 minutes. Umpires—Cullum and Marshall.

SANFORD
a deservedly popular
Ide
COLLAR
15c Each
GEO. P. IDE & CO., Makers, TROY, N. Y.
Also Makers of Ide Shirts



ST. NICHOLAS ICE RINK
69 West 66th St.
ICE CARNIVAL
& EMPLOYES' BENEFIT
Exhibition By BROS. MEYER & EMMY BERGFELDT, KAPTUS & LAMB, others
LADIES' HOCKEY GAME,
Racing and Other Features.
Tonight at 8:30. Admission 50c.


## SUPERBAS' RALLY COMES TOO LATE

### Robins Provide Thrills for Brooklyn Fans on First Day, but Bow to Phillies, 6 to 5.

After a long drear Winter the dawn of another baseball season broke over the horizon of Ebbets Field yesterday and 5,000 Brooklyn fans paid tribute to the champion Dodgers, who were hosts to their old rivals from Philadelphia. The celebration was well planned and went along smoothly until it came to the game itself, and then somehow or other there developed a pronounced difficulty.

The clan from the Quaker City insisted upon winning the game by a score of 6 to 5 in spite of the most enthusiastic efforts of the Robins to the contrary. Yet if omens such as this can be taken to portend the future, Brooklyn will not feel in the least disgruntled. In fact the happening may be taken as indicative of success, for was it not true that a year ago Brooklyn was unsuccessful in the opening encounter of the season and was it not also true that the Dodgers brought to the city across the river the only championship pennant that has flouted its challenge there in many a year!

The gathering of the baseball clans began early, in expectation of the frills and formalities which make up the ceremonies necessary to a free and unalloyed interest in a baseball season. They came with furs and Navajo blankets only to discover that for once Ebbets Field basked in the sunlight of a balmy day the like of which is seldom discovered so early in the season.

Shannon's Band shed its music over an expectant gathering in quite the approved method of opening days and played "The Star-Spangled Banner" as the flag was raised by four cadets of the Second Naval Battalion. A drill by some 400 of these cadets gave a military spirit to the occasion. Judge George Friefeld tossed out the first ball and succeeded in sending it "somewhere on the diamond."

As for the game itself, that should have been tightly nailed to the Brooklyn standard when the day was finished, had Robbie not insisted that Wheezer Dell was the equal of Grover Cleveland Alexander, who was on the mound for the Phillies. Wheezer has evidently been practicing with an aircraft patrol during the last few months. He was away up in the air yesterday. Brooklyn outhit and outplayed the Phillies most of the time and the mighty Alexander was far from being invincible. Dell, however, stayed in the game until eight innings had been completed, and they were five innings of disaster which the Dodgers could not quite nullify while playing behind Cadore for the remainder of the contest.

Dell's weaknesses were numerous. First he started out with a prodigality in passes that would have put to shame the manager of a show that needed liberal papering. This was mainly in the first inning, and one run was the product of five walks before it fell, it was making his own stumbling blocks. After that the Phillies supplied them by the wholesale.

Moran's men had a way of increasing the total bases for each succeeding hit. In the third inning they started out with a single, which was gained by Whitted. Then Cravath doubled and Dugey tripled. Net result: three runs for the Phillies. The finishing touch for Dell came in the fifth inning, when Luderus bent one of Dell's shoots over the right field fence for a home run. Two minutes later Wooden Shoes Cravath got into another with such energy that it also went skimming across the right field fence, while Casey Stengle gnashed his teeth impotently.

Dell stayed for the remainder of the inning and then was called to the bench by the gentle voice of Wilbert Robinson, who told him that he had done enough for one day. The burden was thereupon shifted to the shoulders of Leon Cadore, who bore up well under it and allowed only one hit in the three innings which he pitched.

The Dodgers staged a fine rally in the latter innings, the seventh netting three runs. Just at this point $12,000 for Grover Cleveland Alexander looked like a big figure. The Robins had a chance to tie the score in both the eighth and ninth innings, but the hit that would mean a run was not forthcoming. Fabrique, the new Dodger shortstop, made a good impression, his fielding being clean and his hitting good. The real hitting early in the slow game was done by Cravath of the Phillies. He made three hits out of four chances, a single, a double and a home run.

The first Quaker run came in the first inning. Paskert drew a pass and advanced on Bancroft's infield out. Whitted struck out and Luderus drew a pass. Stock was to have batted next, but Moran seized upon Cravath, and his strategy resulted in a single that scored Paskert. Stock also walked, but Dugey filed out to Olson at third.

The third inning opened with Bancroft going out to Daubert unassisted. Whitted singled and an infield out by Luderus advanced him to second. Cravath pounded a double to right field and Whitted scored. Stock was again the recipient of a pass. Dugey's triple to left scored both Cravath and Stock. The final scoring for Philadelphia was in the fifth when both Luderus and Cravath pounded home-run drives over the right field fence.

The Dodgers did not get their scoring machine under way until the third inning. Hy Myers struck out and Wheat was safe when Dugey fumbled his grounder. Stengle went out on an infield tap when he tried to drive the ball out of the lot, but it served to advance Wheat. When George Cutshaw showed lack of respect for one of Alexander's curves the ball went to right field for a double and Wheat scored. Olson's single then brought in Cutshaw.

Every Brooklynite stood up in the seventh inning and the Dodgers showed that it was of some assistance in bestirring the home team to renewed effort. Cadore lined a drive to Cravath. Fabrique singled through Alexander and advanced when Daubert hit a hot one to Bancroft that the Quaker could not handle in time to head off Fabrique. Myers filed out to Bancroft, but Wheat singled to right, scoring Fabrique and sending Daubert to third. Stengle was safe on a fielder's choice, but the play to get Wheat at second failed and Daubert scored. Cutshaw's single past Bancroft ended the scoring, Wheat crossing the plate on the hit. The score:

| PHILADELPHIA, (N.) | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Paskert,cf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Bancroft,ss | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| Whitted,lf | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Luderus,1b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| Cravath,rf | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Stock,3b | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| Dugey,2b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Killifer,c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Alexander,p | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Total | 32 | 6 | 8 | 27 | 12 |

| BROOKLYN, (N.) | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fabrique,ss | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Daubert,1b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 1 |
| Myers,rf | 5 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Wheat,lf | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Stengel,rf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Cutshaw,2b | 5 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Olson,3b | 5 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Myers,c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 |
| Snyder,c | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dell,p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Cadore,p | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| aSmyth | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| bJohnston | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 39 | 5 | 10 | 27 | 13 |

a Batted for Dell in the fifth.
b Ran for Meyers in the eighth.
Errors—Dugey, Killifer, Daubert.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | — | 6 |
| Brooklyn | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | — | 5 |

Two-base hits—Cravath, Cutshaw. Three-base hit—Dugey. Home runs—Luderus, Cravath. Stolen bases—Cutshaw. Sacrifice hits—Bancroft, Whitted, Daubert. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Brooklyn, 11. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Dell, 4; Alexander, 3. Hits and runs—Off Dell, 7 hits, 5 runs in 5 innings; Cadore, 1 and 0 in 4; Alexander, 10 and 3 in 9. Struck out—By Dell, 2; Cadore, 2; Alexander, 4. Wild pitch—Alexander. Time—2 hours. Umpires—O'Day and Bransfield.

## MATTY'S REDS START WELL.

### Schneider Twirls in Mid-Summer Style and Cards Fall, 3 to 1.

CINCINNATI, April 11.—Schneider pitched in mid-summer form today and Matty's Reds annexed the opening game of the season by defeating St. Louis, 3 to 1. It was not until the final inning that the visitors proved any way dangerous, and then only for a moment. Cincinnati connected with Meadow's delivery with regularity, and it was only exceptionally fine fielding on the part of Huggins's team that kept the local score down. Summerlike weather prevailed and a tremendous throng of people attended.

The score:

| CINCINNATI, (N.) | AB | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cueto,lf | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| McK'nie,3b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Groh,2b | 3 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Chase,1b | 3 | 0 | 21 | 3 |
| Roush,cf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Neale,rf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Kopf,ss | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Wingo,c | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Schneider,p | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 29 | 3 | 8 | 27 |

| ST. LOUIS, (N.) | AB | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beacher,lf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Betzel,2b | 4 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Miller,1b | 3 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Hornsby,ss | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Oruise,cf | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| F. Smith,3b | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Snyder,c | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Meadows,p | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| a J. Smith | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 26 | 1 | 24 | 16 |

a Batted for Betzel in 9th.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | — | 3 |
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | — | 1 |

Error—Kopf.
Three-base hits—Groh, Chase. Sacrifice hit—Meadows. Double plays—Kopf and Chase; Betzel, Hornsby and Miller; Groh and Chase; Betzel and Hornsby; Cruise and Betzel. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Cincinnati, 2. First base on errors—St. Louis. Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Meadows, 8 hits 3 runs in 8 innings; Schneider, 4 and none in 9. Time—1 hour 52 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Orth.

## CUBS OUTHIT THE PIRATES.

### Vaughn Twirls Chicago to an Opening Victory by 5 to 3.

CHICAGO, April 11.—The National League season was opened here today with a 5 to 3 victory for Chicago over Pittsburgh. Bunched hits by the Cubs, Vaughn's good pitching, and fast fielding were responsible for the victory. Captain Larry Doyle, who before the game was said to be a cripple on account of last year's injury to his ankle, proved the star player for Chicago. His batting was remarkable for the first run and his fielding saved Vaughn and probably the game on two occasions.

To add to the gaiety of the inaugural, a number of soldiers and members of the naval reserve with a band paraded the field playing patriotic airs. A recruiting station was opened at the ball park.

The score:

| CHICAGO, (N.) | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flack,lf | 5 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Welter,rf | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Williams,cf | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Deal,3b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Saier,1b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 2 |
| Doyle,2b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| W'lman,ss | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Elliott,c | 4 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Vaughn,p | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Total | 31 | 5 | 8 | 27 | 14 |

| PITTSBURGH, (N.) | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bigbee,lf | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Carey,cf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Schulte,rf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Wilson,1b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 0 |
| Baird,3b | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Ward,ss | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| McCarty,2b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 |
| Schmidt,c | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Jacobs,p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| aShaw | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Evans,p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| bWagner | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 31 | 3 | 6 | 24 | 14 |

a Batted for Jacobs in fifth.
b Batted for Evans in ninth.
Errors—Hinchman, Baird.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | — | 5 |
| Pittsburgh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 3 |

Two-base hits—Doyle, Flack. Three-base hits—Wolter, Schulte, Williams. Stolen bases—Elliott. Sacrifice hit—Doyle. Sacrifice fly—Deal. Double plays—Doyle and Saier; Doyle and Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on balls—Off Jacobs, 2; Vaughn, 3; Evans, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Jacobs, 5 hits, 3 runs in 4 innings; Evans, 3 and 1 in 4; Vaughn, 5 and 3 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Vaughn, (McCarty.) Struck out—By Vaughn, 4; Jacobs, 1; Evans, 1. Wild pitch—Evans. Passed ball—Schmidt. Time—1 hour, 55 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

## NAVY LOSES TO HOLY CROSS

### Worcester Nine Hits Pitcher Olsen Hard in Winning by 4 to 2.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 11.—Holy Cross defeated the Naval Academy nine here this afternoon, 4 to 2. Olsen pitched well for Annapolis until the eighth inning. A single run had been scored by the visitors in the sixth, but in the eighth they solved his delivery and batted out three runs, which proved sufficient for a victory.

The score:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Holy Cross | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| Navy | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |

Three-base hit—Anderson. Two-base hits—Dugan, Gill. Sacrifice hit—Connelly. Bases on balls—Off Gill, 2; Olsen, 5. Struck out—By Gill, 8; Olsen, 5; Emerich, 1. Stolen bases—O'Neill, Spillane, Erskine. Left on bases—Holy Cross, 9; Naval Academy, 4. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Betts and Hughes.

### American Association.

Kansas City, 3; Minneapolis, 0.
Indianapolis, 6; Toledo, 5.
Milwaukee, 4; St. Paul, 0.
Louisville, 4; Columbus, 2.

## GIANTS EAGER FOR FIRST FRAY TODAY

### McGraw Optimistic on Eve of Season's Opening Against Braves at the Hub.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, Mass., April 11.—Although Spring arrived at Boston all in a bunch today and Braves Field was pretty much dried out by noon, the Giants and Boston Nationals were content to wait for their opening game until tomorrow.

This morning Secretary Foster was invited to send the New York players out to the Harvard baseball cage in Cambridge for a workout, and Manager McGraw, with twenty-six uniformed players, practiced from 1 o'clock until a quarter past 2. Owing to the light conditions in the cage the players took things easy, but everyone limbered up.

McGraw did not allow his pitchers to cut loose, but he warmed them up thoroughly, not only with the catchers, but against the batters. All hands had a chance at straight-ball pitching; the outfielders tested their arms for the length of the cage, and the infielders all had some work on balls hit sharply along the ground.

The Giants' team is now complete, Robertson arriving late last night, and Kelly, Lobert and Murray registering at headquarters early this morning. Pitcher Middleton, who had an attack of tonsilitis, was in uniform and showed that he is coming along.

Tonight Manager McGraw expressed himself freely. He said he was much pleased with the workout today, and is confident that the men are in shape to start the campaign. He said this evening:

"It is against my principles to make any predictions for the Giants, but I know the Giants are ready to play their best ball. An even break in fortunes of the game will start us going right. I am interested to see the pitchers under fire this cold weather, but I firmly believe the team's defense is fully prepared otherwise. The team is surely in good shape, but I am going to take no real chances with my pitchers for the sake of winning a game or two at the start of what is going to be a long campaign."

The lineups will be:

Giants—Burns, lf.; Herzog, 2b.; Robertson, rf.; Zimmerman, 3b.; Fletcher, ss.; Kauff, cf.; Holke, 1b.; McCarty or Rariden, c.; Tesreau or Anderson, p.

Boston—Maranville, ss.; Evers, 2b.; Bailey or Chapelle, rf.; Magee, lf.; Konetchy, 1b.; Smith, 3b.; Kelly, cf.; Gowdy, c.; Rudolph, p.

## INDIANS GET FIRST SCALP.

### Record Crowd at Detroit Sees Tigers Beaten by 6 to 4.

DETROIT, April 11.—Wildness of Pitcher James of Detroit in the first inning of the opening game of the season here today gave Cleveland a lead which the home team could not overcome, the visitors winning 6 to 4. In the opening inning three batters were hit, two hits and three errors netted Cleveland four runs. The batting of Cobb and Veach was noteworthy, the latter driving out a home run in the first inning with Cobb on second as the result of a two-base hit.

What was reported by the management as the largest number of spectators ever present at a game here attended the opening game.

The score:

| CLEVELAND, (A.) | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Graney,lf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Chapman,ss | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Speaker,cf | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Roth,cf | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Wams'ns,2b | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Guist,1b | 4 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| Turner,3b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| O'Neil,c | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| Coveleskie,p | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Total | 34 | 6 | 8 | 27 | 8 |

| DETROIT, (A.) | AB | R | H | PO | A |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bush,ss | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Young,2b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Cobb,rf | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Veach,lf | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Heilman,cf | 4 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Burns,1b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 0 |
| R. Jones,3b | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Eldridge,c | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Spence,c | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| James,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Couch,p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| C. Jones,p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| aCrawford | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| bNicholson | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 35 | 4 | 8 | 27 | 15 |

a Batted for Stanage in seventh.
b Batted for Couch in seventh.
Errors—Bush, R. Jones, James, Couch.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | —6 |
| Detroit | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | —4 |

Two-base hits—Turner, Cobb, (2.) Burns, Veach, Heilman. Home run—Veach. Sacrifice hits—Wambsganss, Turner. Left on bases—Detroit, 4; Cleveland, 7. First base on errors—Cleveland, 3. Bases on balls—Off James, 3; Couch, 1; Coveleskie, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off James, 3 hits, no runs in 1 inning; Couch, 4 and 1 in 6; C. Jones, 4 and 0 in 2; Coveleskie, 8 and 4 in 9. Struck out—By James, 2; C. Jones, 1; Coveleskie, 2. Time—1 hour 49 minutes. Umpires—Evans and Nallin.

## CATHEDRAL NINE IN FORM.

### Outhits Manhattan College Team and Wins by 6 to 1.

The Manhattan College baseball team fell before the heavy-hitting Cathedral College nine on the Catholic Protectory grounds yesterday afternoon, and the tally at the close of the game favored the Cathedral boys by 6 to 1. Jim Houlihan, a Manhattan veteran, essayed to pitch his teammates to success, but his best efforts were batted to various parts of

# GERMANY'S ERRORS IN FOOD REGULATION

## Belated Discovery of Shortage in Potato Supply the Most Serious Mistake.

## TRIALS OF VISIT AND SEARCH

### Farmers Obliged to Deny Ownership When Inspectors Discover Hidden Supplies.

By OSCAR KING DAVIS.

ELEVENTH ARTICLE.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.
Copyright in Canada.

The first thing a German does when he is put in charge of a new kind of work, Government or otherwise, is to "make a statistic." He wants to know exactly where he stands before he starts in. There isn't a phase of life in Germany, civil or military, about which the officials in charge do not have the fullest and surest information they can get all the time. It may not be literally exact—there have been numerous failures in the German service of information during this war—but it will be the best obtainable by German ingenuity or organization.

I have repeatedly observed a tendency on the part of those outside of Germany to attribute to the Germans a sort of superhuman ability and exactness in organization and information matters. One frequently hears the remark that the German police know where every man in Germany is at every hour of the day and night. Of course that is nonsense, for if they did have such knowledge there would be no crime, and if there were crime it would be certainly punished.

So, it is too much to expect that even these marvelous German organization agents and police shall find out just exactly the amount of every kind of food in the possession of every individual throughout the German Empire. It is much more to be expected that all over the country Germans who would resent the suggestion that they were not wholly and devotedly loyal have been hiding out food of various kinds and in various quantities.

Undoubtedly there are sides of bacon and pieces of ham lying concealed in all sorts of out of the way places, under floors, behind walls, in straw piles, perhaps even buried. And every once in a while an extra zealous or acute police agent making a domiciliary visit of inspection and search runs across one of these delectable caches. Thereupon there is great surprise on the part of the resident and disclaimer of ownership of the food, which straightway goes to swell the meagre store of the Food Office.

**Hidden Livestock Disowned.**

It has happened on a number of interesting occasions that a substantial farmer who has had a good-sized herd of cattle or swine has anticipated the Government enumeration by driving some of them into the woods or elsewhere in the hope that they would escape observation. Then when he had submitted the remainder for tally by the Food Office agents and had given his word or oath that they constituted his all, there was nothing left to him on the discovery of those hidden in the woods but to disclaim ownership with all the show of sincerity he could muster. For avowal of ownership meant confession of an endeavor to cheat the Government and to defraud the brave and honorable soldiers who were giving proof on the battlefield of their loyalty and devotion—and all the rest of it.

That, of course, would be tantamount to a confession of disloyalty on the farmer's part, and would render him liable to all sorts and degrees of punishment. The simplest thing is to disavow ownership and let the Government have the cattle or swine for nothing, whereas if he had disclosed them at the enumeration he would have received the Government price for them when they were taken.

The effect of the double organization, through subsidiary branches of the Food Office and subsidiary organizations of the commercial companies founded to do the supply work for the Food Office, is that there are two sets of agencies spying on the farmers and food producers throughout the country to get an accurate line on what is produced and what is available. Consequently, the Food Office ought to have, and no doubt does have, a fairly good understanding of what supplies there are and where they lie. The Food Office does not bother itself with the details of collection and distribution, but confines its energies, as far as possible, to broad general administration, and leaves the details to the subsidiary organizations.

For instance, in the matter of meat. The "Imperial Office for the Provision of Cattle and Meat" receives constantly the requisitions from the War Office for the supply of the army. At the same time it knows just how much meat must be furnished the different cities and towns in order to supply the allotment of half a pound a week for the civilian population. This Meat Office is supposed to know, and no doubt does know very well, what supplies of cattle there are in all the different parts of the country. It seeks to take the surplus as far as it can—when there is any surplus. At least, it is the authority that designates the district which shall furnish each day's or week's quota.

**Distribution of Meat.**

For example, there is a requisition for two thousand head of beef cattle for the army, and it is determined that they shall be slaughtered at the great slaughtering establishment at Magdeburg, the prepared meat to be sent on from there to the proper army distributing points. The Meat Office fixes upon the local district which is to furnish those 2,000 cattle. Word goes to the commercial meat company—which corresponds to the official Meat Office—and that company notified its subsidiary in the selected district. That subsidiary company gets busy at once among its own subsidiaries on the collection of the required animals. The order may be distributed as widely as possible over the district, taking only parts of the stocks of the local producers, or the local agents may confine it to as narrow limits as possible, taking the entire supply available from different producers until the quota is made up.

The cattle are all purchased, and payment is made when they are taken. But the local owner has no option about selling, and has nothing to say about the price. Long ago the Government issued a general order devoting all the cattle and other food animals in Germany to the service of the Government whenever it should call for them, and providing that they should be taken at prices to be fixed by proper authorities. From time to time the price is announced, and the day-by-day takings are made automatically at the prices established for the time being. It is confiscation, of course, and confiscation without compensation, and it is customary and necessary in war. If our own war with Germany should become really serious, we should be quite likely to see the same thing done here. We did it locally in the Philippines during the insurrection there.

In the matter of grains and meats the operations of the Food Office so far as determining quantities and location of supplies are comparatively simple and easy. Food animals are difficult to conceal and it is not easy to make personal use of grain without leaving open evidence. No doubt there is some smuggling and concealment, for every once in a while the court records show that this one or that has been tried and convicted and punished. Some of the punishments have been very severe.

The Food Office is not content with the census of grains made immediately upon the harvest. It keeps taking stock, just as it does with food animals and other supplies. And it will have a census taken of a particular food item independent of the general census. For instance, one census will be taken of all food animals. Then after awhile another will be taken of swine alone, or of cattle, or of sheep. The poor but honest farmer who may be endeavoring to keep a small part of his stock for his own use has a hard time of it getting around all these various inquisitions, especially when he is liked by any time to receive a domiciliary visit from two or three policemen not of his own immediate neighborhood.

**Work of the Grain Office.**

Grain in the stack and grain that has been threshed, both alike are carefully located by the Imperial Grain Office, under which various grain companies operate before the Bread Commissions of the different provinces and cities begin their labors of distribution. The Grain Office has the millers of the empire numbered and located, and knows about the capacity of their mills and all such details. Routes and means of transportation to and from the mills are all known, and all these things come into consideration in determining the use to be made of each mill. Also there is considered the desirability of maintaining each mill as a going concern. The German government does not want any failures or bankruptcies that are possibly avoidable; so far as may be it sees to it that everbody gets a share of business.

Grains are permitted to remain in the localities where harvested, and usually in possession of the grower. As far as possible they are milled and distributed for use in the same localities. Thereby unnecessary strain on transportation is avoided, and that is a very important consideration. For this strain on the German transportation system has been one of the most severe hardships Germany has had to endure from the war. In each local community there are various agencies to prevent misuse or dissipation of these food stores, and besides the local representatives of the different officers and companies there are the police always on the lookout to see what they can find.

**Collapse Now Possible.**

There have, however, been serious failures, as in the case of potatoes, for which the Food Office is primarily responsible. The result of these failures is now manifesting itself in the very great food difficulties which Germany is facing. When I left Berlin I was pretty thoroughly convinced that Germany would go through, by hook or crook, to the next harvest. Ambassador Gerard was of the same opinion. It was then evident that there was a period of extreme hardship ahead for the Germanic, but the preponderance of indication was that they would endure it doggedly until the new crop either brought relief or forced collapse.

But there have been some indications since the Gerard party left Berlin that the hardships wrought by the food scarcity, and especially by the want of potatoes, are greater than the people can stand, and it may be that collapse is nearer than was anticipated. Of course, it must be remembered that this hardship manifests itself only in Berlin and the other cities, and that there is unquestionably sufficient food in the country districts. But it is also to be remembered that the bulk of the civilian population is in the cities, and there relief will be longest in coming.

## AN ERROR IN PORK.

### Counting on a Short War, Germans Killed Their Swine.

By OSCAR KING DAVIS.

TWELFTH ARTICLE.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.
Copyright in Canada.

Probably the most striking result of the control of food supplies by the German Government was achieved in the latter part of 1916, when the stocks of cattle and of swine in Germany were actually increased despite the scanty supply of meat available for the daily ration of the people and despite the vigorous efforts of the Entente Allies to enforce a blockade that was designed to bring starvation to the Germans.

German officials have cited to me several times, as argument to prove that Germany did not desire and arrange the war, the fact that no adequate economic provision for it was made. It is contended by German officials and civilians that if Germany had really been preparing this war, and seeking to bring it on, and especially that if Germany had planned deliberately to have it when it did come, she would have been prepared on the economic side with at least a reasonable degree of the thoroughness of preparation shown on the purely military side. But then there are even Germans, and I have met several of them, who argue that Germany was not prepared on the military side, and that argument also has been used with me to prove that Germany did not plan and bring on the war.

However, it is a fact that Germany was not prepared on the economic side with anything like the thoroughness or vision that was shown on the military side. Because of that lack of preparedness economically seems to be found in the fact that nobody in all the world was ready to believe that there could be a war involving practically all of Europe and continuing more than a few months. No prominent man in England, France, or the United States, no man at all qualified to express an economic opinion of value, at least, had any notion that such a war could go on year after year, and in Germany the leading economists, like Dr. Helfferich, scoffed at the suggestion that a general war could last a year. The German plans were based upon the experience of the wars with Austria and France, and were carried out in terms of months, instead of years.

**Enormous Food Imports.**

Under these circumstances no provision had been made in Germany to meet one very obvious condition which arose immediately upon the outbreak of war with Russia. Germany had been importing for years from Russia enormous quantities of food for her people and of fodder for her animals. Bread, grains, butter, and eggs were the principal items of human food, and Germany was able to get along fairly well, at least for a time, without this supply. But the importations of various kinds of fodder from Russia had been of enormous aggregate. They constituted a very large part of the supply of Germany, and when it was cut off the first thought that seems to have come to the minds of the German authorities was that there was no way of getting along without it, and that therefore the cattle, and especially the swine, of Germany, must be killed. So there was a general slaughter of swine throughout Germany, and army civilians, and prisoners of war all had plenty of pork to eat.

The "great swine murder" ran the German herds down from 23,000,000 head to a little more than 13,000,000. It took about half the swine in Germany, and of course cut down the stock for subsequent years correspondingly. It was fine business for Germany and the Germans to do this work for immediate consumption at that time, but when the war began to drag out, and no end of it appeared in sight at any part of the horizon, a ghastly suspicion began to arise in the breasts of the Germans that a terrible mistake had been made, and that instead of killing off the swine as had been done, more vigorous efforts should have been made to obtain feed which would have enabled the keeping of a considerably larger number. Thereupon the food office took up in earnest the question of the number of swine that Germany could maintain on what fodder could be provided from German territory. Imported fodder was out of the question.

This brought up the matter of substitute fodders, and when once the Germans begin to talk about that subject they enter upon a field where their assertions take on the quality of reasoning men to the limit. I shall deal more at length with that matter in other letters. Suffice it here to say that the proper authorities finally reached the conclusion that about 17,000,000 swine could be maintained in Germany on what natural fodder could be grown, and what artificial or substitute stuff could be produced by chemical or other process. Thereupon it was determined to bring the stock of swine back to 17,000,000 head, and the pork ration for civilians and army alike was fixed with that purpose in view. In a statement prepared for me in the office of Dr. Batocki, President of the War Food Office, the assertion is made that "the number of swine is still about one-third smaller than in peace times. But the showing is significant that against 13,300,000 on April 15, 1916, the stock had increased to 17,000,000 on Dec. 1, an increase of about 27 per cent."

This increase was naturally greatest among the young pigs, being estimated by the Food Office at 11.1 per cent. in swine under six months, and 59.5 per cent. in swine between six months and a year. But as these pigs were still too young to be slaughtered the Food Office pointed out that there was no immediate improvement in the supply of pork and lard possible.

**Wonderful Proof of Discipline.**

The striking thing about this, to me, was the possibility that the food control could bring back the herds of swine at all during the pinch of the blockade. It was an extraordinary evidence of the discipline of the German people. Living among them in their own country and seeing the outward cheerfulness with which they endured hardships and privations that no ingenuity could conceal, tended strongly to support the impression that they would keep up that endurance until the new crops brought relief. But I am bound to say that events which have occurred since I left Berlin, and especially the extremely significant news that Dr. Batocki has now admitted overestimating stocks of certain supplies, throw a shadow on all the statements that issued from those sources.

**Increase in Cattle.**

With regard to the increase of the cattle herds the statement to me gave the following figures: On April 15, 1916, 19,922,000; on Sept. 1, 1916, 20,353,000, and on Dec. 1, 1916, 20,784,000, an increase of 862,000 in seven and a half months. "So that now," says the statement, "the total differs only unimportantly from the total in peace times—the count on Dec. 1, 1913, having been 21,000,000. It is fortunate above all that the number of cows and heifers over two years old also has increased, namely, from 10,552,000 on April 15 to 10,-693,000 on Sept. 1, and to 10,670,000 on Dec. 1, 1916."

**Horses and Dogs Eaten.**

Just before I left Berlin a high official of the Ministry of Agriculture strongly recommended to me a little book which had just been published by Dr. A. Schulte im Hofe, entitled, "The World Production of Foodstuffs and Raw Materials, and the Provisioning of Germany in the Past and Future." In keeping with its title the book is full of interesting information and statistics about the food production of the world, giving figures up to 1914, the year of the outbreak of the war. Toward the close of its discussion of the meat supply of Germany, and following a table comparing values for 1893 with those of 1913, there occurs the following:

"In addition to the amounts of meat shown above there came also under the meat inspection in 1913 162,283 horses, which, at an average slaughtered weight of 255 kilos, provided 883,700 double centners of meat, (about 28,400 tons,) and also 7,356 dogs, of which 3,854 were reported by the meat inspection service in Saxony, 1,848 in Schlesien, and 464 in Anhalt. The meat of horses and dogs is not taken into account in the above statement, nor is that of game. Similarly the meat of tame rabbits is not considered."

This quotation from Dr. Schulte seems to show that in 1913, which was a peace year, the flesh of 7,356 dogs was passed upon by the German meat inspection service in Saxony, Schlesien, and Anhalt for food purposes. There was no shortage of provisions in Germany that year, and no restriction upon imports.

## GERMAN FLAG TORN DOWN.

### Sheriff Now Hurrying to Helvetia, W. Va., to Stop Riot.

ELKINS, W. Va., April 11.—Sheriff Stuart L. Marstiller and a deputy are hurrying tonight to Helvetia, a German settlement in the remote mountains, where rioting is reported in progress as the result of a German flag being hoisted.

The flag is said to have been torn down, and the trouble which resulted in the emergency call for help followed.

**Cumulative Voting Bill Revived.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, April 11.—Advocates for a plan of so-called cumulative voting at stockholders' meetings are again asking the Legislature to enact a measure to put that plan into effect. This year Asemblyman Charles O. Pratt of Washington County is the sponsor for their bill. Under the proposed system a stockholder would be entitled to one vote for every share, multiplied by the number of directors to be elected and could cast all his votes for one director. The Pratt bill on March 15 was sent to the Assembly Judiciary Committee, but was not acted upon. It was transmitted to the Rules Committee on Tuesday, when the Judiciary Committee went out of existence, and was placed on the Assembly calendar.

**Rochester and Yonkers Postmasters.**

WASHINGTON, April 11.—George G. Staud was nominated by President Wilson today as Postmaster at Rochester, and M. J. Walsh as Postmaster at Yonkers.

## NEW INCORPORATIONS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, April 11.—Forty-four new corporations chartered today had aggregate capitalization of $1,676,000. They included:

The Bare Wire Co., Inc., wire, cables, waterproof, insulated wire, $500,000; J. S. Keith, G. F. Waterbury, E. W. Moore, 10 East 43d St.

Mott Basin Water Front Corporation, Lawrence, develop realty contiguous to the waterway adopted by War Department under name of Mott Basin, $200,000; M. F. Craft, J. W. Sanford, Jas. Schmuck, Lawrence.

Cutting & Washington, Inc., machinery, devices, especially wireless, $200,000; F., R. B., and R. F. Cutting, 32 Nassau St.

The Johnson-McDonald Realty Corporation, Buffalo, realty, construction, $150,000; F. L. Runyon, W. F. McDonald, E. E. Johnston, 14 Livestock Exchange, Buffalo.

Mahoning Steamship Corporation, Grand Island, transportation, commerce, navigation, $125,000; G. C. Martin, A. E. Cornelius, J. J. Boland, 1,204 Prudential Building, Buffalo.

United Wells Corporation, chemicals and products, $100,000; M. Rubinger, E. S. Merrill, T. F. Vondorn, Brooklyn.

The Hinkley Realty Corporation, Buffalo, realty, agent, broker, merchandise, $50,000; G. B. and A. G. Hinkley, H. E. Crandall, Buffalo.

Wm. Dailey Corporation, Brockport, farm products, fruits, canning, preserving, packing, $50,000; J. O., V., and W. Dailey, Brockport.

Ever Ready Machine and Tool Works, Inc., tools, dies, special machinery, $25,000; H. Stele, J. Pitts, W. Stampelman, 1,792 Washington Av., Bronx.

S. O. Stray & Co., Inc., transportation, trade, navigation, commerce, $50,000; L. P. Sniffen, S. Woxholtt, K. Krogstad, 59 Pearl St.

Lamchick-Frank Co., Inc., jobbing, silks, cottons, $35,000; C. E. Rahm, S. Frank, J. Lamchick, 1,947 7th Av.

Humirad Co., Inc., air humidifying, other air conditioning devices, systems, ventilating appliances, $5,000; R. Wm. Hardie, A. T. Palmer, S. R. Bell, Larchmont.

Charmick Realty Co., Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial, $10,000; A. M. D'Silva, F. M. Carmick, H. R. Frick, 644 Third Av.

Metal Ores Corp'n, mining, operate mills, smelters, construction, contracting, 150 shares of $100 each, 300 shares of no par value, active capital, $16,500; A. O. Ihlseng, J. P. Stockton, P. Huelwohl, 168 Dean St., Brooklyn.

Weeks, Stein & Drechsler, Inc., wood turning, band sawing, art novelties, $10,000; H. Drechsler, S. Stein, S. Wecker, 509 East 136th St.

Kaplan & Silbermann, Inc., diamonds, jewelry, pawn tickets, antiques, $10,000; D. Silbermann, M. and H. Kaplan, 237 West 52d St.

Pennsagra Realty Co., Inc., Niagara Falls, realty, agency, brokerage, $15,000; S. D. Dimmick, R. G. Love, T. J. Clarke, Buffalo.

253 West 69th Corp'n, realty, $40,000; O. L. Freeman, W. Goldsmith, L. O. Rothschild, 55 Liberty St.

Petrie Process Co., Inc., chemicals, $10,000; J. L. Woldenberg, J. J. Hayden, A. H. Gleason, 236 B'way.

110 West 143d St. Co., Inc., realty, construction, contractors, $7,000; S. Hecht, S. Reich, S. Myers, 930 West 144th St.

Lucernal Realty Corp., realty, stocks, bonds, $10,000; A. S. Wright, T. C. Richards, L. A. Stone, 559 West 164th St.

Haigren Overgaiter Co., Inc., knit goods, overgaiters, $10,000; M. Helperin, David Greenblat, 504 Hendrix St., Brooklyn.

Dow-Munger Lock Nut Corp., machinery, lock nuts, bolts, washers, shares no par value, begin with $500; T. Vinton, A. Dow, L. De F. Munger, 140 West 69th St.

Garfinkel & Ritter, Inc., silk undergarments, $8,000; T. Moldaner, G. A. Ritter, H. K. Garfinkel, 680 Beck St., Bronx.

Lefkowitz & Bernson Mfg. Co., Inc., leather goods, trimmings, $5,000; A. and I. Lefkowitz, H. Levenson, 580 West 180th St.

Atlas Waist Band Co., Inc., waist bands, $5,000; E. Ginsburg, T. and H. Nachemey, 916 Kelly St., Bronx.

Berman & Lesenger, Inc., printing, bookbinding, $5,000; H. L. Berman, F. and M. Lesenger, 2,877 Cortland St.

Buckeye Press, Inc., contractors, construction, decorating, quarrying, realty, brokerage, $5,000; S. Bandel, S. Seillkowitz, S. Janco, 2,043 Southern Boulevard.

E. J. G. Realty Co., Inc., Queens, builders, realty, brokerars, $5,000; A. H. Carpenter, M. R. Baird, E. J. Graham, 618 8th St., College Point.

Prudential Shoe Mfg. Co., Inc., Brooklyn, shoes, footwear, wearing apparel, $5,000; J. Apteker, J. Belsky, J. Jacobowitz, 152 Prospect Av., Brooklyn.

Authorization: E. Edelmann & Co., Inc., Chicago, Ill., brass, steam, automobile specialties, $25,000. Representative, A. R. Klein, 119 West 42d St., Manhattan.

Capital increased: Victor Milling Co., Victor, $85,000 to $200,000; Jarmon & Co., Manhattan, $7,000 to $25,000; Wolverine Lubricants Co., New York, $5,000 to $40,000; Buffalo Bolt Co., Buffalo, $1,000,000 to $3,250,000; Carpenter-Beale Co., Inc., New York, $35,000 to $40,000; Horsehead Glove Co., Inc., Rochester, $30,000 to $50,000.

Capital reduced: Uneeo Importing Co., New York, $100,000 to $10,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: W. L. Bowes Supply Co., Inc., Syracuse; Mercantile Exposition Corp., Manhattan; Thirty-second Street Garage, Inc., New York.

**New Jersey Charters.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

TRENTON, N. J., April 11.—Charters filed: Oil Lands Investment Company, Atlantic City, deal in and develop oil lands, $100,000; Crawford Townsend, Gentnor City; John Haverstick, Atlantic City; Harry W. Helfrich, Jr., Pleasantville.

Ideal Museum Company, Inc., Newark, manufacture and sell medical appliances, $5,000; W. A. Griffiths, Toronto; James Hague, Corrinne Hague, New York.

Frontenac Land Company, Atlantic City, develop land, $125,000; Carlton Godfrey, John Haverstick, Raymond P. Read, Atlantic City.

Exter Land Company, Atlantic City, develop land and deal in real estate, $125,000; Carlton Godfrey, A. M. Godfrey, Raymond P. Read, Atlantic City.

Livingston Park Land Company Newark, real estate and land development, $25,000; Harold A. Miller, E. Garfield Gifford, Anna P. Waugh, Newark.

**Delaware Charters.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

DOVER, Del., April 11.—Charters filed:

National Motor Power Company, Inc., manufacture chemicals, drugs, &c., $5,000,000; James H. Hughes, Mary S. Pollock, Mark W. Cole, local Delaware incorporators.

Invincible Vacuum Cleaner Manufacturing Co., manufacture and sell vacuum cleaners and electric appliances of all kinds, $600,000; Herbert E. Latter, Carl Rimlinger, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Alexander McWhirter & Co., deal in and with investments of all kinds; $500,000; Alexander McWhirter, S. Charles Adams, New York, Gordon McWhirter, Buffalo, N. Y.

United Mining Corporation of Colorado, do a general mining business; $100,000; John McLaren, W. Metkeff, Lewis Schuidenfrie, New York.

Edwina Corporation, New York, engage in the business of ocean commerce; $40,000; J. W. Bomer, Morris Douw Ferris, John W. Crandall, New York.

## CONFESSED PERJURY IN FEAR OF SWANN

### Manusevitz, Supporting City Club Charges, Says He Was Threatened.

### TEN YEARS IF HE REFUSED

### Wife's Tears, He Testifies, Made Him Yield to Demands of District Attorney's Office.

The entreaties of his family, the pleas of his lawyer, and the threats of members of the staff of the District Attorney, one of whom he believed to be Mr. Swann himself, that they would send him to prison for ten years if he did not confess himself a perjurer, led David Manusevitz to plead guilty to that charge, according to testimony he gave yesterday before Commissioner George L. Ingraham as a climax to a sensational day's hearing of the charges of misconduct in office made against District Attorney Edward Swann by the City Club.

Manusevitz was assaulted during the garment strike riots in 1914. He identified his assailants and they were indicted. It was for procuring the discharge of bail of those and others indicted for similar offenses that the misconduct charges were made against Mr. Swann by ex-Judge of General Sessions James A. Delehanty and subsequently taken up by the club. Nearly three years after the assaults in question, and weeks after the charges against Swann were made, Manusevitz and others recanted the testimony which the District Attorney was accused of refusing to use.

Those who recanted pleaded guilty to perjury, were released in custody of their lawyers, and, it was charged, no attempt was made by the District Attorney's office to have them punished. Other material witnesses who refused to recant have been indicted for perjury by means of the testimony of those who did, and now await trial.

"On Feb. 17," Manusevitz testified yesterday afternoon, "I was taken to the District Attorney's office and saw Mr. Swann, Mr. Markewich, and Mr. Eder, (the last two being Assistant District Attorneys.) They took me into a private room, told me I was a damned liar, and that if I didn't say the truth the way they wanted the truth they would put me in jail. I said I couldn't tell it like they said, that my story was true, and they said I had to say it. Mr. Markewich said we are going to take your whole damn union bunch and put them in jail. They are a bunch of scabs, anyway."

By the time the witness reached this point Judge Swann, his counsel, John B. Stanchfield, and the Assistant District Attorneys flanking their chief, were leaning forward in their seats and listening intently. In response to questions, Manusevitz insisted Mr. Swann was there. Asked to point out Mr. Swann, he stretched a forefinger straight at Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling. At the Commissioner's direction Mr. Dooling stood up.

"That is Mr. Swann," said the witness.

"I guess he posed as Swann," Mr. Clark contributed, thereby precipitating one of a number of angry wrangles between counsel.

"One Sunday they brought me to the District Attorney's office and the whole bunch was there, and my wife crying and all, and they said they would let me off if I would plead guilty, and they said for me to say Sulkess learned me. (Sulkess is a labor leader who figured in the cases.) I told them it was a shame. I had been assaulted and in bed six months and I told the truth, and now they would send me away for ten years unless I did like they said.

"Then they asked me if Lucian Breckinridge and Detective Wood gave me any money. And I said no; they never did me any hurt and I wouldn't lie about them."

Assistant District Attorney Markewich cross-examined the witness. He made Manusevitz, after he had told of being released from the grand jury room after had pleaded guilty to perjury, admit that he had answered a series of formal questions to the effect that he pleaded guilty voluntarily and had told the truth in his final statement, reflecting in no proper Garnd Jury testimony which brought about the indictments.

## PLAN $100,000 FOR DEFENSE.

### Wealthy Residents of Westchester to Aid County Committee.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 11.—A number of wealthy New Yorkers who have country seats in Westchester County attended a meeting of the Westchester County Commission for General Defense in Part I. of the Supreme Court at White Plains today and plans were made to raise $100,000 within a week for the work of the commission.

William B. Thompson, a copper promoter of Yonkers and Chairman of the committee, presided, and addresses were made by Charles D. Millard, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors; County Judge Frank L. Young, and ex-Mayor Leslie Sutherland of Yonkers.

The Finance Committee appointed today is headed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Mr. Thompson. Other members are William Rockefeller, Finley J. Shepard, Alexander Smith Cochran, Samuel Untermyer, James Speyer, Frank A. Vanderlip, Eugene Meyer, Jr., Adolph Lewisohn, John E. Andrus, Ogden M. Reid, John R. Hegeman, Felix Warburg, Oscar Straus, Charles Sheerin, George J. Barron, Hugh Chisholm, Samuel Wolverton, Louis Herzog, and Dunlevy Milbank. Arthur W. Lawrence of Governor Whitman's committee reported that it would co-operate with the different home defense leagues throughout the country.

## TRIED TO BLOW UP BRIDGE.

### Attempt Near Camden Foiled Shortly Before Passage of Munition Train

CAMDEN, N. J., April 11.—An attempt to dynamite a train of from twenty to thirty cars loaded with high explosives passing through this city was frustrated late tonight, according to the police.

A pedestrian discovered a man chiseling a hole in a railroad bridge over which the train would have to pass. He notified a policeman, and at the latter's approach the suspect ran. Although the officer fired several shots at him, he made his escape. An examination showed that a large hole had been cut in the masonry.

Two companies of National Guardsmen were ordered to patrol the railroad at that point.

## FAVOR VOTES FOR WOMEN.

### Opposition in Rhode Island Cites Miss Rankin's Action on War Resolution.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 11.—The State Senate today passed, 32 to 3, an act giving women of Rhode Island the right to vote for Presidential electors.

The cause of suffrage was vigorously advocated by several members. Senator Guy Norman of Newport cited in opposition Miss Rankin's recent vote in Congress on the war resolution.

"Miss Rankin," he said, "was not equal to the occasion recently when the war resolution came up. The statement she made on the floor of Congress is equal to saying, 'I know what my duty is, but, being a woman, I can't do it.'"

**State Constabulary Bill Signed.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, April 11.—Governor Whitman today signed the Mills bill creating a Department of State Police. As soon as the Governor chooses a Superintendent the actual recruiting will begin. The force will consist of 230 men. The choice of a suitable Superintendent is bothering the Governor. The Superintendent he wants must be a military man, preferably a trooper of experience in the regular army or the National Guard. The Governor also wishes if possible to get a man trained in law.

## SHIPPING AND MAILS

*[By request of the Government, dated April 10, movements of vessels in the Atlantic are omitted.]*

**Miniature Almanac for Today.**

*[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]*

Sun rises..5:22|Sun sets..6:32|Moon rises..12:00

THE TIDES.

| | High Water. | | Low Water. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A.M. | P.M. | A.M. | P.M. |
| Sandy Hook | 10:56 | 11:19 | 5:04 | 4:57 |
| Governors Island | 10:01 | 11:14 | 5:20 | 5:08 |
| Hell Gate | 12:33 | 1:04 | 7:02 | 7:11 |

**Want Wilson's Message in Schools.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, April 11.—A resolution offered by Assemblyman Burr of Brooklyn, providing that President Wilson's war message to Congress be read in every public school in the State on April 16 was adopted today. The same resolution offered in the Senate by Senator Boylan of New York was laid over until tomorrow. In offering his resolution Senator Boylan said that the President's message would be ranked by later generations with Washington's farewell address and with Lincoln's Gettysburg speech.

WARD LINE
New York to
HAVANA And POINTS IN CUBA
Sailings every Thursday and Saturday.
MEXICO *Fortnightly Sailings*
to Progreso, Vera Cruz and Tampico.
*Commodious passenger steamers built in America and sailing under the American Flag.*
NEW YORK AND CUBA MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
General Offices Foot Wall St., N. Y.

WAR ZONE TRAVELERS
Steamship Crews!
ACCIDENT INSURANCE
ANY LIMIT
Ream, Ives & Wrightson Inc.
24 Broad St., N. Y. City
Fire and Marine Insurance Brokers
London Office: 39-41 New Broad St., E.C.

*Sailing Under American Flag to*
South America
Direct Passenger Service to Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
Frequent Sailings
*For full information apply*
Norton Line
Norton, Lilly & Co.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Bldg., N. Y.

Try an Ocean Trip As a Spring Tonic
New York to Savannah, Ga. and return. Five days of exhilaration, of pleasant companions, crisp sea breezes, and deep health giving sleep on
The Route Favored By New Yorkers
Special low fares to Savannah, Augusta, Macon, Jacksonville, Atlanta, Birmingham, Montgomery and all Southern points.
Savannah Line
N. Y. Offices, 140 West 42d Street, at Broadway and Pier 35, North River

Go To BERMUDA
8 Day Tours—$47.50 and Up
Unequalled Sailing, Bathing & Fishing, Golf, Tennis, Cycling, Driving, etc.
Twin Screw S. S. "BERMUDIAN"
Sailing from N. Y. on alternate Wednesdays and Saturdays.
For illustrated booklets apply to Quebec S. S. Co., 32 Broadway, N. Y.; Thos. Cook & Son, 245 and 2,081 B'way, 264 and 561 5th Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 5th Av.; G. A. Masters, 1,246 B'way; Frank Tourist Co., 396 B'way and 489 5th Av.; Gillespie, Kinports & Beard, 309-11 5th Av.; McCann's Tours, 1,328 Broadway.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
SOUTH AMERICA
SANTOS-MONTEVIDEO-BARBADOS
BUENOS AIRES
RIO DE JANEIRO
Regular Sailings.
LAMPORT & HOLT, LTD.,
Phone Broad 6921—42 Broadway, N. Y.

HONOLULU
Suva, New Zealand, Australia.
Regular Sailings by the
CAN. AUST. ROYAL MAIL LINE.
For further particulars apply Can. Pacific Ry. 1231 Broadway, N. Y., or to Can. Aust. Royal Mail Line, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

OLD DOMINION LINE
Freight and passenger daily service, except Sunday, from Pier 25, North River, N. Y., 5 P. M. Phone 3900 Franklin.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $3.00
Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., daily at 5 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line str. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., ex. Sun., 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, N. R., 22d St., 6 P. M.
New Haven Line str. lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., ex. Sun., 2 P. M.
Bridgeport Line, lv. Pier 27, E. R., daily, except Sunday, 3:00 P. M.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED
BOSTON $2.65
PROVIDENCE Boat $1.60
COLONIAL LINE
ALL OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1 TO $3.
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 19, N. R., foot West Houston St. Phone Spring 9491.

Albany, Troy & the North.
Peoples Line for Albany, Citizens Line for Troy, leave Pier 32, N. R., ft. Canal St., 6 P. M.; W. 129d St., 6:30 P. M. daily. Fare $1.50 one way, $2.50 return. Tel. Canal 9000. HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
Service resumed early in May.
DESBROSSES ST. PIER, NEW YORK.

RAILROADS.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Tours to Canadian Pacific Rockies, Pacific Coast, and Alaska. Short Tours to Montreal, Quebec, and Maritime Provinces.
P. B. PENNY, Gen'l Agt., Pass. Dept., 1231 B'way.

*WEST INDIES
IDEAL 23-DAY CRUISE, $180 UP.
Including Stateroom and Meals.
New York to Cuba, Jamaica, Panama, Colombia
Largest, Finest and Fastest Vessels, to
SOUTH & EAST AFRICA BY UNION-CASTLE LINE
SOUTH AMERICA
†COLOMBIA & ECUADOR } From Panama
†PERU & CHILE }
*BRAZIL & ARGENTINE—From Europe—Tours round South America.
†CENTRAL AMERICA BY P. S. N. C.
NEW SERVICE between Panama and Salina Cruz, Mex., and intermediate ports. Excellent passenger accommodation.
*The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
§The Union-Castle Mail S. S. Co., Ltd.
††The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
*The Nelson Lines.
SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agts., 26 Broadway, N. Y.
Or any Steamship Ticket Agent

AMERICAN LINE
Weekly Sailings
WHITE STAR LINE
Frequent Sailings
New York-Liverpool
Carrying Passengers, Cargo and United States Mail
For full information apply to any agent or Offices, 9 Broadway, New York

CUNARD
Regular Passenger and Cargo Services
NEW YORK—LIVERPOOL
NEW YORK—FALMOUTH—LONDON
NEW YORK—BRISTOL
Drafts—Money Orders. Mail or Cable.
Great Britain, Ireland, Scandinavia, Italy.
For further information apply 21-24 State Street, New York.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
Express Postal Service
NEW YORK—BORDEAUX—PARIS
Direct Route to the Continent
WEEKLY DEPARTURES
For All Particulars Inquire
Company's Office 19 State St., N. Y.
Phone Broad 4900.

ITALIAN LINES
NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
"LA VELOCE," "ITALIA"
(Fast Italian Liners)
TO GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
PARIS and Other European Points.
Sailings on application.
New, large twin-screw steamers.
HARTFIELD, SOLARI & CO., One State St.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
24 State Street, New York.
Passenger Service Temporarily Suspended.

ANCHOR LINE
NEW YORK TO GLASGOW
For further information apply
Company's Office, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

Japan, China, The Philippines Fast, luxurious ocean travel to the land of sunshine and flowers. Quickest time across the Pacific. 10 days Vancouver to Yokohama. Reduced round-trip fares. One way via Honolulu if desired. CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, 1231 B'way, N. Y.

SWEDISH AMERICAN LINE
Direct to GOTHENBURG, SWEDEN.
For all information apply to
Nielsen Lundbeck, Agts., 24 State St., N. Y.

NORWEGIAN-AMERICA LINE
NORWAY—SWEDEN—DENMARK
FINLAND—RUSSIA VIA HALIFAX.
Passenger Office, 8-10 Bridge St., N. Y.

Transatlantica Italiana
New York—Naples—Genoa
McDONNELL & TRUDA, Gen. Agts., 5 State St., N.Y.

HONEYMOON TRIPS
Surprisingly Low Rates! All expenses included. Railroads, steamships, hotels everywhere. Booklets &

Special facilities will be offered by us to participate in the

**UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WAR LOANS**

as soon as these loans are ready for public subscription.

*Correspondence is invited.*

**Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co**
Incorporated
Securities for Investment
14 Wall Street, New York

**Kansas City Southern Railway Company**
**5% Gold Bonds**

Net earnings of the Company for the past ten years have averaged nearly twice total fixed charges.

The Company has also paid regular dividends of 4% on its $21,000,000 Preferred stock during this period.

Further particulars regarding the Company and this issue together with comment of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the physical condition of the property sent upon request for Circular AG-111.

**Yielding about 5.75%**

**The National City Company**
National City Bank Building
New York

Exempt from All Federal Income Tax
$75,000
**City of Portland**
Oregon
**4s**
Due 1941
Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits
*Price 99½ and interest*
**E. H. Rollins & Sons**
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston San Francisco Chicago

**Canadian Government and Municipal Bonds**
**Yield 5% to 6%**
Principal and interest payable in New York
*Send for circular A-60*
**Wood, Gundy & Co.**
14 Wall St., New York
Toronto Montreal London

Exempt from the Federal Income Tax
$200,000
**City of Woonsocket, R. I.**
**Gold 4s**
Due April, 1947
Price 98½ & Interest
**Blodget & Co.**
24 PINE ST., New York. 60 STATE ST., Boston.

The Annalist, every Monday, gives a survey of the financial markets of value to investors, manufacturers, and business men generally. The Open Security Market is a regular feature, is a means by which the purchase of unlisted securities is facilitated. 10c.—$4.00 a Year by mail. The Annalist, Times Building, New York.—Advt.

# FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Stocks Strong, Less Active—Reassurance in Respect to Government Financing.

On a smaller volume of business than the Stock Exchange had done the previous day prices recovered a good deal of ground yesterday. During the recent falling off in prices there had been relatively little outside liquidations. In some parts of the Street, in fact, the amount of stock carried for outside customers has increased instead of decreased. The pressure to which prices were subjected came largely from professional traders, some of them selling long stocks and others making short sales. By the close of trading on Tuesday these had created a substantial short interest which led to a sufficient borrowing demand for stocks to make a number of traders question the wisdom of pursuing the movement further. Yesterday upon the cessation of this trading pressure many prices moved up easily and this induced short covering, which carried them still higher.

This change in the market did not entirely remove the pessimism felt in some parts of the financial community because of the prospect of high taxes and apprehension over the possibility of the Government attempting to issue an amount of bonds in excess of the market's ability to absorb it without difficulty. The ground for pessimism of this sort was lessened, however, and before the close of the day a more hopeful and more commendable attitude was being shown. It seems fair to assume from the fact that the Administration's war finance measure, which was favorably acted upon yesterday by the House Committee, includes a provision for $2,000,000,000 of short time notes that it is not the intention of the Treasury to act hastily in placing the proposed $5,000,000,000 bond issue. Large discretion is left to the Secretary of the Treasury in deciding the conditions and terms of the issue, and it is only reasonable to assume that care will be taken to fix upon terms which will give the best assurance of success for the loan with the minimum of burden upon the money and security markets. It has seemed a foregone conclusion from the beginning that if all of the authorized bond issue is to be offered at the outset, it will be made payable in installments over a relatively long period. This would in many respects approximate a series of smaller issues, though the Government would from the beginning be assured of the entire amount.

These days practically every discussion of the war outlook leads before very long to questions regarding the probable duration of the war. In this connection market discussion frequently turns to the probable effect which the coming of peace would exert upon security values, and more generally upon trade. The time seems to have passed when the Stock Market has assumed that its selfish interests would be best served by continuation of the war. Of late war has come to mean to the Stock Market something very different than it meant to it two years ago, or even one year ago. It brings up thoughts of taxes and of huge borrowing instead of thoughts of war-profits to which the market owed much of its successes and also indirectly much of its mishaps during the last two years. The emphasis lately laid upon the financial burdens which war imposes has made the thought of peace much more welcome in the market place. The great success attending the British offensive in France does not, of course, in itself assure early peace, but it increases the hope that peace may not after all be as far off as it seemed a short time ago. Meanwhile the best assurance of a peace acceptable to this country lies in the vigorous prosecution of this country's work of preparing, and part of that work lies in providing money without stint. The manner of doing that is important, but the necessity of doing it admits of no doubt.

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

**Call Loans.**

High 2½ | Last 2¼
Low 2 | Renewals 2¼

**Time Loans.**

MIXED COLLAT'L. ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days....5%@4 | Sixty days.... 4¼
Ninety days.... | Ninety days.... 4¼
Four months....4 @4¼ | Four months....4¼@4½
Five months....4 @4¼ | Five months....4½@4½
Six months....4 @4¼ | Six months....4½@4½

**Bank Acceptances.**

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....3 @3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3¼@4

**Commercial Paper.**

Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days.....4
4 to 6 months.....4¼@4½
Other Names.
4 to 6 months.....4½@5

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE.**

**Range of Rates.**

| Sterling— | High. | Low. | Last. | Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demand | 4.76¾ | $4.75⅞0 | $4.76⅞0 | —.0005 |
| Cables | 4.76⅝ | 4.76⅜ | 4.76⅜ | —.0002½ |
| Francs— | | | | |
| Demand | 5.69¼ | 5.70⅝ | 5.70⅝ | +.00¼ |
| Cables | 5.68¾ | 5.69⅝ | 5.69⅝ | +.00⅛ |

**Closing Rates.**

| Normal Rates of Exch. | —Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks. | Cable. |
|---|---|---|
| 4.8665 London | 4.7570 | 4.76¼ |
| 5.1825 Paris | 5.70⅛ | 5.69⅝ |
| China— | | |
| Hongkong | 50.45 | 50.55 |
| Peking | 49.75 | 49.87½ |
| Shanghai | 54.00 | 54.12½ |
| 19.295 Greece | 20.90 | 20.95 |
| 40.19 Holland | 40.93⅞ | 41.00 |
| 23.44 India— | | |
| Bombay | 32.25 | 32.37½ |
| Calcutta | 32.25 | 32.37½ |
| 5.1832 Italy | 7.15¾ | 7.13 |
| 49.84 Japan— | | |
| Kobe | 50.75 | 50.87½ |
| Yokohama | 50.75 | 50.87½ |
| 50.60 Philippine Islands— | | |
| Manila | 50.12½ | 50.25 |
| 51.85 Russia | 23.70 | 23.80 |
| 26.79 Scandinavia— | | |
| Copenhagen | 26.40 | 26.60 |
| Stockholm | 26.10 | 26.20 |
| Christiania | 26.70 | 26.85 |
| 19.305 Spain | 21.65 | 21.75 |
| South America— | | |
| 42.44 Buenos Aires | 43.05 | 43.12½ |
| 32.44 Rio | 32.62½ | 32.75 |
| 5.1826 Switzerland | 5.10 | 5.09 |

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

| Bankers. | | Commercial. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 60 Days. | 90 Days. | 60 Days. | 90 Days. | |
| $4.72⅛ | $4.70⅛ | $4.71¾ | $4.69⅝ | |

**Clearing House Exchanges.**

Clearing House exchanges, $648,982,694; balance, $22,432,785; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,567,220; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $4,925,951.

**Domestic Exchanges.**

Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, 15@30c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $4.06 25/32 premium.

**Silver.**

Bar silver in London, 39¾d, unchanged; in New York, 75¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 56½c.

## THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Receipts and expenditures:

| | This Month. | Fiscal Yr. |
|---|---|---|
| Customs, receipts | $5,305,702 | $168,288,295 |
| Ord. int. revenue | 10,544,568 | $12,979,667 |
| Income tax | 1,500,321 | 33,823,262 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,367,973 | 32,657,606 |
| Total receipts | $20,304,575 | $362,557,891 |
| Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts | 5,088,895 | 174,446,087 |
| Excess of tot. disburse. over total receipts | 7,346,856 | 154,796,007 |
| Expenditures | 25,305,770 | 197,353,898 |

# NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11, 1917.

| | 1917. | 1916. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Day's sales | 635,340 | 324,318 | 1,038,564 |
| Year to date | 54,425,734 | 47,498,047 | 25,698,687 |

| Closing Bid. | Closing Ask. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Chge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 110 | 115 | 300 | Adams Express | 110 | 112 | 110 | 112 | ... |
| 28 | 29 | 200 | Advance Rumely pf | 30 | 30 | 28 | 28 | —3¼ |
| 6¾ | 6¾ | 3,500 | Alaska Juneau | 7 | 7 | 6¾ | 6¾ | —⅛ |
| 25¼ | 25½ | 1,300 | Allis-Chalmers Mfg | 25 | 26 | 24⅝ | 26 | +⅛ |
| 81½ | 83 | 100 | Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | —3 |
| 88 | 91 | 300 | Am. Agricult. Chem | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 | ... |
| 94½ | 95 | 3,500 | Am. Beet Sugar | 96 | 96¾ | 93 | 95¼ | +1⅝ |
| 45½ | 45¾ | 5,100 | Am. Can | 44½ | 45¾ | 44½ | 45¾ | +1¼ |
| 65¾ | 65¾ | 2,100 | Am. Car & Fdry | 64¾ | 66¼ | 64¾ | 66 | +1¼ |
| 40 | 42 | 100 | Am. Cotton Oil | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ | + ⅝ |
| 96 | 99 | 100 | Am. Cotton Oil pf | 98 | 98 | 98 | 98 | ... |
| 14 | 14¼ | 100 | Am. H. & Leather | 14½ | 14¾ | 14¼ | 14½ | — ⅛ |
| 64 | 65 | 200 | Am. H. & Leath. pf | 63½ | 64 | 63¾ | 64 | +⅞ |
| 26¼ | 27½ | 300 | Am. Ice Securities | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | +2⅜ |
| 20¾ | 20¾ | 6,500 | Am. Linseed | 18½ | 20¾ | 18½ | 20¼ | +1⅝ |
| 55⅝ | 55¾ | 4,700 | Am. Linseed pf | 54 | 56¾ | 53⅞ | 55¾ | +1⅝ |
| 66¾ | 67 | 1,800 | Am. Locomotive | 66¼ | 67 | 65½ | 66¾ | + ⅝ |
| 15¾ | 15⅞ | 825 | Am. Malting | 15¾ | 16¼ | 15¾ | 15¾ | +1 |
| 64⅞ | 64⅞ | 4,000 | Am. Malting 1st pf | 64⅞ | 65¾ | 64⅛ | 64⅛ | —1¾ |
| 100 | 100¼ | 11,500 | Am. Smelt. & Ref | 98¾ | 100¼ | 98¾ | 100 | —⅞ |
| 112 | 113 | 500 | Am. Smelt. & R. pf | 112¼ | 112⅞ | 112¼ | 112⅝ | —1⅛ |
| 55⅝ | 56 | 100 | Am. Steel Foundries | 55⅝ | 55⅝ | 55⅝ | 55⅝ | —1¼ |
| 111 | 111¼ | 800 | Am. Sugar Ref | 110 | 111⅜ | 110 | 111⅜ | —1¼ |
| 122¼ | 124 | 400 | Am. Tel. & Tel | 123⅜ | 123⅞ | 123⅜ | 123⅝ | —⅜ |
| 197½ | 198¾ | 2,100 | Am. Tobacco | 196½ | 196¾ | 193¾ | 196 | —2 |
| 49¾ | 49¾ | 4,100 | Am. Woolen | 49⅞ | 50¼ | 49 | 49½ | —⅛ |
| 33¾ | 34½ | 300 | Am. Zinc L. & S | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 | ... |
| 66½ | 67½ | 600 | Am. Zinc L. & S. pf | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 | ... |
| 70⅞ | 71 | 12,000 | Anaconda Copper | 78¼ | 80 | 78¼ | 79¾ | +1⅜ |
| 102⅝ | 103½ | 1,200 | Atch., Top. & S. F | 102½ | 102⅞ | 102 | 102⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 16 | 17 | 100 | At., Birm. & At | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 | + ⅛ |
| 114¼ | 116 | 100 | Atlantic Coast Line | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ | 114½ | + ⅛ |
| 104 | 105 | 2,700 | At. Gulf & West I | 105 | 105 | 103 | 105 | —2⅝ |
| 95 | 95¼ | 6,000 | Baldwin Loco | 54½ | 55¼ | 52½ | 55¼ | — ⅞ |
| 75¾ | 75¾ | 2,900 | Baltimore & Ohio | 76½ | 76¾ | 75¾ | 75¾ | — ⅞ |
| 71 | 72 | 250 | Baltimore & O. pf | 71¾ | 72 | 71¾ | 71¾ | — ⅛ |
| 108 | 112½ | 100 | Barrett Co. pf | 112¼ | 112¾ | 111 | 111 | ... |
| ... | 112 | 40 | Barrett Co.subr.f.p | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 | ... |
| 133⅜ | 134¼ | 800 | Bethlehem Steel | 133 | 134 | 133 | 134 | ... |
| 126¾ | 127 | 88,800 | Beth. S.class B t.cfs | 125 | 127¼ | 125¾ | 126¾ | +1⅛ |
| 129¾ | 130 | 700 | Bklyn Rapid Tran | 68 | 68¾ | 68 | 68½ | —⅛ |
| 67½ | 69¼ | 100 | Bklyn Union Gas | 118¾ | 118¾ | 118¾ | 118¾ | — ⅛ |
| 118 | 120 | 700 | Burns Brothers | 119 | 121 | 119 | 120¼ | +2¾ |
| 120 | 121¼ | 900 | Butte & Superior | 43 | 43 | 42¼ | 42¾ | — ⅞ |
| 42¼ | 42¾ | 800 | California Petrol | 20¾ | 21 | 20¾ | 20¾ | — ⅞ |
| 20¾ | 22 | 100 | California Pet. pf | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | +1 |
| 51 | 53 | 100 | Calumet & Arizona | 77½ | 77½ | 76 | 76 | —2 |
| 76 | 78 | 200 | Canadian Pacific | 158½ | 160¼ | 158¼ | 159½ | +1⅛ |
| 150¾ | 150¼ | 4,800 | Central Leather Co | 85 | 86¼ | 84⅝ | 86 | +2 |
| 85¾ | 86¼ | 9,400 | Chandler Motor | 96 | 97 | 97 | 97 | + ⅛ |
| 96 | 98 | 100 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 50¼ | 50¼ | 50¼ | 50 | — ⅛ |
| 58½ | 59¼ | 2,000 | Chi. Great Western | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅛ | 11¼ | — ⅛ |
| 11⅛ | 12 | 100 | Chi. Great West. pf | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | — ⅞ |
| 33¾ | 35½ | 100 | Chi., Mil. & St. P | 80¼ | 80¼ | 79½ | 80¼ | +1⅛ |
| 80 | 81 | 1,400 | Chi. & Northwest | 114½ | 114½ | 114 | 114½ | ... |
| 114¼ | 114½ | 700 | Chi. & Northw. pf | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 | ... |
| 160 | 170 | 500 | Chi., Rock Island & P.cfs.of d.2d in.pd. | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46 | 46 | —1½ |
| 45½ | 46 | 1,900 | Chile Copper | 22¾ | 23 | 22½ | 22¾ | +⅛ |
| 22⅜ | 22¾ | 2,200 | Chino Copper | 53¼ | 54¾ | 53¼ | 54¼ | +1⅛ |
| 54 | 54¾ | 2,500 | Cluett Peabody | 71 | 71 | 71 | 71 | +1 |
| 67¾ | 71 | 100 | Colorado & South | 46 | 46¾ | 46 | 46¾ | ... |
| 47 | 48 | 100 | Columbia Gas & El | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 | +1 |
| 24 | 26 | 100 | Consolidated Gas | 43¾ | 44½ | 43¾ | 44¼ | +1 |
| 44 | 44¾ | 1,800 | Consol. Gas, Balt | 117¼ | 117½ | 117 | 117 | — ½ |
| 118½ | 120¾ | 400 | Continental Can | 120¼ | 120¾ | 91 | 120½ | — ⅛ |
| 91 | 94¾ | 500 | Corn Products Ref | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | — ⅛ |
| 23¾ | 23¾ | 2,700 | Corn Prod. Ref. pf | 23¼ | 23¾ | 23 | 23¼ | + ⅛ |
| 96¾ | 96¾ | 600 | Crucible Steel | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ | +2⅜ |
| 61½ | 63½ | 13,800 | Crucible Steel pf | 61½ | 63½ | 61½ | 63 | — ⅝ |
| 100 | 111 | 100 | Cuba Cane Sugar | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | +1 |
| 44 | 44¾ | 2,700 | Cuba Cane Sugar pf | 44 | 44¾ | 43½ | 44¾ | +1½ |
| 91 | 91½ | 100 | Cuban-Am. Sugar | 91 | 91 | 91 | 91 | ... |
| 180 | 190 | 100 | Delaware & Hudson | 188 | 188 | 188 | 188 | —5 |
| 122¾ | 123 | 8,200 | Den. & Rio Grande | 122½ | 124 | 121 | 123 | —2¼ |
| 12 | 14 | 200 | Den. & Rio Gr. pf | 13½ | 13½ | 13 | 13 | —⅝ |
| 32 | 33 | 300 | Distillers' Secur | 32¼ | 32¾ | 32¼ | 32¼ | ... |
| 16½ | 17 | 1,100 | Dome Mines | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | 16 | — ⅛ |
| 15⅞ | 16 | 1,300 | Driggs-Seabury | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | —1 |
| 80 | 85 | 100 | Erie | 27¼ | 27¾ | 27¼ | 27¾ | +1 |
| 27½ | 27⅝ | 4,500 | Erie 1st pf | 54 | 56¼ | 53⅞ | 56¼ | + ⅝ |
| 41 | 41¼ | 1,400 | Erie 2d pf | 40¾ | 41¼ | 40¾ | 41 | + ⅝ |
| 32¼ | 33 | 600 | Federal M. & S. pf | 33 | 33 | 32¼ | 32¾ | ... |
| 38 | 41 | 100 | General Electric | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | ... |
| 168¼ | 168½ | 5,400 | Gen. Mot. temp. cfs | 163¼ | 168 | 163 | 168 | +6 |
| 116¾ | 117 | 4,500 | Gen. M. pf.temp.cfs | 114¾ | 117 | 114¾ | 116¾ | +3½ |
| 87¾ | 88 | 200 | Goodrich (B. F.) Co | 87¾ | 88 | 87¾ | 87¾ | + ⅛ |
| 51½ | 52 | 1,700 | Great Northern pf | 51½ | 52 | 51¼ | 51¾ | + ⅛ |
| 110¾ | 111 | 1,000 | G. N. ctfs. for D | 110¾ | 111 | 110¾ | 110¾ | + ⅝ |
| 31⅞ | 31¾ | 3,300 | Gulf States Steel | 31¼ | 31¾ | 31 | 31¾ | —2 |
| 115 | 125 | 100 | Gulf States S. 1st pf | 117 | 117 | 117 | 117 | + ¼ |
| 106¾ | 108 | 100 | Hartman Corp | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107 | ... |
| 62 | 67 | 200 | Illinois Central | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | ... |
| 103¾ | 105 | 100 | Inspiration Copper | 103¼ | 103¾ | 103¼ | 103¼ | — ⅝ |
| 56¾ | 56¾ | 3,000 | Interboro Consol | 56 | 57 | 56 | 56¾ | + ⅛ |
| 12¼ | 12½ | 200 | Int. Agricultural pf | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | + ⅛ |
| 42 | 45 | 300 | Int. Harv., N.J., pf | 42¼ | 42¾ | 42¼ | 42¾ | + ⅛ |
| 114¼ | 120 | 300 | Do.. odd lot | 116 | 116 | 116 | 116 | —2 |
| 114½ | 120 | 25 | Int. Harvest. Corp | 116¼ | 118¾ | 115¾ | 118¾ | —1⅝ |
| 76 | 79 | 200 | Int. Mer. Marine pf | 77 | 78¼ | 76¼ | 76¼ | —1¾ |
| 31¼ | 31⅝ | 11,900 | Int. Mer. Marine pf | 30¾ | 31¾ | 30¾ | 31¼ | +1¼ |
| 85 | 85¼ | 19,600 | Int. Nickel | 85 | 85¾ | 84 | 85¼ | +1 |
| 42¼ | 42¾ | 1,200 | Int. Paper | 42¼ | 42¾ | 41¾ | 42¾ | + ⅛ |
| 35⅝ | 36½ | 3,700 | Int. P. pf.cfs.of dep | 35⅝ | 36¼ | 35¼ | 36¼ | + ⅝ |
| 96 | 98 | 200 | Int. P. pf.cfs.of dep. | 96 | 97 | 96 | 97 | —2 |
| 96 | 98 | 200 | Jewel Tea | 57¼ | 57¼ | 57¼ | 57½ | + ⅛ |
| 57 | 58 | 100 | Kansas City South | 22 | 22 | 22 | 22 | + ⅛ |
| 21¾ | 22¼ | 300 | Kennecott Copper | 42¾ | 44 | 42¾ | 43¾ | + ⅛ |
| 43¾ | 44 | 5,100 | Lackawanna Steel | 82¼ | 83¾ | 82 | 83 | + ⅛ |
| 82¼ | 85¼ | 3,200 | Lehigh Valley | 64¾ | 64¾ | 64 | 64¾ | — ⅛ |
| 64½ | 65 | 2,200 | Long Isl. cfs. of dep. | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ | 40¾ | —2¾ |
| 41¼ | 41¾ | 100 | Loose-Wiles Biscuit | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | — ⅛ |
| 20¼ | 23 | 100 | Louis. & Nash | 129 | 129 | 129 | 129 | —1 |
| 129 | 130 | 100 | Maxwell Motors | 52¾ | 55 | 52¾ | 53¾ | — ½ |
| 52¾ | 53 | 900 | Max. Motors 1st pf | 67¼ | 67¼ | 67¼ | 67¼ | ... |
| 66 | 67 | 400 | Mexican Petroleum | 84¾ | 86¾ | 84½ | 85½ | +2½ |
| 85¾ | 86½ | 2,800 | Miami Copper | 41¼ | 41¾ | 40¾ | 41½ | + ⅛ |
| 41¼ | 41½ | 3,200 | Michigan Central | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | ... |
| 120 | 120¼ | 10 | Midvale Steel | 58¼ | 58¾ | 58 | 58¾ | +1¼ |
| 58¼ | 58¾ | 8,200 | Mo., Kan. & T. pf | 106¼ | 108 | 106 | 108½ | +1 |
| 107 | 108 | 700 | Mo. Pacific t r | 10 | 10¼ | 10 | 10¼ | ... |
| 10 | 11 | 800 | Mo. Pacific w i | 28¼ | 29¼ | 28¼ | 28¾ | + ⅛ |
| 28¼ | 29 | 800 | Mo. Pacific pf. w i | 57¾ | 58 | 57¾ | 58 | + ⅛ |
| 57¾ | 58¼ | 200 | Montana Power | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | ... |
| 99 | 100 | 1,100 | Nat. Biscuit Co | 110¾ | 115 | 110¾ | 111 | + ⅛ |
| 111 | 113 | 50 | Nat. Cloak & Suit | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | ... |
| | | 1,100 | Nat. Enam. & St | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ | 33¾ | — ⅝ |
| 33¾ | 33¾ | 400 | National Lead | 55¼ | 55¾ | 55¼ | 55¾ | +1½ |
| 56¾ | 57 | 100 | National Lead pf | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | ... |
| 108½ | 113¼ | 2,200 | Nevada Con. Copper | 22¾ | 23 | 22 | 22¾ | + ⅝ |
| 22½ | 22¾ | 3,400 | New York Central | 94¼ | 95 | 94 | 94½ | ... |
| 94¾ | 94¾ | 3,300 | N. Y. N. H. & H | 44¼ | 44½ | 44¼ | 44½ | — ⅛ |
| 45½ | 46 | 900 | Norfolk & Western | 131 | 131 | 130 | 130 | — ½ |
| 129¼ | 130 | 200 | Norfolk & West. pf | 86 | 86 | 86 | 86 | + ¼ |
| 85 | 87 | 1,200 | Northern Pacific | 102½ | 103 | 102¼ | 102¾ | ... |
| 108 | 108¼ | 11,400 | Ohio Cities Gas | 129½ | 133½ | 129½ | 132½ | +4 |
| 132 | 132½ | 800 | Ohio Cities G. rgts | 4¼ | 4¾ | 4¼ | 4½ | —1 |
| 95 | 96 | 100 | Owens Bottle Mach | 96 | 96 | 95 | 95 | — ¼ |
| 21¾ | 22 | 400 | Pacific Mail | 21½ | 22 | 21½ | 22 | + ⅛ |
| 52½ | 53 | 2,800 | Penn. R. R | 53 | 53 | 52⅞ | 52⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 91 | 91¾ | 300 | People's Gas, Chi | 91 | 91¾ | 91 | 91¾ | + ⅝ |
| 24⅝ | 25¼ | 300 | Pere Marquette w i | 24⅝ | 25¼ | 24¾ | 25¼ | +1⅛ |
| 85½ | 85¾ | 300 | Philadelphia Co | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ | ... |
| 42½ | 44¾ | 4,200 | Pitts. Coal cfs. of d | 42½ | 44¾ | 42½ | 44¾ | + ⅝ |
| 100 | 101 | 200 | Pittsburgh Steel pf | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | ... |
| 73¾ | 74¾ | 400 | Pressed Steel Car | 73⅜ | 74¾ | 73⅜ | 74¼ | + ⅝ |
| 159 | 159 | 200 | Pullman Co | 160 | 160 | 159 | 159 | —1 |
| 2¼ | 2¼ | 1,200 | Quicksilver | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | ... |
| 46 | 48 | 100 | Railway Steel Sp | 46 | 48 | 46 | 48¼ | +1⅝ |
| 97½ | 97¾ | 2,100 | Railway Steel S. pf | 97¼ | 97¾ | 97¼ | 97¾ | + ⅛ |
| 29 | 29¾ | 100 | Ray Con. Copper | 29 | 29¾ | 29 | 29¾ | + ⅛ |
| 93¼ | 93¾ | 5,500 | Reading | 93¼ | 93¾ | 93¼ | 93¾ | +1⅛ |
| 77½ | 77¾ | 18,300 | Rep. Iron & Steel | 77½ | 77¾ | 77 | 77 | +2½ |
| 101½ | 101¾ | 5,200 | Rep. Iron & S. pf | 101½ | 101¾ | 101¼ | 101¾ | — ⅝ |
| 61½ | 61¾ | 100 | Royal Dutch t r | 61½ | 61¾ | 61½ | 61¾ | ... |
| 19 | 20 | 100 | St. Louis & San F | 19 | 20 | 19 | 19 | + ⅛ |
| 14¼ | 14¾ | 1,300 | Seaboard Air Line | 14¼ | 14¾ | 14¼ | 14¾ | +1⅛ |
| 177 | 177 | 100 | Sears, Roeb. & Co | 177 | 177 | 176¼ | 176¼ | ... |
| 25 | 26¼ | 100 | Shattuck-Arizona | 25 | 26¼ | 25 | 25 | —1 |
| 54¾ | 55¼ | 100 | Sinclair Oil & Ref | 54¾ | 55¼ | 54¾ | 54¾ | —2½ |
| 55 | 55¾ | 6,600 | Sloss-S. S. & I. Co | 93¼ | 93¾ | 93¼ | 93¾ | ... |
| 27¾ | 28¾ | 1,250 | Southern Pacific | 27¾ | 28¾ | 27¾ | 28½ | +1 |
| 55 | 55¾ | 5,800 | Southern Railway | 55 | 55¾ | 55 | 55½ | + ⅛ |
| 87¾ | 87¾ | 1,900 | Southern Ry. pf | 86 | 87¾ | 85¾ | 87¾ | +1½ |
| 94¾ | 96 | 6,100 | Studebaker Co | 94¾ | 96¼ | 94¾ | 95¾ | +1½ |
| 95¾ | 96 | 100 | Tenn. C. & C | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | ... |
| 15¾ | 16 | 4,100 | Texas Co | 209 | 210½ | 209 | 209½ | + ½ |
| 205 | 210 | 100 | Texas & Pacific | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | + ⅛ |
| 15 | 17 | 100 | Third Avenue | 37 | 37 | 37 | 37 | + ⅛ |
| 37 | 38 | 400 | Tobacco Products | 54¾ | 55¼ | 54¾ | 55 | +1 |
| 54¾ | 55¼ | 200 | Underwood Typew | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | — ½ |
| 100 | 102 | 100 | Union Bag & Paper | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | + ⅛ |
| 11¾ | 12 | 42,500 | Union Pacific | 138¾ | 139¾ | 137¾ | 139¾ | + ⅝ |
| 136¾ | 137 | 400 | United Alloy Steel | 42¾ | 43¼ | 42¾ | 42¾ | ... |
| 42¾ | 42¾ | 100 | United Cigar Stores | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ | ... |
| 100 | 100½ | 400 | United Drug | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 | — ⅛ |
| 75¼ | 76½ | 100 | United Fruit | 138¼ | 140 | 138¼ | 140 | +2 |
| 138 | 141 | 7,400 | Va.-Car. Chemical | 115¾ | 117 | 115¾ | 117¼ | +2¾ |
| 113¾ | 113¾ | 100 | Va.-Car. Chem. pf | 59¾ | 59¾ | 59¾ | 59¾ | + ⅛ |
| 56¼ | 56¾ | 20,100 | U. S. Indus. Alco | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 | ... |
| 106¾ | 106¾ | 1,000 | U. S. Rubber | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | + ⅛ |
| 109 | 109 | 100 | U. S. Rub. 1st pf | 57¾ | 57¾ | 57¾ | 57¾ | + ⅛ |
| 57¾ | 57¾ | 100 | U. S. Sm. R. & M | 100¼ | 111¾ | 109¼ | 111¾ | —2½ |
| 111¾ | 111¾ | 1,200 | U. S. Steel | 117¼ | 117¾ | 117¼ | 117¾ | + ⅛ |
| 117¼ | 117¾ | 167,400 | U. S. Steel pf | 109 | 110¼ | 109 | 110¾ | +1⅛ |
| 110¼ | 110¾ | 1,150 | Utah Copper | 40¼ | 40¾ | 40¼ | 40¾ | ... |
| 40¼ | 40¾ | 7,600 | Va.-Car. Chemical | 106¼ | 106¾ | 106¼ | 106½ | —2¼ |
| 106 | 107 | 100 | Va.-Car. Chem. pf | 65¼ | 65¾ | 64¾ | 65¼ | +1 |
| 107 | 108½ | 900 | Va. Iron, Coal & C | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | ... |
| 65¼ | 67 | 100 | Wabash | 49 | 49¼ | 48¾ | 49¼ | + ⅛ |
| 11¾ | 12 | 1,800 | Wabash pf. A | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | + ⅛ |
| 49 | 49¼ | 600 | Wabash pf. B | 21 | 21½ | 21 | 21½ | ... |
| 24¼ | 25¾ | 800 | Western Maryland | 38 | 38¾ | 38 | 38¾ | +1 |
| 21¼ | 22 | 900 | West. Md. 2d pf | 48¼ | 50¾ | 48¼ | 49¾ | +2¼ |
| 37 | 40 | 3,800 | Westingh. El. & M | 15¾ | 16 | 15½ | 16 | + ⅛ |
| 40 | 40¾ | 2,400 | Wheeling & L. E | 33¾ | 36¼ | 33¾ | 35½ | + ⅝ |
| 46 | 48 | 2,000 | Wheel. & L. E. pf | 47¼ | 47¾ | 47¼ | 47¾ | ... |
| 35½ | 38½ | 200 | White Motors | 75 | 77½ | 75 | 76¾ | +1½ |
| 47 | 47 | 10,500 | Wilson & Co | 104½ | 106 | 104½ | 106 | + ⅛ |
| 27 | 27¾ | 400 | Wilson & Co. pf | 82¼ | 82¼ | 82¼ | 82¼ | + ⅛ |
| 76¾ | 77¾ | 1,600 | Willys-Overland | 50¾ | 50¾ | 50¾ | 50¾ | — ⅛ |
| 105 | 106 | 100 | Windsor Central | 136½ | 137 | 136½ | 137 | + ⅛ |
| 82 | 82¼ | 200 | Woolw., (F.W.,) Co | 50¾ | 50¾ | 50¾ | 50¾ | —4⅜ |
| 48 | 50¾ | 100 | Worth. Pump pf. B | | | | | |
| 135½ | 136½ | | | | | | | |
| 50¾ | 55 | | | | | | | |

## NEW PERE MARQUETTE HEAD

**E. N. Brown Elected Chairman and F. H. Alfred Becomes President.**

E. N. Brown, formerly President of the National Railways of Mexico, was elected chairman of the Pere Marquette Railway yesterday. Frank H. Alfred of Detroit, General Manager for the receivers of the old Pere Marquette, was made President and General Manager. John L. Cramer of Detroit, Secretary and Treasurer; E. M. Heberd of New York, Assistant Secretary; W. E. Martin of New York, Assistant Treasurer, and C. S. Sikes of Detroit, General Auditor. The new company took over the affairs after the reorganization as of April 1.

Directors of the Pere Marquette, chosen yesterday, are E. N. Brown, L. F. Loree, William H. Porter, Franklin Q. Brown, Beekman Winthrop, Frederick Strauss, Charles D. Lithgow, Frank H. Alfred, S. T. Crapo, F. W. Stevens, John A. Spoor, Francis R. Hart, Robert Windsor, Eugene V. R. Thayer, and John W. Steadman.

## CHINO EARNINGS $19,219,767

**Gain for Year is $7,835,990—Balance for Dividends $12,527,948.**

The Chino Copper Company's gross income from mine operations last year was $19,219,767, a gain of $7,835,990 over 1915, secured from the sale of 72,819,508 pounds of copper. In the preceding year the output was 64,887,788 pounds. Outside income totaled $325,363, and the final balance for dividends, after writing off $315,218 for depreciation, was $12,527,945, according to the annual statement yesterday. This was equivalent to $14.40 a share on the outstanding stock, compared with $7.65 the year before.

The company paid out $7,177,385 in dividends and carried $5,085,826 to the surplus account, making the total earned surplus at the year's end $13,-963,873. President C. M. MacNeil said in his statement to stockholders that the developed ore body as of Dec. 31, 1916, amounted to 36,555,843 tons. The mills handled 3,094,400 tons in the twelve months.

## MARKET AVERAGES.

**STOCKS.**

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 railroads | 74.12 | 72.43 | 73.54 | +.51 |
| 25 industrials | 89.54 | 87.80 | 89.34 | +1.54 |
| 50 stocks | 81.83 | 80.51 | 81.54 | +.92 |

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

| | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Ch'ge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 11 | 81.83 | 80.51 | 81.54 | +.92 |
| April 10 | 81.62 | 80.23 | 80.61 | —.67 |
| April 9 | 82.51 | 80.92 | 81.08 | —.50 |
| April 7 | 82.58 | 80.51 | 81.63 | —1.34 |
| April 6 | Holiday | | | |
| April 5 | 83.51 | 82.50 | 82.87 | —1.07 |
| April 4 | 84.47 | 83.56 | 83.94 | —.45 |

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

| April. | —High.— | | —Low.— | | —Last. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1917 | 83.56 | Apr. 3 | 80.23 | Apr. 10 | 81.54 

**Foreign Government Bonds**

English
French
Argentine Republic
Imperial Russian
Imperial Chinese

**Hartshorne & Battelle**
*Investment Securities*
Members New York Stock Exchange.
25 Broad Street, New York City


# WAR BRINGS CHANGE IN STEEL INDUSTRY

## Manufacturers Rearrange Mill Schedules to Accommodate Government.

## PRIVATE CONTRACTS WAIT

### Higher Prices, Greater Scarcity of Labor, and Increased Demand Developments of Week.

Participation by the United States in the war has brought definite developments in the steel trade. Manufacturers are carefully arranging mill schedules in order to accommodate Government orders as rapidly as presented. The Iron Age says:

"Higher prices for pig iron and finished steel, greater scarcity of labor, and hence further wage advances, increased demand upon all steel and metal-working capacity to fill enormous orders of the Government—all are indicated by the developments of the first week of the war.

"The steel trade, to begin with, has to deal with 300,000 tons of Government orders for navy and other shipyard work. As much more for like work will be placed later. That the prices arranged—2.90c. for plates and 2.50c. for bars and structural shapes—are less a hardship for the Steel Corporation than for any other manufacturer goes without saying. How this low-priced tonnage will now be distributed is yet to be worked out. The committee of manufacturers presumably will take account of the wide differences in costs in assigning Government steel, as for some smaller mills the prices named are perilously near the present cost line."

The Iron Trade Review:

"Steelmakers already have been requested by Government officials to rush deliveries of billets, sheets and other semi-finished and finished steel products to manufacturers who are turning out requirements for the army and navy. To these requests the steelmakers have responded by giving this work precedence over all other contracts on their books. There is a marked disposition throughout the entire iron and steel industry to hesitate about taking on additional contracts due to the desire to be in a position to co-operate most effectively with respect to the needs of the Government in the present juncture."

### American Stores Stock Offered.

Chandler & Co., Inc., of New York and Philadelphia, and Counselman & Co. of Chicago are offering $3,000,000 7 per cent. cumulative convertible first preferred stock of the American Stores Company at 97½. The shares may be converted up to 1927 into common stock, 1 1-2 shares of common for one share of preferred. An annual sinking fund of 2 per sent has been provided for the retirement of the stock at 115. The new company owns a controlling interest in the Acme Tea Company and will acquire Robinson & Crawford, the Bell Company, Childs Grocery Company, and George M. Dunlap & Co., operating 1,223 retail stores.

### SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son at the Exchange Salesroom:

By Order of Executors.

12½ shares New York County National Bank, $100 each, 400.

150 shares International P. A. Y. E. Tram Car Company, Ltd., ordinary, $5 each; 8 shares Pay-as-you-enter Car Corporation common, $100 each; 10 shares Pay-as-you-enter Car Corporation preferred, $100 each, $65 the lot.

10 shares Yale Leasing Corporation, $100 each, $305 the lot.

20 shares College Heights Land Company of Niagara, $100 each, 38.

14,750 shares Seven Troughs Yankee Boy Mining and Milling Company, $1 each; 34 shares Sparks Machine Company, $100 each; 3,000 shares Allegheny Mining Company, $10 each, $50 the lot.

100 shares Crown Pharmacal Company, $10 each; 2,040 shares Brooklyn San Miguel Mining and Milling Company, $10 each; 162 45-100 shares Empire State Realty Company, $100 each; 450 shares Argonaut Gold Mining Company, $10 each, $60 the lot.

For Account of Whom It May Concern.

200 shares Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad Company, guaranteed by Delaware & Hudson Company, $100 each, 170½.

$5,000 Berks Iron Mining Company twenty-year 6 per cent. gold bond, interim certificate, $125 the lot.

### FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Lower Wall Street Business Men's Association will hold a patriotic meeting at the Coffee and Sugar Exchange at 3:30 o'clock today.

The United Drug Company has purchased the Seamless Rubber Company of New Haven, Conn. The company makes druggists' sundries and has been in receivers' hands.

The Panama Power and Light Company has certified at Albany an increase in its capital stock from $1,050,000 to $2,500,000, with an increase in the number of shares of capital from 20 to 215,000, of which 200,000 are without par value.

Thomas A. Cross was elected a Director of the United Railways and Electric Company of Baltimore to succeed W. A. House. The board elected Mr. Cross President, to succeed Mr. House.

The Coffee and Sugar Exchange membership of Paul Schwartz has been sold to Lehman Bros. for $5,000, the same price as at the last previous sale.

At the organization meeting of the Directors of the Union Bag and Paper Corporation, Charles B. Sanders of Montclair, N. J., was elected Secretary, succeeding E. B. Murray, Vice President.

The New York Curb Market Association has set Friday, April 13, as the date of delivery of the temporary certificates in settlement of all when-issued contracts in capital shares of Everett, Heaney & Co., Inc.

The City of Worcester, Mass., will receive bids until 12 noon tomorrow for the purchase of a $75,000 land damage loan, $65,000 school loan, $85,000 police station loan, and $30,000 paving loan.

The Western Pacific Railway has purchased sixty miles of main line and forty-one miles of branch line in California from the Nevada-California-Oregon Railway, together with terminals in Reno, Nev.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company Benjamin F. Bush, head of the Missouri Pacific, was elected a Director to succeed George J. Gould. Other Directors were re-elected.

The Cities Service Company has sold the Citizens Gas, Electric Light and Heating Company of Mount Vernon, Ill., to the Southern Illinois Light and Power Company. The property was disposed of because of its isolated position from other properties of the organization.

Burns Brothers have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, and a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the common stock, increasing the annual rate from 5 per cent. to 6 per cent, and a stock dividend of one share to each 100 shares of commop held on May 21.

At the annual meeting of the Union Tank Line Company the retiring Directors were re-elected.

Application has been made by the New York Connecting Railroad Company, which is controlled by the Pennsylvania and the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad companies, to the Public Service Commission for authority to make an additional issue of $1,500,000 4½ per cent. gold bonds under the mortgage dated May 31, 1913, to the Guaranty Trust Company, for $30,000,000.

August Belchner has been elected a Director of the Lawyers Title and Trust Company.

The National City Company and Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler are offering at par and interest $5,000,000 National Conduit and Cable Company first mortgage 6 per cent. ten-year sinking fund bonds. The bonds are redeemable at 102½ to April 1, 1919, and after at 105.

Directors of the Bay State Fishing Company have declared an initial dividend of 2 per cent. on the $3,000,000 of common stock, payable June 1.

J. & W. Seligman & Co., Robert Winthrop & Co., and E. V. R. Thayer, reorganization managers of the Penn Mutual Life, announced to holders of certificates of deposit for bonds involved in the reorganization that bonds of the new company will be ready today.

### DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

| Company. | Rate. | Period. | Payable. | Holders of Record. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bay State Fish. | 2 | Q | June 1 | May 23 |
| Bay St. Fish. 1st pf. | 3½ | SA | June 1 | May 23 |
| Bay St. Fish 2d pf. | 3 | SA | June 1 | May 23 |
| Burns Bros. | 1½ | Q | May 31 | May 21 |
| Burns Bros. pf. | ¾ | Q | May 31 | May 21 |
| Burns Bros. pf. | 1¾ | Q | May 31 | May 21 |
| Cudahy Packing pf. | 1¾ | Q | May 1 | Apr. 21 |
| Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn | 2 | Q | May 1 | Apr. 16 |
| Illinois Central | 1½ | Q | June 1 | May 4 |
| Pac. Coast com. & 2d pf. | 1 | Q | May 1 | Apr. 21 |
| Pac. Coast 1st pf. | 1¼ | Q | May 1 | Apr. 21 |
| Sapulpa Refining | 6 | Q | May 1 | Apr. 20 |
| Woolworth (F. W.) | 2 | Q | June 1 | May 1 |

*One per cent. in stock to each holder of 100 shares of common.


**WAR TAXES**

Government taxes will probably be very greatly increased on account of the war expenditures. This may be effected by an immediate increase in the Federal income tax.

**Municipal bonds are exempt** from Federal income tax. We recommend you to invest your surplus funds in municipal bonds now.

We shall be pleased to send you our April municipal bond list of attractive municipal bond offerings.

**Farson, Son & Co.**
Members New York Stock Exchange.
115 Broadway, New York City.

WE will send upon request a carefully selected list of Railroad and Industrial Securities which under prevailing conditions are considered excellent investments, and at present prices yield a liberal income.

**100 SHARE LOTS**
**ODD LOTS**

Careful personal attention will be given to the execution of your orders, whether for large amounts or in "Odd Lots"—that is, amounts under 100 shares.

*Write for List T-2 of "Investment Suggestions"*

**SHELDON-MORGAN & Company**
Members
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
42 Broadway, New York

NEW ISSUE
*Exempt from Federal Income Tax*
**$500,000**
**Hamilton County**
**TENNESSEE**
*(Chattanooga County Seat)*
**Coupon or Registered 4½% Bonds**
**Due April 1st, 1947**
Legal to secure Postal Savings Deposits and for investment of Insurance Companies. Payable principal and interest at National City Bank, New York City.
**Price 102.50 and Interest Yielding 4.35%**
*Our April Circular upon request*
**GEO. B. GIBBONS & CO.**
MUNICIPAL BONDS
40 WALL STREET NEW YORK

EST. **W. E. HUTTON & CO.** 1886
New York Cincinnati
Members { New York Stock Exchange; New York Cotton Exchange; Cincinnati Stock Exchange; Chicago Board of Trade }
**UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LOAN**
There is no doubt but what Congress will shortly authorize a Government loan to meet War expenses.
Our facilities are at the disposal of those wishing to subscribe to this loan, and for which there will be no commission charged.
**60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK**
*Telephone—Rector 7670.*

**Partial Payment Combinations**
Detailed New York Stock Exchange investment combinations to fit any saving capacity from $10 up. Outlined in Circulars M-15 and T-15.
**John Muir & Co.**
SPECIALISTS IN
**Odd Lots**
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Main Office, 61 Broadway, N. Y.
42d St. & B'way | 26 Court St., B'klyn.
59th St. & Mad. Av. | 810 Broad, Newark.
105 West 82d St. | Bridgeport, Conn.
125th St. & Lenox Av. | New Haven, Conn.

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
**NOBLE & CORWIN**
25 Broad St. New York
*Chase National Bank*
*Citizens National Bank*
*Guaranty Trust Co.*
Telephone 1111 Broad.


## CONNECTING CO. BOND ISSUE

### Application Made for $1,500,000 to Finish Hell Gate Bridge.

An application for permission to issue $1,500,000 four and a half per cent. gold bonds has been filed with the Public Service Commission by the New York Connecting Railroad Company, the subsidiary concern of the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, which controls the Hell Gate Bridge. The company says that the bonds are to be issued under a general mortgage for $30,000,000, issued to the Guaranty Trust Company, on May 31, 1913, to cover the cost of the bridge.

The amounts already issued under the mortgage total $24,000,000. In its petition the company says that this was not sufficient to finish the work and that the additional sum is required for the acquisition and improvement of real estate, and additions and betterments for corporate purposes. The bridge, which made possible an all-rail line from New England to the South, was opened to traffic on April 1. A hearing on the application will be held by the commission on April 23.

## EARNINGS.

**Railroads.**

| | 1917. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|
| BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH— | | |
| 1st week of April | $251,649 | $18,487 |
| CANADIAN PACIFIC— | | |
| 1st week of April | 2,830,000 | $48,000 |
| July 1-April 7 | 108,384,000 | 14,867,000 |
| DENVER & RIO GRANDE— | | |
| 1st week of April | 531,300 | 73,300 |
| Jan. 1-April 7 | 6,705,139 | 929,543 |
| DENVER & SALT LAKE— | | |
| 4th week of March | 39,500 | 8,870 |
| Jan. 1-March 31 | 384,547 | *14,934 |
| MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS— | | |
| 1st week of April | 207,200 | 12,929 |
| Jan. 1-April 7 | 2,628,317 | *279,900 |
| MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS— | | |
| 1st week of April | 705,179 | 112,539 |
| Jan. 1-April 7 | 10,226,049 | 1,834,714 |

*Decrease.

**Public Utilities.**

| COLORADO POWER CO.— | 1917. | 1916. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| February gross. | $89,537 | $68,205 | $21,332 |
| Net aft. taxes. | 52,742 | 38,438 | 14,304 |
| Total income.. | 53,796 | 39,766 | 14,030 |
| 12 mos. gross.. | 1,063,794 | 858,036 | 205,758 |
| Net aft. taxes. | 392,879 | 316,347 | 76,532 |
| Total income.. | 630,144 | 549,097 | 81,047 |
| Fixed charges. | 220,179 | 207,186 | 12,993 |
| Depreciation .. | 106,848 | 84,104 | 21,744 |
| Surplus ..... | 304,117 | 257,808 | 46,310 |
| Preferred divs. | 41,300 | 29,725 | 11,575 |
| Common divs.. | 221,264 | 110,632 | 110,632 |
| Balance ..... | 41,553 | 117,450 | *75,897 |
| HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT AND POWER— | | | |
| February gross | 504,325 | 489,543 | 14,782 |
| Net aft. taxes. | 293,473 | 311,777 | *18,304 |
| Total income... | 301,581 | 316,279 | *14,718 |
| Sur. aft. chgs. | 166,989 | 197,294 | *30,315 |
| 2 mos. gross.. | 1,051,813 | 981,617 | 70,196 |
| Net aft. taxes. | 610,997 | 617,566 | *6,569 |
| Total income.. | 625,453 | 631,863 | *6,410 |
| Sur. aft. chgs. | 358,701 | 397,396 | *38,695 |
| KEYSTONE TELEPHONE— | | | |
| March gross... | 128,971 | 119,005 | 9,966 |
| Net aft. taxes. | 60,667 | 57,989 | 2,678 |
| Sur. aft. chgs. | 32,575 | 30,237 | 2,338 |
| 3 mos. gross.. | 384,073 | 353,839 | 30,234 |
| Net aft. taxes. | 184,512 | 175,883 | 8,629 |
| Sur. aft. chgs. | 101,137 | 93,525 | 7,612 |

*Decrease.

| NEW YORK RAILWAYS for February— | 1917. | 1916. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross ..... | 914,077 | 1,040,676 | 982,481 |
| Net aft. taxes. | 99,719 | 277,322 | 248,280 |
| Def. aft. chgs. | 130,985 | *99,719 | 33,603 |
| 8 mos. gross.. | 7,304,713 | 9,107,997 | 8,887,645 |
| Net aft. taxes. | 1,425,326 | 2,896,947 | 2,497,003 |
| Def. aft. chgs. | 394,312 | *982,378 | *547,008 |

*Surplus.

| PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC for February— | 1917. | 1916. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross ..... | 1,625,814 | 1,600,035 | *25,779 |
| Net aft. taxes and deprec.. | 625,340 | 706,445 | $1,104 |
| Total income.. | 646,188 | 736,765 | 90,577 |
| Sur. aft. chgs. | 299,869 | 401,046 | 101,177 |
| Bal. after pf. divs. ..... | 176,861 | 290,378 | 113,517 |
| 2 mos. gross.. | 3,399,379 | 3,362,749 | *36,630 |
| Net aft. taxes and deprec.. | 1,376,207 | 1,514,273 | 138,066 |
| Total income.. | 1,432,585 | 1,631,813 | 199,228 |
| Bond interest. | 652,471 | 653,164 | 693 |
| Disc. and exp. | 20,840 | 28,863 | *977 |
| Surplus ..... | 759,274 | 949,787 | 199,512 |
| Pf. divs..... | 246,253 | 221,336 | *24,916 |
| Balance ..... | 504,022 | 728,450 | 224,429 |

*Increase.

| PHILADELPHIA ELECTRIC CO. for the year ended Dec. 31— | 1916. | 1915. | 1914. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross earn.... | 10,260,072 | 8,777,924 | 8,190,025 |
| Net income.... | 2,794,061 | 2,414,850 | 1,978,979 |
| Dividends .... | 1,574,312 | 1,574,311 | 1,574,309 |
| Surplus ..... | 1,219,738 | 840,239 | 404,670 |
| Prev. surplus.. | 2,311,986 | 1,471,747 | 1,067,077 |
| Total surplus. | 3,531,724 | 2,311,986 | 1,471,747 |
| Deduction .... | *481,102 | ..... | ..... |
| Prof. and loss surplus ..... | 3,050,622 | 2,311,986 | 1,471,747 |

*Deduction account of refund to city on street lighting contract for 1915 and expenses of valuation and rate case.

**Miscellaneous.**

| CHINO COPPER CO. for the year | 1916. | 1915. | 1914. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Copper, lbs.... | 72,319,508 | 64,887,788 | 53,999,928 |
| Oper. rev..... | 19,219,767 | 11,383,777 | 7,247,196 |
| Oper. exps..... | 6,701,891 | 4,695,048 | 4,172,374 |
| Net prof..... | 12,517,876 | 6,688,729 | 3,074,82 |
| Other inc..... | 325,285 | 229,074 | 179,588 |
| Net prof..... | 12,843,161 | 6,917,803 | 3,253,410 |
| Interest ..... | ..... | 3,819 | 31,831 |
| Depreciation .. | 315,213 | 257,265 | 230,279 |
| Balance ..... | 12,527,948 | 6,656,719 | 2,992,300 |
| Dividends .... | 7,177,325 | 2,809,980 | 2,169,065 |
| Surplus ..... | 5,350,613 | 4,046,859 | 823,235 |
| Prev. surplus.. | 8,618,260 | 4,566,402 | 3,748,167 |
| P. & L. sur.... | 13,963,873 | 8,613,261 | 4,566,402 |

| LACKAWANNA STEEL for the quarter ended March 31— | 1917. | 1916. | 1915. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net earnings... | 6,203,233 | 3,247,593 | 199,843 |
| Interest ..... | 311,294 | 402,500 | 425,783 |
| Int. on sub. co. bonds ..... | 54,083 | 76,662 | 77,475 |
| Rent. & roy.al. | 8,543 | 25,450 | 25,450 |
| Balance ..... | 5,829,313 | 2,742,972 | *328,874 |
| Extinguishm't.. | 161,085 | 71,798 | 32,596 |
| Depreciation .. | 437,048 | 420,111 | 204,379 |
| Net profit..... | 5,290,585 | 2,251,068 | *568,759 |

*Deficit.

The company reports unfilled orders on hand March 31, 1917, amounting to 992,096 tons, an increase of 120,220 tons over the preceding year.

The sales of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., Inc., for the five weeks ending March 31, 1917, were $9,823,096. This compares with $5,733,872 for the first five weeks of the previous fiscal year, an increase of $3,889,824.

| UNION TANK LINE for year ended Dec. 31— | 1916. | 1915. | 1914. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net earnings... | 2,081,766 | 1,067,958 | 687,200 |
| Dividends ..... | 600,000 | 600,004 | 600,005 |
| Surplus ..... | 1,481,766 | 467,954 | 87,195 |
| Prev. surplus.. | 872,496 | 404,542 | 317,347 |
| P. & L. sur.... | 2,354,262 | 872,496 | 404,542 |

## RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

| Name. | Maturity. | Rate. | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balt. & Ohio. | 1917-'27 | 4 | @4¼ | 4.65 | 4.50 |
| Buff., Roch. & P. | 1917-'30 | 4½ | @5 | 4.75 | 4.60 |
| Canadian North. | 1917-'26 | 4½ | @5 | 6.00 | 5.00 |
| Canadian Pacific. | 1917-'28 | 4½ | | 4.80 | 4.50 |
| Ches. & Ohio. | 1917-'27 | 4½ | | 4.75 | 4.50 |
| Chicago & N. W. | 1917-'23 | 4½ | | 4.60 | 4.20 |
| Chi., R. I. & P. | 1917-'27 | 4½ | @5 | 5.25 | 4.75 |
| C., St. L. & N. O. | 1917-'24 | 5 | | 4.60 | 4.40 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. | 1917-'29 | 5 | | 4.90 | 4.50 |
| Cuba Railroad. | 1917-'26 | 5 | | 5.75 | 5.00 |
| Del. & Hudson. | 1917-'22 | 4½ | | 4.55 | 4.40 |
| Erie ..... | 1917-'27 | 4½ | @5 | 4.80 | 4.50 |
| Grand Trunk ..... | 1917-'24 | 4½ | | 5.50 | 4.75 |
| Illinois Central. | 1917-'26 | 4½ | @5 | 4.55 | 4.35 |
| Louis. & Nash... | 1917-'23 | 5 | | 4.50 | 4.25 |
| Michigan Central. | 1917-'30 | 5 | | 4.55 | 4.35 |
| Mo., K. & Tex.... | 1917-'23 | 5 | | 5.50 | 5.00 |
| Mo. Pacific..... | 1917-'22 | 5 | | 5.50 | 5.00 |
| Mobile & Ohio.... | 1917-'26 | 4½ | @5 | 5.00 | 4.70 |
| N. Y. Cent. Lines. | 1917-'32 | 4½ | @5 | 4.65 | 4.45 |
| Norf. & Western. | 1917-'24 | 4½ | | 4.50 | 4.25 |
| N. Y., N. H. & H. | 1917-'28 | 4½ | @6 | 4.85 | 4.55 |
| Penn. G. Freight. | 1917-'28 | 4 | @4½ | 4.40 | 4.20 |
| St. Louis S. W.... | 1917-'26 | 4½ | @5 | 5.10 | 4.70 |
| Seaboard A. L.... | 1917-'26 | 5 | | 4.85 | 4.55 |
| South. Pacific.... | 1917-'26 | 4½ | | 4.60 | 4.40 |
| Southern Ry..... | 1917-'24 | 4½ | @5 | 4.80 | 4.50 |

## MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

*Special to The New-York Times.*

SAN FRANCISCO.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alpha | .05 | Jacket | .04 |
| Alta | .03 | Justice | .03 |
| Andes | .12 | Kentucky | .03 |
| Best & Belcher | .08 | Mexican | .07 |
| Bullion | .02 | Occidental | .65 |
| Caledonia | .14 | Ophir | .08 |
| Challenge Con. | .03 | Overman | .05 |
| Choller | .02 | Potosi | .02 |
| Confidence | .10 | Savage | .05 |
| Con. Imperial | .01 | Seg. Belcher | .02 |
| Con. Virginia | .18 | Sierra Nevada | .10 |
| Exchequer | .05 | Union Con. | .31 |
| Gould & Curry | .02 | Utah | .01 |
| Hale & Norcross | .04 | Mexican dollars | .59 |

TONOPAH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Belmont ..... | 4.15 | Jumbo Extsn. | .40 |
| McNamara ..... | .07 | Jumbo Junior. | .12 |
| Tim Butler ..... | .60 | Kewanas ..... | .17 |
| Midway ..... | .16 | Rescue Pick ..... | .12 |
| Mispah ..... | .12 | Spearhead ..... | .13 |

MANHATTAN.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monarch Pitts... | .13 | Big Four ..... | .07 |
| North Star..... | .14 | Gold Wedge ..... | .01 |
| Rescue ..... | .26 | Manhattan Cons. | .27 |
| Tonopah Exten.. | 3.22½ | Morning Glory... | .20 |
| West End ..... | .66 | Union Amalg. ... | .28 |
| West Tonopah .. | 1.47½ | White Caps ..... | .14 |

GOLDFIELD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta ..... | .12 | Big Gim ..... | .82 |
| Booth ..... | .00 | Nevada Hills ... | .23 |
| Daisy ..... | .03 | Packard ..... | .45 |
| Florence ..... | .23 | Rochester ..... | .54 |
| Fraction ..... | .04 | Round Mountain | .44 |
| G'field Cons..... | .62 | United Eastern.. | 4.10 |
| G'field Merger... | .01 | United Mines.... | .70 |
| Great Bend ..... | .05 | | |

OTHER DISTRICTS.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

| | Bid. | Ask. | | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cresson ... | 5⅞ | 6 | Granite ... | 55 | 60 |
| Dr. J'pot.. | 6¼ | 6½ | Isabella ... | 15 | 17 |
| Elkton ... | 9 | 10 | McKinney.. | 24 | 31 |
| El Paso... | 20 | 40 | Portland .. | 165 | 185 |
| Fanny R.. | 4¼ | 7 | Vindicator. | 85 | |
| Golden C.. | 215 | 230 | U. Gold M. | 16 | 17 |
| Gold Bov.. | 5½ | 5¼ | | | |

## BANK RESERVES MOUNT UP.

### Williams Believes Conditions Favor Amendment Proposed to the Law.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 11.—John Skelton Williams, the Controller of the Currency, gave out today the following statement concerning the reserves and surplus reserves held by national banks on March 5 last.

"Of the $2,642,000,000 of reserves held by national banks March 5, 1917, the banks in the Central Reserve cities held $647,000,000, or $100,000,000 more than the amount required by law. Other reserve cities held $75,000,000, or $290,000,000 more than was required, while country banks held $1,245,000,000, being $718,000,000 more than necessary.

"The percentage of reserve to deposits held by Central Reserve city banks was 21.31, against the requirement of 18 per cent. Other reserve cities held 24.48 per cent., against a requirement of 15 per cent., while the country banks, which were only required to hold 12 per cent., held 28.36 per cent. of their deposits in reserve.

"Among the country banks the heaviest reserves were shown in the Western States, where the average reserve held was 35.10 per cent. The Southern States held 30.57 per cent., Pacific States 30.32 per cent., Middle States 29.80 per cent., Eastern States 24.11 per cent., and the New England States 22.83 per cent.

"The States whose country banks showed the largest percentage of reserves were Colorado, 41.01 per cent.; Nebraska, 40.67 per cent.; Montana, 39.35 per cent.; Kansas, 39.30 per cent.; Iowa, 36.76 per cent.; Louisiana, 36.54 per cent.; Kentucky, 36.49 per cent.; Oregon, 35.50 per cent., and Texas, 35.49 per cent.

"Among the Reserve cities, those whose banks held the largest percentage of reserve were Galveston, 47.47 per cent.; Des Moines, 34.43 per cent.; Louisville and Tacoma, each 33.51 per cent.; San Antonio, 33.15 per cent.; Houston, 31.71 per cent.; Dubuque, 31.68 per cent.; Birmingham, 30.93 per cent.; Seattle, 30.23 per cent.; Cincinnati, 30.14 per cent., and Waco, 30.01 per cent. The Reserve cities outside of the Central Reserve cities which showed the lowest percentage of reserves, were Charleston, 17.75 per cent.; Minneapolis, 18.33 per cent.; Richmond and Atlanta, each 19.47 per cent., and Muskogee, 19.16 per cent. The Central Reserve cities showed: New York, 22.03 per cent.; Chicago, 18.73 per cent., and St. Louis, 19.72 per cent.

"The States whose country banks showed the lowest percentage of reserves were Rhode Island, 20.57 per cent.; South Carolina, 20.94 per cent.; Massachusetts, 20.99 per cent., and New York, 21.01 per cent.

"The total amount of reserve held in the vaults of the national banks or with their Federal Reserve banks, amounted to $1,564,000,000. The reserve held with approved reserve agents was $1,078,000,000. As the total reserve required was only $1,533,000,000 it is seen that the banks now hold in their own vaults and in the Federal Reserve banks in the aggregate an amount greater than the total reserves which they are required to hold, so that the total of $1,078,000,000 held with the reserve agents, plus $31,000,000 of the cash in vaults may all be regarded as excess or surplus reserve.

"Under these conditions it is evident that no inconvenience or hardship would result if the amendment recommended by the Federal Reserve Board and the Controller's office looking to the anticipation of the time when the entire reserves must be kept in their own vaults or with the Reserve banks, should be passed by Congress. The law as it now stands permits country banks until November, 1917, to carry a portion of their reserves with the Central Reserve and Reserve cities."

## LACKAWANNA STEEL GAINS.

### Net Earnings for Last Quarter $6,203,233, an Increase of $2,955,640.

The Lackawanna Steel Company reports net earnings of $6,203,233 in the quarter ended March 31, a gain of $2,955,640 over the same period last year. After meeting interest charges and making liberal allowances for ore extinguishment and depreciation, a balance of $5,290,585 remained, against $2,251,068 the year before.

The balance was available for dividends and was equivalent to $15.07 per share of common stock, at the annual rate of $60.28 per share. Unfilled orders as of March 31 totaled 992,096 tons, an increase of 120,220 tons over the amount reported a year before.

## SHORT TERM NOTES.

**Government and Municipal Issues.**

| Security. | Rate. | Due. | Bid. | Asked. | Yld. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Argen. Gov. Dis. | | Dec. 15,'47 | 100¼ | 101 | 4.90 |
| Argen. Gov.. | 6 | May 15,'20 | 99¼ | 99½ | 6.25 |
| City of Mont. | 5 | May, 1918 | 99½ | 100 | 5.00 |
| City of Mont. | 6 | Dec., 1917 | 99¾ | 100¼ | 4.90 |
| City of Que. | 5 | Apr., 1929 | 88½ | 100 | 5.00 |
| Dom. of Can. | 5 | Aug., 1917 | 100 | 100⅛ | 4.30 |
| Dom. of Can. | 5 | Apr., 1921 | 99 | 99½ | 5.10 |
| Gov. of N. F. | 5 | July, 1919 | 96 | 98 | 5.85 |
| Italian Gov. | 6 | Oct. 15,'17 | 97½ | 99 | 7.36 |
| Norweg. Gov. | 8 | Oct. 15,'17 | 100 | 101 | 4.75 |
| Norweg. Gov. | 6 | Feb., 1923 | 102 | 104 | 5.15 |
| Prov. of Alb. | 5 | May, 1926 | 96¾ | 98 | 5.28 |
| Prov. of Man. | 5 | Feb., 1920 | 98 | 99¾ | ... |
| Prov. of Ont. | 5 | Feb., 1920 | 98¾ | 100½ | 4.88 |
| Prov. of N.B. | | Dec., 1919 | 98½ | 100 | ... |
| Prov. of Que. | 5 | Apr., 1920 | 98½ | 100 | 5.00 |
| Prov. of Sask. | 6 | May, 1921 | 97½ | 99¼ | 5.26 |
| Gov. of France. | 5 | Is. of 1916 | 152 | 155 | ... |
| Russian Gov. | 6½ | July, 1919 | 94 | 95 | 8.50 |
| Do rubles.... | 5½ | Feb. 15,'23 | 276 | 278 | ... |
| Swiss Gov. .. | 5 | Mar., 1918 | 100 | 100¼ | 4.90 |
| Swiss Gov. .. | 5 | Mar., 1920 | 100 | 100¾ | 4.85 |

**Company Issues.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Cot. Oil. | 5 | Nov., 1917 | 100 | 100½ | 4.05 |
| Am. P. & L. | 6 | Aug., 1921 | 100 | 102 | 5.58 |
| Am. T. & T. | 4½ | Feb., 1918 | 100 | 100⅜ | 4.15 |
| Am. Thread. | 5 | Jan., 1919 | 98 | 98⅜ | 4.65 |
| A. V. R. L. & P. | 6 | July 1, '19 | 100 | 101 | 5.62½ |
| At. & Pac. T. | 6 | June, 1921 | 101½ | 102½ | 5.33 |
| Braz. L. & T. Co. | 6 | Nov., 1919 | 97 | 98¼ | 6.70 |
| B'klyn R. T. | 5 | July, 1918 | 99½ | 99⅝ | 5.10 |
| C., B. & Q. | 4 | July 1, 1921 | 97¼ | 97⅝ | 4.62 |
| C. & W. Ind. | 5 | Sep., 1917 | 99¾ | 100⅛ | 4.40 |
| Cu.-Am. Sug. | 6 | Apr., 1918 | 100½ | 101½ | 4.50 |
| Can. North.. | 5 | Sep., 1917 | 99½ | 100¼ | 4.70 |
| Can. North.. | 6 | July 10,'17 | 99¾ | 100¼ | 4.00 |
| Can. North.. | 6 | July 10,'18 | 99 | 100 | 6.00 |
| Can. Pac. Ry. | 6 | Mar. 2,'24 | 101¼ | 101⅝ | 5.55 |
| Driggs-Seab'y. | 6 | Dec., 1918 | 93 | 100 | 6.00 |
| Driggs-Seab'y. | 6 | Dec., 1919 | 94 | 100 | 6.00 |
| Driggs-Seab'y. | 6 | Dec., 1920 | 96 | 100 | 6.00 |
| East. F. & L. | 5 | Mar. 1,'18 | 99 | 100 | 5.00 |
| Erie R. R. | 4 | Apr., 1919 | 97⅞ | 98¼ | 5.85 |
| Fed. Sug. Ref. | 5 | Jan., 1920 | 98½ | 99½ | 5.15 |
| Gen. Rubber. | 5 | Nov., 1918 | 99 | 99⅝ | 5.10 |
| G. T. of Can. | 5 | Aug., 1918 | 98½ | 99⅝ | 5.15 |
| Hocking Val. | 5 | Nov., 1917 | 100 | 100⅛ | 4.10 |
| Int. Harvest. | 5 | Feb. 15,'18 | 100 | 100⅛ | 4.40 |
| In. Gas & El. | 5 | Apr., 1918 | 100 | 101 | 5.37 |
| Mich. Ry. | 6 | June, 1919 | 100⅜ | 101¼ | 5.40 |
| Mo. Pacific. | 6 | June, 1918 | 100 | 100⅛ | 5.40 |
| Mont. T. & P. | 6 | Apr., 1917 | 98½ | 98¾ | 6.70 |
| Morgan & W. | 5 | Dec., 1918 | 100¼ | 100⅝ | 4.55 |
| N. Y., N. H. & H. | 4½ | May, 1917 | 100 | 100⅛ | 3.00 |
| New E. Nav. | 6 | May, 1917 | 100 | 100⅛ | 3.00 |
| Otis Elevator. | 5 | Apr., 1920 | 99¼ | 100⅛ | 4.90 |
| Penn. Co. | 4½ | June 5,'21 | 100 | 100⅝ | 4.40 |
| P. S. C., N. J. | 5 | Mar., 1919 | 99 | 100 | 5.00 |
| Rem. A. Un. Met. C. Co. | 5 | Feb. 1, '19 | 75 | 80 | ... |
| United Fruit. | 5 | May, 1918 | 99⅞ | 100¼ | 4.80 |
| Utah Sec. Cor. | 6 | Sep. 15,'22 | 96 | 97 | 6.00 |
| Wabash R. R. | 4 | May, 1920 | 94½ | 96½ | 5.05 |
| W'house El. & Mfg. Co. | 5 | Oct., 1917 | 100 | 100⅛ | 3.90 |
| Wm. R. Arms. | 5 | May, 1918 | 94⅝ | 95½ | ... |
| W. V. T. & E. | 6 | June, 1917 | 100 | 100⅛ | 6.00 |
| W. S. G. & E. | 6 | Oct., 1917 | 100 | 101⅛ | 4.50 |
| Wm. E. Ry. | 6 | Jan. 15,'18 | 100 | 101 | 4.87½ |

## METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Asked. | Tuesday. Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tin, spot ..... | 54.75 | 55.25 | 54.25 | 55.25 |
| Lead ..... | ..... | 9.50 | ..... | 9.50 |
| Spelter ..... | 10.00 | ..... | 10.12½ | ..... |
| Antimony ..... | 35.00 | 36.00 | 35.00 | 36.00 |
| Quicksilver ..... | $120.00 | ..... | $120.00 | ..... |
| Aluminium ..... | *60.00 | 62.00 | *60.00 | 62.00 |
| Iron, No. 2 Standard. | 40.00 | 41.00 | 40.00 | 41.50 |

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 33@33½c. carload lots; spot delivery; 32@32½c. second quarter; 29½@30c third quarter, delivered. London quotations were:

| | Yesterday. £ s. d. | £ | Tuesday. £ s. d. | £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper, spot ..... | 136 0 0 | | 136 0 0 | |
| Copper, futures ..... | 130 0 0 | | 135 10 0 | |
| Tin, spot ..... | 216 10 0 | | 216 5 0 | |
| Tin, futures ..... | 216 15 0 | | 216 5 0 | |
| Spelter ..... | 55 0 0 | | 55 0 0 | |
| Lead ..... | 30 10 0 | | 30 10 0 | |

## BOSTON CURB.

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alvarado... | .50 | .1 | Iron Blos.. | 1⅛ | 1¼ |
| Am Oil.... | .23 | .24 | Iron Cap.

**WANTED**

100 Southington Hardware Co.
50 West Virginia Pulp & Paper
100 Greylock Mills
200 Gray & Davis Common
10-M National Securities 6s, 1924
100 Federal Light & Traction Pfd.

**FOR SALE**

50 Gray & Davis Preferred
100 Library Bureau Pfd.
50 Northwestern Power Com'n & Pfd.
50 American Chicle Common
35 Childs Pfd.
100 Eastern Steamship Co.
50 Int. Silver Pfd.
50 Boston Woven Hose

**HOTCHKIN & CO.**

Incorporated
94 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

WE DEAL IN:

Federal Sugar com.
Celluloid Co.
Safety Car H. & L.
Borden's Milk com.
Babcock & Wilcox
Bond & Mtge. Guar. Co.
Realty Associates
Lawyers Mtge. Co.
Lawyers Title & Tr. Co.
New Orleans Ry. & Lt. 4½s
Clyde S. S. 5s
N. Y. & Westch. Ltg. 5s

**L. A. NORTON**

Tel. Broad 2805. 25 Broad St.

**J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy**

50 Babcock & Wilcox
50 Batavia Rubber Com.
60 Great Northern Paper
25 Niagara Insurance
10 Pittsburgh & Shawmut 6s
100 Penn Coal & Coke
200 Standard Shipbuilding
25 Sanborn Map
25 Washington Steel & Ordnance Com.
100 Ward Baking Com. & Pfd.

**J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell**

100 Atlantic Holding
100 Agricultural Credit Com. & Pfd.
500 Butterworth-Judson Corp.
500 Brooklyn City Railroad
50 Childs (Rest.) Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
15 Fidelity-Phenix Ins.
10 J. Spencer Turner Deb. 6s
50 National Fuel Gas
100 Penn. Coal & Coke

**J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.**

Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

**American Stores Co.**

COMMON
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Traded in on New York Curb

**GWYNNE BROS**

25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

*Wanted*

Cripple Creek Cent. Ry. Com.
Dayton Lighting 5s, 1937
Donald Steamship Pfd.
Federal Sugar Com.
Pierce, Butler & Pierce 1st Pfd.

*For Sale*

Buffalo Copper & Brass Com.
Carolina Power & Light Com.
Cripple Creek Cent. Ry. Pfd.
Niagara Lockport & Ont. Pr. 5s
Penn Seaboard Steel
Pierce, Butler & Pierce 1st Pfd.
Santa Cecilia Sugar Com. & Pfd.

**CHAS. H. JONES & CO.**

20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientmeet."

**STANDARD OIL STOCKS**

Bought—Sold—Quoted

**C. C. Kerr & Co.**

2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

We Can Use
100 Hendee Manufactr'g
100 American Stores
100 Electric Properties
500 Charcoal Iron Pfd.
50 Washington Wat. Pr.

We Offer For Sale
100 Republic Motor Truck
25 Alck. & East. Bridge
15 Amer. Lt. & Traction
50 Wash. Elec. Sup. Pfd.
100 Great Lakes Transit

**Morton Lachenbruch & Co.**

Equitable Building. Phone 5354 Rector

**Marlin Arms**

*Stocks & Notes*
Bought—Sold—Quoted

**Kiely & Horton**

30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

**U. S. Finishing**

**DAWSON, LYON & CO.**
INVESTMENT STOCKS AND BONDS
40 WALL STREET NEW YORK

Hocking Valley Products
Babcock & Wilcox
New Mexico & Ariz. Land

**FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.**

Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia


## PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Closing Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50 | Am. Gas & Electric pf | 51 | 51 | 50¾ | 51 |
| 800 | Cities Service | 293 | 284 | 291 | 292 |
| 350 | Cities Service pf | 89 | 89 | 88 | 88½ |
| 50 | Electric Properties | 65 | 65 | 65 | 69 |
| 100 | Gas & Elec. Sec. pf | 100 | 94 | 94 | 99½ |

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adirondack Elec. Power | 26 | 28 | Miss. River Power | 9 | 10 |
| Adiron. Elec. Pow pf. | 82 | 85 | Miss. River Power pf. | 34 | 38 |
| American Cities | 5 | 12 | N. Eng. Co.5½% 1st pf. | 97½ | 101 |
| American Cities pf. | 38 | 40 | New England Company | 52 | 55 |
| American Gas. | 118 | 120 | New Eng. Pow. 6% pf. | 104 | |
| Am. Gas & Electric | 137 | 138 | New Eng. Co. 4% 2d pf. | 65 | 69 |
| Am. Light & Traction | 349 | 351 | Northern Ohio Electric | 38 | 40 |
| Am. Light & Trac. pf. | 112 | 114 | Northern Ohio Elec. pf. | 78 | 80 |
| Am. Power & Light | 84 | 85 | North. Ont. Lt. & Pow. | 11 | 15 |
| Am. Power & Light pf. | 91 | 92 | North. Ont. L. & P. pf. | 50 | 91 |
| Am. Public Utilities | 36 | 38 | Northern States Power | 98 | 99 |
| Am. Pub. Utilities pf. | 69 | 71 | Northern States P. pf. | 98½ | 100 |
| Am. W. W. & Elec. | 11 | 12 | Northern Texas Elec. | 57 | 69 |
| Am. W. W. & E. part. | 31 | 33 | Northern Texas El. pf. | 81 | 85 |
| Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf. | 81 | 83 | Ozark Power & Water | 42 | 45 |
| Appalachian Power | 6½ | 7½ | Pacific Gas & Electric | 62½ | 63 |
| Appalachian Power pf. | 38 | 40 | Pacific Gas & El. pf. | 91 | 92 |
| Carolina Pow. & Lt. | 38 | 41 | Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf. | 98 | 100 |
| Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf. | 97 | 100 | Public Service, Inc., pf. | 83 | 86 |
| Central States Elec. | 14 | 16 | Puget Sound Traction | 27 | 30 |
| Central States El. pf. | 73 | 78 | Puget Sound Trac. pf. | 72 | 77 |
| Colorado Power | 31 | 32 | Republic Ry. & Light | 93½ | 94¼ |
| Colorado Power pf. | 99 | 102 | Republic Ry. & Lt. pf. | 97 | 99 |
| Commonwealth P. & L. | 57 | 58 | Sierra Pac. El. pf. | 75 | |
| Com'wealth P. & L. pf. | 80 | 82 | Southern Cal. Edison | 91 | 93 |
| Columbus Electric pf. | 80 | 85 | South. Cal. Edison pf. | 104½ | 106 |
| Connecticut Power pf. | 94 | 96 | Southwest. P. & L. pf. | 97½ | 100 |
| Consumers' Power pf. | 97 | 99 | Stand. Gas & Electric | 12½ | 14 |
| Dayton Power & L. pf. | 94½ | 95½ | Stand. Gas & Elec. pf. | 39 | 41 |
| Duluth Edison pf. | 81 | 85 | Tampa Electric | 124 | 128 |
| Eastern Texas Electric | 59 | 63 | Tenn. Ry., L. & Power | 7¾ | |
| Eastern Texas El. pf. | 85 | 90 | Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf. | 32 | 34 |
| Electric R. & S. pf. | 100 | 102 | Texas Pow. & Lt. pf. | 98 | 100 |
| El Paso Electric | 107 | 112 | Toledo Traction | 53 | 55 |
| El Paso Electric pf. | 100 | | Tri-City R. L. pf. | 92½ | 93½ |
| Empire Properties | 62 | 65 | Unit. Gas & El. 1st pf. | 73½ | 77 |
| Empire Dist. El. pf. | 90 | 94 | Un. Gas & Elec. | 7 | 10 |
| Empire Gas & Fuel | 9 | 12 | Un. Gas & El. pf. | 9 | 12 |
| Federal Light & Trac. | 14 | 18½ | United Gas Improve. | 89 | 89½ |
| Federal Light & Tr. pf. | 50 | 52 | United Light & Rys. | 46 | 47 |
| Galveston-Hou. Elec. | 30 | 35 | United L. & Rys. 1st pf. | 75 | 76 |
| Gal.-Hous. Electric pf. | 76 | 81 | West. P. Tr. & W. P. | 19 | 21 |
| Gas & Elec. Securities | 300 | 325 | W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf. | 75 | 76 |
| Illinois Traction | 15 | 16 | Western Power | 15 | 16 |
| International Traction | 49 | 51 | Western Power pf. | 58 | 61 |
| International Trac. pf. | 90 | 92 | Western Penn. pf. | 105 | 107 |
| Lincoln Gas & Electric | 47 | 49 | Yadkin River P. 7% pf. | 99 | 101 |

Bonds.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Cities 5s-6s, '19.. | 98½ | | Middle West U. 6s, '25. | 98 | 99 |
| Am. W. W. & E. col. 5s | 78½ | 80 | Minn. & S. R. & L. 5s.. | 99½ | 100 |
| Appa. Power 5s, 1982.. | 82 | 84 | Miss. R. P. Co. 1st 5s.. | 76 | 77½ |
| Baton Rouge Elec. 5s.. | 90 | 93½ | Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22. | 91 | 92 |
| Cent. P. & L. 1st 6s... | 97 | 100 | New. -Cal. Elec. 6s, '46. | 97 | 99 |
| Central Ill. Light 5s.. | 96¼ | 98 | New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51. | 98 | 100 |
| Cape Breton El., Ltd., 1st 5s | 89 | 93 | N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31 | 83 | 88 |
| Cin., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956 | 100 | 101¼ | Nor. States P. 6s, 1926. | 99½ | 100 |
| Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27. | 90 | 91 | Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41 | 96½ | 97½ |
| Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27 | 80 | 83 | Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s | 90 | 94 |
| Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944 | 98 | 101 | Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939.. | 100½ | 102 |
| Conn. Power 1st 5s.... | 95 | 99 | O. & C. B.Ry.1st 5s,'28. | 95 | 98 |
| Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942.. | 96 | 99 | P. G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s,'31 | 95 | 100 |
| Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s.. | 10½ | | Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s.. | 86 | 90 |
| Dallas Electric 5s, 1917. | 90½ | 100 | Portland Gen. Elec. 5s. | 99 | 101 |
| Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42 | 91 | 94 | Puget Sd. Trac. notes.. | 99 | 100 |
| Denver G. & E. gen. 5s, | 98 | 100 | Seattle Elec. con. 5s... | 92 | 96 |
| East. Ohio 1st 5s..... | 100 | 102 | Stand. Gas & El. 6% notes, 1935 | 92 | 96 |
| East. Tex. Elec. 6s, '18. | 100 | | Stand. G. of N. J. 5s,'46 | 94 | 96 |
| East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s. | 89 | 92½ | So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1939... | 97 | 99 |
| El Paso Electric 5s.... | 96 | 99 | Tampa Elec. 1st 5s.... | 97 | |
| Empire Gas & F. 6s... | 98½ | 99½ | Twin State Gas & El. 5s, 1933 | 90 | 92 |
| Fed. Light & Tr. 5s... | 87½ | 90 | Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932 | 89½ | 91 |
| Fed. Light & Trac. 6s. | 90 | 93 | Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926 | 97½ | 99 |
| Galveston Elec. 1st 5s. | 90 | 93 | United Util. cv. 6s, '43. | 97½ | 98¼ |
| Gt. Lakes P. 6s, '19-'35 | 99 | 100 | U. S. S., R. & M.6s,'26,1111 | | 113 |
| Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46. | 86 | 87 | Utah Securities 6s.... | 96¼ | 96¾ |
| Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '23. | 97 | 100 | W. W. Light 5s, 1925.. | 96 | 98 |
| Houston Electric 1st 5s. | 98 | | Western Power 1st 5s.. | 99 | 100 |
| I. R., L. & P. 1st 6s,'42 | 99 | 102 | West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s | 91¼ | 93½ |
| Ken. Util. Svc. 5s, '41. | 93 | 96 | West. P. Pen. 1st 5s,'46 | 98 | 99 |
| Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36.. | 90 | 95 | Wis. Edison 6s, 1924... | 98 | 99 |
| L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s,'41 | 92 | 94½ | Yadkin Riv. Pow. 5s.. | 80 | 88 |
| Mich. Light 5s, 1946. | 97½ | 99 | | | |

## OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

**BOSTON.**

Mining.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 135 | Adventure | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ |
| 80 | Ahmeek | 100 | 98 | 100 |
| 145 | Alaska Gold | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 10 | Allouez | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ |
| 460 | Am. Zinc | 34 | 33¾ | 33¾ |
| 15 | Do pf | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ |
| 135 | Ariz. Com'l | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 326 | Cal. & Ariz. | 77¾ | 77 | 77 |
| 2 | C. & Hecla | 550 | 550 | 550 |
| 195 | Cop. Range | 60½ | 60 | 60½ |
| 1,690 | Davis-Daly | 5 | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 415 | East Butte | 13½ | 13¼ | 13⅜ |
| 15 | Franklin | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 1 | Granby | 84¾ | 84¾ | 84¾ |
| 25 | Hancock | 15 | 13 | 13 |
| 45 | Hedley Gold | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ |
| 80 | Island Creek | 65 | 64½ | 65 |
| 151 | Isle Royale | 31 | 30½ | 30½ |
| 5 | Kerr Lake | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 190 | Lake | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 50 | Mass Con | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 10 | Mayflower | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 20 | Mohawk | 83½ | 83 | 83 |

Railroads.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Boston & A. | 170½ | 170 | 170½ |
| 140 | Boston Elev. | 73 | 71½ | 73 |
| 23 | Boston & M. | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 8 | C.J.& S.Y.pf. | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 30 | Me. Central | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |

Miscellaneous.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 70 | A. A. C. pf. | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 55 | Am. P. Svc. | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ |
| 15 | Am. Sug. pf. | 118½ | 118½ | 118½ |
| 60 | Am. Wool pf | 98 | 97½ | 97⅜ |
| 670 | A. G. & W.I. | 104½ | 103½ | 104⅛ |
| 140 | Cuban Cem't | 16 | 15 | 16 |
| 50 | Cudahy | 123½ | 123 | 123½ |
| 14 | Edison | 200 | 200 | 200 |
| 34 | Gen. Elec | 167½ | 163 | 167¾ |
| 100 | Int. Button | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ |
| 157 | McElwain pf. | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 203 | Mass. Gas | 95 | 94½ | 95 |

Bonds.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | A., G. & W. I. 5s | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 29,000 | A. T. & T. 5s. | 100 | 99½ | 99⅝ |
| 10,000 | Do 4s | 89⅞ | 89⅝ | 89⅞ |

**BALTIMORE.**

Stocks.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 191 | Con. Power | 120 | 118½ | 119⅝ |
| 890 | Cosden | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 1,115 | Cos. O. & G. | 13¾ | 13 | 13½ |
| 570 | Do pf. | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 133 | Davison Ch. | 38 | 37¾ | 37¾ |
| 150 | Elkhn. Coal | 29 | 29 | 29 |
| 2 | Hous. Oil pf. | 62 | 62 | 62 |

Bonds.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | Balt. C. 4s.'61 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 5,000 | C. Pow. 4½s | 91⅞ | 91⅞ | 91⅞ |
| 7,000 | C. Power n. | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 1,000 | C.Coal ref.5s | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ |
| 10,000 | Cosden Oil & Gas notes | 104 | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 6,000 | Elk. Corp.6s | 104½ | 103½ | 104½ |
| 5,000 | Elkhorn 5s | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 2,000 | Pa. W.P. 5s | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 3,000 | U. Ry. inc.4s | 65¼ | 65¼ | 65¼ |
| 10,000 | Do 1st 4s | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ |
| 1,500 | Do fdg. 5s | 87 | 86¾ | 86¾ |

**CHICAGO.**

Stocks.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 288 | Am. Ship | 75 | 74 | 74 |
| 85 | Booth | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ |
| 10 | Do pf | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| 21 | Chi. El. Ry. | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 100 | Chi. Pn. Tool | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 23 | Ch.Rys.,Ser.2 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 100 | Do Ser. 4 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 1,017 | Cudahy | 125 | 122½ | 123 |
| 15 | Com. Edison | 135 | 135 | 135 |
| 10 | H.,S.& M.pf. | 116 | 116 | 116 |
| 195 | Hartman C. | 63 | 62 | 62 |

Bonds.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | Ch. Cy. Ry. 1st 5s | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 2,000 | Ch. Rys.,Ser. B 5s | 67 | 67 | 67 |

**PHILADELPHIA.**

Stocks.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | Am. Milling | 9¼ | 9 | 9 |
| 60 | Baldwin Loc. | 54½ | 53½ | 53½ |
| 5 | Buff. & S. pf. | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 100 | Keystone Tel | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| 720 | Lake S. Cp. | 19¾ | 19½ | 19¾ |
| 94 | Lehigh Nav. | 79 | 78¼ | 78¾ |
| 130 | Lehigh Val. | 65 | 64½ | 65 |
| 884 | Pennsyl'a | 53¼ | 53 | 53¼ |
| 167 | Phila. Elec. | 32¼ | 32 | 32 |

Bonds.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000 | A. G. & E.5s | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 17,000 | B. & P. 1st 6s | 106⅞ | 103⅝ | 103⅞ |
| 7,000 | E. & P.T. 4s. | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 1,000 | L.V. T. rf.5s. | 93 | 93 | 93 |

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

| | Yesterday. Bid. | Yesterday. Ask. | Tuesday. Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anglo-Am. Oil | 16 | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| Atlantic Refining | 930 | 975 | 950 |
| Borne-Scrymser | 450 | 460 | 450 |
| Buckeye Pipe Line | 103 | 107 | 103 |
| Chesebrough Mfg. | 420 | 430 | 420 |
| Colonial Oil | 50 | 70 | 50 |
| Continental Oil | 540 | 560 | 550 |
| Crescent Pipe Line | 39 | 41 | 39 |
| Cumberland P. L. | 165 | 180 | 165 |
| Eureka Pipe Line | 210 | 220 | 210 |
| Galena Signal Oil | 150 | 155 | 150 |
| Galena Sig. O. pf. | 138 | 142 | 138 |
| Illinois Pipe Line | 223 | 228 | 225 |
| Indiana Pipe Line | 100 | 104 | 100 |
| Int. Pet. Co., Ltd. | 14 | 14½ | 14 |
| National Transit | 17 | 19 | 17 |
| N. Y. Transit | 200 | 210 | 200 |
| Northern Pipe Line | 103 | 107 | 103 |
| Ohio Oil | 335 | 340 | 350 |
| Penn.-Mex. P. Co. | 47 | 52 | 47 |
| Prairie Oil & Gas | 563 | 565 | 560 |
| Prairie Pipe Line | 298 | 303 | 300 |
| Solar Refining | 350 | 370 | 360 |
| Southern Pipe Line | 203 | 208 | 205 |
| Southwest. Penn. | 110 | 115 | 112 |
| Stand. Oil of Cal. | 280 | 285 | 285 |
| Stand. Oil of Ind. | 795 | 810 | 825 |
| Stand. Oil of Kan. | 153 | 155 | 155 |
| Stand. Oil of Ky. | 760 | 780 | 760 |
| Stand. Oil of Neb. | 560 | 590 | 565 |
| Stand. Oil of N. J. | 645 | 650 | 665 |
| Stand. Oil of N. Y. | 285 | 290 | 290 |
| Stand. Oil of Ohio | 470 | 495 | 470 |
| Swan & Finch | 105 | 115 | 105 |
| Union Tank | 92 | 94 | 90 |
| Vacuum Oil | 370 | 380 | 375 |
| Washington Oil | 30 | 40 | 30 |

## NEW YORK CITY BONDS

| | | Yesterday. Bid. | Yesterday. Ask. | Tuesday. Bid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4s | Sept., 1917 | 100⅜ | 101 | 100⅜ |
| 4½s | June., 1963 | 106⅛ | 107⅜ | 106⅞ |
| 4½s | Mar., 1963 | 106¼ | 107⅜ | 106⅜ |
| 4½s | Nov., 1937 | 106¼ | 107⅛ | 106⅜ |
| 4½s | May, 1937 | 106⅛ | 107⅛ | 106⅜ |
| 4½s | May, 1930-30 | 101 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ |
| 4s | Apr., 1968 | 102 | 102⅜ | 102⅛ |
| 4½s | Mar., 1964 | 101¾ | 102¼ | 102⅛ |
| 4½s | Mar., 1962 | 102 | 102⅜ | 102 |
| 4½s | Sept., 1960 | 101¾ | 102⅛ | 101⅞ |
| 4s | May, 1959 | 100 | 100⅛ | 100 |
| 4s | May, 1957 | 100 | 100⅛ | 100 |
| 4s | Nov., 1958 | 100 | 100⅛ | 100 |
| 4s | Nov., 1955 | 99⅝ | 100 | 99⅝ |
| 4s | Nov., 1956 | 99⅝ | 100 | 99⅝ |
| 4s | Nov., 1926 | 99⅝ | ... | 99⅝ |
| 4s | May, 1919 | 99¾ | ... | 99¾ |
| 4s | Nov., 1918 | 99¾ | ... | 99¾ |
| 4s | Sept., 1917 | 99¾ | ... | 99¾ |
| 3½s | May, 1917 | 99⅜ | ... | 99⅜ |
| 3½s | Nov., 1953 | ... | 90 | ... |
| 3½s | May, 1954 | 87¾ | 88⅜ | 87⅝ |
| 3½s | Nov., 1954 | 87¾ | 88⅜ | 87⅝ |

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4½s | 1924-1930 | 4.13 | 3.80 | 4.13 |
| 4½s | 1918-1923 | 4.15 | 3.75 | 4.13 |
| 4½s | 1924-1932 | 4.15 | 3.75 | 4.15 |
| 4½s | 1921-1922 | 4.15 | ... | 4.15 |
| 4½s | April, 1920 | 4.10 | ... | 4.10 |
| 4½s | 1917-1919 | 4.10 | ... | 4.10 |
| 3½s | 1940-1963 | 4.15 | 4.05 | 4.15 |
| 3½s | 1930-1929 | 4.15 | 4.05 | 4.15 |
| 3½s | 1922-1929 | 4.15 | 4.05 | 4.15 |
| 3s | 1940-1953 | 4.15 | 4.05 | 4.15 |
| 3s | 1926-1930 | 4.15 | 4.05 | 4.15 |

## CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Definite announcement of the Government plans in regard to the great war loan was succeeded by further strengthening on the part of the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Trading sentiment from the opening reflected a distinct improvement compared with the pessimism ruling at the close of the day before. The leading stocks generally recorded overnight gains, and, while there were a number of early setbacks, they were succeeded by rallies, with no evidence of any selling pressure. United States Steel common, as usual, was the most active stock, with its sales totaling about 30,000 shares.

| Sales. | | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 250 | Am. B. Sug. | 96 | 93½ | 95 |
| 350 | Am. Can | 45¼ | 44½ | 45⅛ |
| 50 | Am. C. & F. | 65½ | 64⅞ | 65½ |
| 50 | Am. Linseed | 20⅝ | 19¾ | 20½ |
| 200 | Am. Loco. | 67 | 65½ | 65½ |
| 750 | Am. S. & R. | 100⅛ | 99¾ | 100⅛ |
| 50 | Am. Woolen | 49⅞ | 49½ | 49⅞ |
| 20 | Am. Zinc | 34⅞ | 34⅛ | 34⅛ |
| 250 | Anac. Cop. | 79⅝ | 78¼ | 79⅝ |
| 20 | A. T. & S. F. | 102½ | 102⅛ | 102⅜ |
| 600 | Bald. Loco. | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 150 | Balt. & Ohio | 76¼ | 75⅞ | 76⅛ |
| 150 | Beth. S., Cl. B. | 128⅛ | 125¼ | 126⅜ |
| 10 | B'klyn R. T. | 98½ | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| 10 | Butte & Sup. | 43½ | 43⅛ | 43⅜ |
| 20 | Cal. Petrol. | 21 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ |
| 730 | Cent. Leather | 80¼ | 84⅝ | 80¾ |
| 50 | C. M. & St. P. | 80¾ | 79¾ | 80⅜ |
| 70 | Chino Cop. | 54⅝ | 54⅜ | 54⅜ |
| 450 | Col. F. & I. | 47 | 46¼ | 47 |
| 50 | Colorado Gas. | 44⅝ | 44⅝ | 44⅝ |
| 350 | Corn Prod. | 23¾ | 23¼ | 23¼ |
| 1,550 | Crucible St'l | 68⅝ | 61 | 63½ |
| 50 | Cuba Cane Su. | 44⅝ | 44½ | 44⅝ |
| 20 | Do 1st pf. | 27⅜ | 27⅜ | 27⅜ |
| 20 | Goodrich Co. | 51⅞ | 51¼ | 51⅞ |
| 10 | Gt. Nor. pf. | 110⅝ | 110⅝ | 110⅝ |
| 40 | Mex. Nor. Ore | 31¼ | 31¼ | 31¼ |
| 50 | Inspir. Cop. | 58⅝ | 58¼ | 58⅝ |
| 500 | Int. Mer. M. | 31⅝ | 30¾ | 31¼ |
| 1,530 | Do pf. | 85¾ | 84⅛ | 85¼ |
| 10 | Int. Paper. | 35½ | 35⅛ | 35½ |
| 10 | Kenne. Cop. | 45½ | 43⅝ | 45½ |
| 20 | Lack. Steel | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ |
| 100 | Lehigh Val. | 64⅝ | 64⅜ | 64⅝ |
| 30 | Max. Motor | 32 | 32¼ | 32 |
| 510 | Mex. Petrol. | 86½ | 84⅝ | 86½ |
| 300 | N. Y. Ship | 41 | 40 | 41 |
| 2,700 | N. Y. A. P. & P. | 5¼ | 4¾ | 4⅞ |
| 100 | Pierce-Ar'w | 42 | 40 | 40 |
| 1,600 | Prud. Pict. | 4¾ | 4½ | 4⅝ |
| 700 | Redden M.T. | 19¼ | 19 | 19¼ |
| 10 | Rep. Truck | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 15 | A.O.Sm'l'r pf. | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 400 | Smith & T. Transp. pf. | 9⅞ | 9⅝ | 9⅞ |
| 100 | St. Jo. Lead | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 2,500 | Stand. Mot. | 13¼ | 12⅝ | 13¼ |
| 300 | Steel Alloys | 7⅜ | 7⅜ | 7⅜ |
| 428 | Sup. Steel | 33½ | 32¼ | 32½ |
| 200 | Do 1st pf. | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 100 | Triangle Film v. t. ctfs. | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 300 | U. S. St'ship | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 211 | U. Dyewood | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| 1,500 | Un. Motors | 36 | 35 | 36 |
| 1,100 | Un. Sugar | 39½ | 38¼ | 39⅛ |
| 100 | Zinc. Conc. | 3 | 3 | 3 |

RAILROADS.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Rk. I. w. i. | 36 | 36 | 36 | 50 | West. Pac. | 16½ 16½ 16½ |
| 100 | Do pf. B. | 70 | 70 | 70 | 50 | Do pf. | 47 47 47 |

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Nor. Pipe L. | 105 | 105 | 105 | 140 | St. Oil, N.Y. | 296 286 295 |
| 155 | Ohio Oil Co. | 352 | 333 | 335 | | | |

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 700 | Alc O., (a p.) | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2¼ | 15,000 | Midw. Oil | 79 76 77 |
| 2,000 | AlphaO.&G. | 59 | 59 | 59 | 1,000 | Mar. Ref. | 134 131 132 |
| 3,200 | Am. V Oil | 25 | 23 | 24 | 1,400 | N.Y.-Ok'O. | 1 1 1 |
| 2,000 | Atlan. Pet. | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 12,000 | Okla. Oil | 10 9½ 10 |
| 15,000 | Bar. O. & G. (a prosp.) | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 200 | Okla. O. pf. | ⅞ ⅞ ⅞ |
| 450 | C. Mex. O., (a prosp.) | 64 | 64 | 64 | 1,500 | Okl. P. & R. | 10½ 10¼ 10⅜ |
| 200 | Cos. (O. R.) | 14 | 14 | 14 | 2,000 | Omar O.&G. | 37 35 36 |
| 1,000 | Cos. O. & G. | 12¾ | 12 | 13¼ | 1,800 | Osage-H. Oil | 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝ |
| 4,800 | Crown Oil | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | 700 | Penn. Gaso. | ⅞ ⅞ ⅞ |
| 500 | Elk B. Pet. | 11 | 10¾ | 11 | 6,000 | Rice Oil | ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ |
| 1,100 | Elkid. O. & G. (a pr.) | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | 1,000 | Sap. O. & R. | 10⅝ 10 10¼ |
| 1,000 | Esmer. Oil | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | 100 | Sec. P. & R. | 4½ 4½ 4½ |
| 5,000 | Federal Oil | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | 8,400 | Seq. O. & R. | 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛ |
| 1,300 | Excel. Oil | 25 | 24 | 24 | 100 | Sinel. Gulf | 40 40 40 |
| 4,200 | Int. Petrol. | 14¾ | 13⅝ | 14⅜ | 7,000 | Sinel. Orts. | ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ |
| 7,500 | Ken. O., (a p.) | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | 9,000 | U. West. O. | ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ |
| 850 | Key. C. Oil | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 2,800 | Utah Pet., (a prosp.) | ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ |
| 3,300 | Merritt Oil | 23¼ | 22½ | 23¼ | 3,800 | Victoria Oil | 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛ |
| 4,000 | Metro. Pet. | 2¼ | 2 | 2⅛ | 4,000 | Wyom. Pet. | ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ |

MINING STOCKS.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3,100 | A.-B. Col. M. | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | 1,800 | Mia'i M. C. | ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ |
| 5,200 | A. M. Corp. | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 17,500 | Milford C. | 98 94 97 |
| 4,300 | A. S. Cop. | 42 | 40 | 42 | 1,050 | Miss. Rivers | 1 1 1 |
| 1,500 | Ariz. Cr'ds | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | 900 | Mojave Tung. | ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ |
| 5,500 | Atlanta | 12 | 11½ | 12 | 3,400 | Mogul Min. | 62 60 62 |
| 5,000 | Austin Am. | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 2,400 | Monit. Silver | ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ |
| 3,400 | B. L. C. Co. | 3⅛ | 3¼ | 3⅜ | 5,500 | Monster Cb. | ⅛ ⅛ ⅛ |
| 2,300 | Blebee Cop. (a prospect) | 1 | ⅞ | 1 | 2,000 | Moth. Lode | 34 32 33 |
| 8,000 | Boston & M. | 62 | 60 | 60 | 2,000 | M. M. & L. pf. | ⅝ ⅝ ⅝ |
| 500 | Booth | 10 | 10 | 10 | 800 | Nan. Hanks Montana | 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ |
| 700 | Butte C. & Z. | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1,100 | Nat. Z. & L. | 51 50 51 |
| | Y. t. ctfs. | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9⅝ | 6,500 | Newray M. | 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛ |
| 500 | Butte Detroit | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | 2,000 | N. Y. Zinc (a prosp.) | ⅜ ⅜ ⅜ |
| 250 | Butte-N. Y. | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 150 | N. Y. & B. Ros. M. C. | ¼ ¼ ¼ |
| 4,500 | Caledonia | 64 | 62 | 62 | 5,000 | Nixon Nev. | 15 15 15 |
| 3,000 | Cal. & Jer. | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 500 | Ohio Copper new w. i. | 42 38 40 |
| 6,000 | Can. Copper | 2¾ | 2 | 2⅛ | 10,000 | Old Em. L. | 1¼ 1¼ 1¼ |
| 200 | Carlisle M. | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 1,200 | Prog. M. & M. | 38 33 33 |
| 2,500 | Cashboy | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | 300 | Ray Her. M. | 37 33 33 |
| 5,000 | Con. Ariz. S. | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 2,900 | Red War. M. | ⅞ ⅞ ⅞ |
| 600 | Con. Cop. M | 4½ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4,800 | RexCon. M. | 34 32 33 |
| 500 | Con. Home | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | 3,000 | Roches. M. | 56 53 54 |
| 700 | Cresson C. G

# BREAK HITS COTTON

### July $8.35 a Bale Under Monday's High Quotation—Net Loss 35-42 Points.

The cotton market, which made sharp advances on Monday and Tuesday of this week, sustained a severe break yesterday, with July contracts selling down to 19.78c, or $8.35 a bale under the high quotation of Monday. The closing figures showed moderate rallies, but the tone was still unsettled at a net decline of 35 to 42 points. Private reports of showers or rains in the Southwest and of increased spot offerings from various Southern points were factors in the late break. There was also some talk of Southern selling here of both old and new crop months, but the bulk of the pressure was attributed to further liquidation and a disposition to wait further development of war measures or some fresh feature in the South.

The market opened steady at a decline of 13 points to an advance of 6 points. The tone seemed to be taken from relatively firm cables, but there was a renewal of liquidation and prices soon turned easier. After showing a net loss of 15 to 19 points the market steadied and there was a rally of several points after the publication of the weekly weather report, but the market broke again in the later trading. Active old crop months sold 53 to 58 points net lower, while the new crop months broke to a net loss of 22 to 45 points. Covering caused closing rallies of 10 or 15 points from the lowest.

The first weekly weather and crop report of the season confirmed recent private advices regarding delayed crop preparations or germination, but mentioned chopping in Southern Georgia, which was something of a surprise to local traders. Private advices have not suggested the crop as well advanced as that even in the earlier sections of the Eastern belt. Such buying as the report of delays elsewhere inspired was checked by the reports of rains in South Texas and the talk of increased spot offerings. Sentiment also seemed to be confused by uncertainty as to the effect on money markets and remaining old crop holders of the huge Government loans now contemplated.

Following are yesterday's prices:

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| April | ..... | ..... | 20.35 bid | 20.70 |
| May | 20.70 | 20.15 | 20.30@20.35 | 20.68 |
| June | ..... | ..... | 20.10 bid | 20.57 |
| July | 20.27 | 19.78 | 19.90@19.94 | 20.33 |
| August | 20.08 | 19.60 | 19.72@19.76 | 20.18 |
| September | 19.12 | 19.10 | 18.82 bid | 19.21 |
| October | 19.03 | 18.58 | 18.66@18.67 | 19.06 |
| November | ..... | ..... | 18.47 bid | 19.07 |
| December | 19.04 | 18.63 | 18.72@18.74 | 19.08 |
| January | 19.09 | 18.70 | 18.76@18.78 | 19.14 |
| March | 19.33 | 18.95 | 18.90@18.93 | 19.27 |

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 50 points lower, at 20.55c. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 20c; Houston, 19.90c; Savannah, 20.50c; Augusta, 20.50c; New Orleans, 20c; Memphis, 20.25c.

Liverpool cables—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 5,000. Imports, 13,000; American, 8,000. Middling upland, 13.05d. Futures opened steady, 5 points higher on near, and unchanged to 1 point higher on late months. Closed quiet, but steady, at a net decline of 3@5 points: May-June, 12.57d; July-August, 12.45d; October-November, 11.95d; January-February, 11.84d; March-April, 11.82d.

Manchester: Yarns, dull and irregular; cloths offers too low.

Yesterday's port receipts were 7,196 bales, compared with 15,808 tales. Present stocks total 114,893 bales. Galveston reported exports of 24,985 bales, making the total so far this season, 4,456,131 bales, against 4,183,698 bales last year.

# MAY WRITE INSURANCE AGAINST WAR DAMAGE

### Governor Signs Bill Authorizing Policies Covering Bombardments and Explosives.

Governor Whitman yesterday signed the Towner bill, authorizing five insurance companies in the State to write policies against loss caused by bombardments, explosions, or other hazards incident to war. No rates were announced by the companies, but a committee was named to investigate the matter and fix an equitable scale. Premiums on coast points, it is thought, will rule about 50 per cent. higher than on property in land.

"It will be necessary," said a fire insurance broker yesterday, "for the companies to act in some kind of concert in the matter of rates, as they cannot afford to cut throats in this matter."

The insurance will provide not only against damage to manufacturing plants, office and mercantile buildings, but will cover also losses by bombardment, to all classes of property, including dwellings situated at or near the coast.

The Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, in line with other companies that have announced an extra premium for insurance for those likely to do military duty, yesterday stipulated that its new policies would be issued on the following terms:

No restrictions or conditions are imposed for war service within the continental United States, including the waters within three miles of the coast line.

No restrictions or conditions are imposed for war service outside the continental United States after the policy has been in force two years.

If death results within two years from the date of the policy from war service outside the continental United States the company agrees (without the payment of an extra premium) to pay one-fifth of the face value, or to pay the entire face value if an extra premium has been paid, which the company guarantees will not exceed 10 per cent. of the face value annually. No extra premium will be required after the policy has been in force for two years.

Within one year of the close of the war the company will refund to the insured, or to the beneficiary if the insured has died, any part of the extra premiums not required to meet the proportionate part of the death losses due to war service.

"New insurance of $5,000 will be granted to an applicant 35 years of age or under who has a member of his immediate family dependent solely on him for support, and who is a member or who contemplates joining a military or naval organization other than one whose duty is limited to home protection.

"Under the same condition an applicant who is under 35 years of age and has no member of his immediate family solely dependent on him for support, the company will issue $2,500 of new insurance.

"In adopting these principles of underwriting, the Directors have authorized free permit to the insured under any policy issued prior to this date to act in any capacity in the army, navy, or Red Cross service of the United States or in any part of the world. Provision for waiver of premium in event of total and permanent disability will be granted to any applicant who has a member of his immediate family dependent solely on him for support and without prejudice on account of war service in this country or abroad."

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company announced yesterday that beginning April 16 policies would contain restrictions as to military and naval service. The extra premium has been fixed at $25 per thousand of insurance per annum, calculated from the day of enlistment, and members of the National Guard, Militia or Naval Reserve, or those who contemplate enlisting are limited to $2,000 of insurance on an annual premium basis. All policies outstanding in the United States are free as to restriction of military or naval service.

# PURD YBOOKS BRING $8,642,

### George D. Smith Pays $1,510 for Work by George Gascoigne.

The sale of Elizabethan, Georgian, and Victorian lyric and dramatic literature and other items of interest from the library of the late J. Harsen Purdy of this city, former member of the Grolier Club and the Society of Iconophiles, brought a total of $8,642.50 at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon. The grand total thus far for the books is $17,203.

George D. Smith paid the highest price of the session, $1,510, for catalogue No. 268, the first edition of "A Hundreth Sundrie Flowres bounde up in one small Poesie," by George Gascoigne, London, 1573. It is the copy formerly in the George Steevens, Zebeles Hosmer, and Grigwold collections. It was lacking in the great collections of Robert Hoe, Marshall J. Lefferts, Thomas J. McKee, and Charles B. Foote.

Other items were as follows, with their catalogue numbers, prices paid, and the names of the successful bidders:

No. 262—"Locustae," by Phineas Fletcher, first edition, London, 1727, in binding by Francis Bedford; George D. Smith ..... $110

No. 265—"The Droome of Doomes Day," by George Gascoigne, first edition, London, 1576, containing the woodcut representing several devils replenishing the fires of hell with the bodies of the damned; James F. Drake ..... 480

No. 270—"The pleasauntest workes of George Gascoigne," London, 1587, published ten years after his death, and extremely rare; James F. Drake ..... 250

No. 350—"The Etched Work of James A. McN. Whistler," by Edward G. Kennedy, New York, The Grolier Club, 1910; James F. Drake ..... $25

No. 362—"Memoirs of Count Grammont," London, 1811, in binding by Charles Lewis; Miss Helen Landford ..... 140

No. 375—"Fanshawe," the rare first edition of Nathaniel Hawthorne's first book, original boards, Boston, 1828, written by him while a student at Bowdoin College; George D. Smith ..... 420

No. 385—"The Celestial Rail-Road," by Hawthorne, original printed wrapper, Boston, 1843, first edition, with bookplate of Charles B. Foote; George D. Smith ..... 210

No. 401—"Hesperides," by Robert Herrick, London, 1648, and "His Noble Numbers," London, 1647, in one volume, bound by Roger Payne, rare first edition, from the libraries of Thomas Warton, the Rev. Thomas Corser, and the Earl of Crawford; Ernest Dressel North ..... 1,010

No. 478—Original issue in the original prints of Washington Irving's "Sketch Book of Geoffrey Crayon," New York, 1819-20; H. Walker ..... 335

No. 500—First collected edition of the "Works of Ben Jonson," London, 1640, with the names of the actors who took part in some of the plays, including Shakespeare, Burbage, Heming, and Condel; Gabriel Wells ..... 310

The sale will be continued this afternoon and concluded this evening.

### Young Books Bring $1,931.

The sale of Part V. of books from the library of James Carleton Young, of Minneapolis, Minn., was begun yesterday at the Anderson Galleries. The total was $1,931.15. Among the items were the following, with catalogue numbers, prices paid and the names of the successful bidders:

Nos. 36 and 37—English Book Prices Current, 1887-98 and 1899-1900; G. E. Stechert & Co. ..... $42.50

No. 40—"Major John Andre's Journal," published by the Bibliophile Society, Boston, 1903; James F. Drake ..... 41.00

No. 223—"American Engravers Upon Copper and Steel," by David McNeely Stauffer, New York, the Grolier Club, 1907; F. W. Morris ..... 76.00

No. 224—"The Scarlet Letter," by Nathaniel Hawthorne, New York, the Grolier Club, 1908; W. H. Marlott ..... 42.50

The sale will be concluded this afternoon.


# The Western Maryland Railway Company

FINANCIAL READJUSTMENT.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued under Deposit Agreement dated December 14, 1914, for Five Per Cent. and Six Per Cent. Notes of The Western Maryland Railway Company:

Referring to the published notice dated November 21, 1916, of the undersigned Committee, of its approval and adoption of the Plan of Financial Readjustment of The Western Maryland Railway Company, and of the filing of copies of said Plan with Bankers Trust Company, the Depositary of the Committee, notice is hereby given that securities and cash distributable under said Plan to holders of the above Certificates of Deposit have been deposited with Bankers Trust Company for distribution.

Holders of Certificates of Deposits representing Five Per Cent. Secured Notes dated July 1, 1912, will be entitled to receive in respect of each $1,000 of principal of deposited notes together with all claims for interest thereon, the following:

| Securities and Cash: | Amount. |
|---|---|
| First Preferred Seven Per Cent. Stock of Western Maryland Railway Company | $1,034 23 |
| Stock of The Davis Coal and Coke Company | 227 58 |
| Stock of Monongalia Coal Lands Company | 258 53 |
| Cash | 67 64 |

Holders of Certificates of Deposit representing Six Per Cent. Unsecured Notes dated October 1, 1914, will be entitled to receive in respect of each $1,000 of principal of deposited notes together with all claims for interest thereon, the following:

| Securities and Cash: | Amount. |
|---|---|
| First Preferred Seven Per Cent. Stock of Western Maryland Railway Company | $1,069 27 |
| Stock of The Davis Coal and Coke Company | 228 64 |
| Stock of Monongalia Coal Lands Company | 259 81 |
| Cash | 67 97 |

Holders of Certificates of Deposit representing Six Per Cent. Unsecured Notes dated April 1, 1914, will be entitled to receive in respect of each $1,000 of principal of deposited notes together with all claims for interest thereon, the following:

| Securities and Cash: | Amount. |
|---|---|
| First Preferred Seven Per Cent. Stock of Western Maryland Railway Company | $1,053 77 |
| Stock of The Davis Coal and Coke Company | 231 83 |
| Stock of Monongalia Coal Lands Company | 263 44 |
| Cash | 68 92 |

In order to facilitate the distribution of the cash and securities, holders of Certificates of Deposit should surrender the same endorsed in blank for transfer, at the office of Bankers Trust Company, No. 16 Wall Street, New York, on or after the date of this notice, accompanied by a statement of the names and addresses of the persons to whom the cash should be paid and the securities issued. Deliveries of securities and payments of cash will be made as far as practicable in the order in which Certificates of Deposit are so surrendered.

Scrip will be delivered for fractions of shares.

Dated New York, April 10, 1917.

FREDERICK T. GATES, Chairman.
BERTRAM CUTLER,
ALVIN W. KRECH,
EDGAR L. MARSTON,
EDWARD D. ADAMS,
Committee.

HUNTER S. MARSTON, Secretary.
24 Broad Street, New York City.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Depositary,
16 Wall Street, New York City.


## DIVIDENDS.

### ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE CO.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 48.
New York, April 11, 1917.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half (1½%) per cent. on the Preferred Stock of ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE COMPANY has been declared, payable May 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 18, 1917.

H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.


The Key to Sound Investing

## Civil War Bond Market

History repeats itself, and in view of our entry into the World War a study of the bond market during and after our great Civil War should be very timely. We have just prepared a careful analysis on this subject for our clients. A few extra copies are available.

*Send for circular No. 119B.*

MOODY'S INVESTORS SERVICE
JOHN MOODY, President
85 Nassau Street, New York

PREPAREDNESS

The Provident Life & Trust Co. is issuing policies without a war clause.

Call or phone for information Cortlandt 7417

Mellor & Allen
General Agents
149 Broadway

Atlantic Steel Com. & Pfd.
Atlantic Steel Bonds
Carbon Steel Com. & 2nd Pfd.
Central Aguirre Sugar
Federal Sugar Com. & Pfd.
Guantanamo Sugar
Guaranty Trust Co.
Hocking Valley Products

DEALT IN

DUNHAM & Co
SPECIALISTS
43 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4501-2-3 Hanover

Atlantic Fruit
Burns Bros. Coal Pfd.
Fisk Rubber

American Gas & Elec. Pfd.
American Power & Lt. Pfd.
Amer. Water Wks. & Elec. Part. Pfd.
Colorado Power Com.
Electric Bond & Share Pfd.
Nor. States Power Pfd. & Warrants
Southern Cal. Edison Com.
United Gas & Elec. Pfd.

Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

Johns-Manville
Amer. Graphophone
Penn. Coal & Coke
Realty Associates

STUART ROBSON & CO.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
15 William St., N. Y. Tel. Broad 2725.


## DIVIDENDS.

### UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 71.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on April 14, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 24, 1917.

The transfer books do not close.

JOHN W. DAMON, Treasurer.

### GUANTANAMO SUGAR COMPANY.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of one dollar and twenty-five cents ($1.25) per share, or at the rate of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) on the stock of the Company for the quarter ended March 31st, 1917, payable May 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 21st, 1917. The transfer books will not be closed.

F. H. CLARK, Secretary and Treasurer.
New York, April 11, 1917.

### Virginia Railway and Power Co.

149 Broadway, New York, March 23, 1917.

The Board of Directors of Virginia Railway and Power Company has this day declared a dividend of One and One-half per cent., equal to One Dollar and Fifty Cents per share, on the Common Stock of said Company, payable on April 20, 1917, to holders of Common Stock of record on April 2, 1917. The transfer books will not be closed. Dividend checks will be mailed.

G. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

### NORTH BUTTE MINING COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NO. 42.

A dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the 420,000 shares of outstanding capital stock of the Company has been declared, payable on April 30th, 1917, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on April 17th, 1917. The stock transfer books will not be closed.

F. R. KENNEDY,
Secretary and Treasurer.
New York, N. Y., March 27th, 1917.

### PORTLAND GAS & COKE COMPANY, PORTLAND, OREGON.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 29.

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of Portland Gas & Coke Company for the quarter ending April 30, 1917, payable May 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business on April 20, 1917.

GEORGE F. NEVINS, Treasurer.

### ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE CO.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 32.
New York, April 11, 1917.

The regular quarterly dividend of two (2%) per cent. on the Common Stock of ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE COMPANY has been declared, payable April 17, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 14, 1917.

H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

### The Corn Exchange Bank

New York, April 11th, 1917.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a quarterly dividend of four (4%) per cent. was declared, payable May 1st, 1917, to Stockholders of record at the close of business April 30th, 1917.

EDW. S. MALMAR, Cashier.

### FEDERAL SUGAR REFINING CO.

April 11, 1917.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Shares of this Company will be paid April 30, 1917, to the holders of record at the close of business April 27, 1917. Transfer books will not close.

A. H. PLATT, Sec'y.

### CAROLINA POWER & LIGHT CO.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a dividend of one-half of one per cent. on the common stock of the Company, payable May 1, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 16, 1917.

E. P. SUMMERSON, Treasurer.

### THE MIDWEST REFINING COMPANY.

Dividend No. 16.

A dividend of $1.00 per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company has been declared payable May 1st, 1917, to stockholders of record on April 14, 1917. The stock transfer books do not close.

CLARENCE B. TITUS, Secretary.
Denver, Colorado.

### GENERAL CIGAR CO., INC.

New York, April 10, 1917.

A quarterly dividend of one dollar ($1.00) per share will be paid on the Common Stock of this Company on May 1, 1917, to stockholders of record on April 24, 1917, at 3:00 P. M.

W. A. SNYDER, Secretary.


The rapidly growing business of the

U. S. STEAMSHIP CO.

*January and February earnings, May 1st dividend fully detailed in April News Letter*

WRITE FOR COPY.
*Listed on N. Y. Curb.*

THE BOUGHTON COMPANY
Incorporated
Rector 4165-6 71 Broadway, N. Y.

WAR RISK
BOMBARDMENT
AND
RIOT
INSURANCE
W. L. Webster & Co., Inc.
One Liberty St., New York City.

Canadian Municipal Bonds
*Circular on request*
A. H. Martens & Co.
(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)
61 Broadway, New York

Wanted to Borrow $250,000

At 5 per cent. net for from fifteen to thirty years, to be secured by first mortgage, note or bonds, on improved real estate investment of $625,000 to $700,000 in heart of business section of growing Southern city of 90,000 population. A gilt-edged proposition inviting closest investigation. For particulars address F. H. C., care of The Journal and Tribune, Knoxville, Tenn.


## MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

### AETNA DYNAMITE CO., INC.

120 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Aetna Dynamite Company, Inc., will be held at the office of the company, Room No. 3220, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on the 17th day of April, 1917, at 12:00 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and three (3) inspectors of election, to serve at the next annual meeting and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

CHAS. W. GRAHAM, Secretary.
New York, April 4th, 1917.

### The New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company.

Cleveland, Ohio, March 31, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY for election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at the principal office of the Company in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the first Wednesday (being the 2nd day) of May, 1917, at ten o'clock A. M. (Eastern Standard Time.) The polls will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. D. TURNER, Secretary.

### UTAH COPPER COMPANY.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Utah Copper Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, on Friday, the 27th day of April, 1917, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and for the consideration and transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The stock transfer books will remain open.

Dated New York, April 4th, 1917.

K. R. BABBITT, Secretary.

### NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING, 1917.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of stockholders of National Lead Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, April 19, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors in place of those whose terms then expire, and for such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of Board of Directors.

CHARLES DAVISON, Secretary.

## PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, April 24, 1917, for Contract 168, for furnishing, delivering, installing, and testing complete electrical lighting apparatus at various structures at reservoirs and along the Catskill Aqueduct; also for furnishing and installing a motor and pump unit, electrically driven pump. The work is located between the Ashokan Reservoir, near Ashokan, Ulster County, and Silver Lake Reservoir, Staten Island, New York.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply at the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer, at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE McANENY, Secretary.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Washington, April 4, 1917. All proposals received in response to the advertisement of January 23, 1917, for furnishing long steel letter-box posts having been rejected, sealed proposals for furnishing said posts as they may be ordered for use of the Postal Service from time to time during the term of one year beginning May 1, 1917, and ending April 30, 1918, will be received at the office of the Purchasing Agent until 2 o'clock P. M., April 16, 1917. Specifications, instructions to bidders, and blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Purchasing Agent or to the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

A. S. BURLESON, Postmaster General.

## REORGANIZATION OF PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY

To

Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Central Trust Company of New York, Bankers Trust Company, The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, The New York Trust Company, or Old Colony Trust Company, for the following Bonds, Coupons and Notes deposited under the Plan and Agreement, dated October 30, 1916, for the Reorganization of Pere Marquette Railroad Company:

FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY:
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
(Toledo Division) First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
(Port Huron Division) First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
First Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Detached Coupons due April 1, 1912, pertaining to
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds or
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

CHICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY COMPANY:
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.

CHICAGO & NORTH MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY:
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds.

DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY:
First Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds.
Detached Coupons due April 1, 1912, pertaining to
First Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds.

GRAND RAPIDS, BELDING & SAGINAW RAILROAD COMPANY:
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY OF INDIANA:
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

SAGINAW, TUSCOLA & HURON RAILROAD COMPANY:
First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD COMPANY:
Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Short Term Six Per Cent. Notes due October 8, 1912.
Detached Coupons due July 1, 1912, January 1, 1913, July 1, 1913, and January 1, 1914, pertaining to
Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Holders of undeposited Bonds and Coupons of any of the issues above mentioned.

Holders of Subscription Warrants issued by Central Trust Company of New York as Depositary under said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization.

It is expected that the bonds in coupon form, bearing the coupon of January 1, 1917, and stock (trust certificates) of Pere Marquette Railway Company, the New Company organized under the laws of Michigan to carry out the said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, will be ready for delivery on and after APRIL 12, 1917. New coupon bonds of the denomination of $1,000 will be delivered in permanent form, and coupon bonds of smaller denominations and voting trust certificates will be delivered in temporary form exchangeable without charge for definitive securities when prepared.

Holders of certificates of deposit for bonds, coupons and notes above mentioned, to obtain the new securities to which they are respectively entitled must surrender their certificates of deposit to the Depositary which issued the same. Certificates of deposit so surrendered, unless in bearer form, must be accompanied by properly executed transfers thereof in blank; signatures to transfers must be guaranteed. If bonds are desired in denominations other than $1,000 written notice must be accordingly given at the time of surrender of certificates of deposit. COUPON BONDS WHEN ISSUED IN THE DENOMINATION OF $1,000 ARE NOT EXCHANGEABLE FOR BONDS OF A SMALLER DENOMINATION.

In accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Plan and Agreement of Reorganization the Reorganization Managers have determined to cause to be paid to depositors surrendering certificates of deposit calling for new Preferred Stock (trust certificates) an amount in cash equal to 2½% of the par amount of such stock (trust certificates) delivered against such surrendered certificates of deposit.

Holders of Subscription Warrants are hereby required to make payment of the balance of the purchase price of the stock (trust certificates) specified in their Subscription Warrants, namely: an amount equal to $80 for each share of the Prior Preference Stock (trust certificates) therein specified, on APRIL 27, 1917, or at the option of the holders of Subscription Warrants on any earlier date. Such payments must be made in current New York funds to CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary, at its office, 54 Wall Street, New York City, and Subscription Warrants, properly endorsed for transfer, must be surrendered at the time of such payment. Deliveries of stock (trust certificates) will be made against such payment and surrender. Stock (trust certificates) will be delivered in the names borne by the respective Subscription Warrants surrendered, unless different names are specified in the transfers thereof in which case new stock (trust certificates) will be delivered in the names so specified; signatures to such transfers must be guaranteed. FAILURE TO MAKE SUCH PAYMENT ON APRIL 27, 1917, OR BEFORE THAT DATE, WILL FORFEIT ALL RIGHTS OF SUCH DEFAULTING HOLDERS OF SUBSCRIPTION WARRANTS OF PURCHASE UNDER THE SAID PLAN AND AGREEMENT OF REORGANIZATION AND UNDER SAID SUBSCRIPTION WARRANTS, AND SAID SUBSCRIPTION WARRANTS WILL THEREUPON FORTHWITH BECOME VOID.

For all fractional interests in bonds and stock (trust certificates) bearer scrip certificates will be delivered.

Holders of undeposited bonds of any of the issues above mentioned may until JULY 1, 1917, make deposits under said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization upon payment of a penalty of 1% of the principal amount thereof, but will not thereby obtain any rights of purchase from the Purchase Syndicate in said Plan and Agreement mentioned, such rights having been heretofore fully availed of.

Dated, New York, April 12, 1917.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.
ROBERT WINTHROP & CO. EUGENE V. R. THAYER
*Reorganization Managers*

## Consolidated Indiana Coal Company

NOTICE

To the holders of certificates of deposit for thirty-year sinking fund five per cent. gold bonds of Consolidated Indiana Coal Company deposited with the New York Trust Company as depositary for bondholders under deposit agreement dated June 1, 1915.

The undersigned Committee has determined to sell the bonds deposited with it at the net price of $750 for each $1000 bond, together with accrued interest to the date of payment, and has entered into an agreement with the Joint Reorganization Committee of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company to that end. A notice of such proposed sale together with a copy of said Agreement has been filed with The New York Trust Company, the Depositary under the Deposit Agreement above mentioned.

Holders of certificates of deposit, if not approving said proposed sale, at any time prior to April 20, 1917, (being a date more than three weeks from the first publication of this notice) may surrender such certificates to the Depositary, and upon payment for account of the Committee of $30 for each $1000 bond for the expenses and compensation of the Committee, may withdraw their bonds. Any holders of certificates of deposit who have not withdrawn their bonds as above provided, on or before APRIL 20, 1917, shall be deemed to have approved and assented to the proposed sale, and the Committee will be authorized to proceed therewith; provided, however, that the holders of at least a majority in interest of said outstanding bonds or certificates of deposit issued therefor shall have approved or assented thereto.

Dated, March 29, 1917.

HERBERT W. MORSE, Secretary,
26 Broad Street, New York City.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Depositary,
26 Broad Street, New York City.

MORTIMER N. BUCKNER
DAVID T. DAVIS
EDWARD R. TINKER
Committee

Bonds not yet deposited will be received up to and including the 20th day of April, 1917, but only subject to approval of the terms of the proposed sale.

## PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, District of Columbia, April 5, 1917.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 329, District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., April 25, 1917, for constructing an addition to and making alterations in the Elizabeth V. Brown School, No. 113, on Connecticut Avenue, McKinley and Northampton Streets, Chevy Chase, D. C.

Blank forms of proposals, plans, specifications, and all necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C.

A deposit of five dollars will be required from bidders to insure the return of plans and specifications.

Oliver P. Newman, Louis Brownlow, C. W. Kutz, Commissioners, D. C.

## PROPOSALS.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. H.—SEALED proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 A. M., May 9, 1917, for such printing and material, except paper, as may be required at Headquarters, Eastern Department, during year ending June 30, 1918. Successful bidder will be required to furnish plant. Work to be done at bidder's shop. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for printing," and addressed to Department Quartermaster.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y. H.—SEALED proposals, in triplicate, for furnishing coal, forage and straw and gasoline (three months' and 1 year's supply) and wood, mineral oil, beef and mutton, required in Eastern Department during year commencing July 1, 1917, will be received here until 11 A. M., April 18, 1917. Information furnished on application to Department Quartermaster.

## MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

### INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.

Notice of Fifteenth Annual Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of International Harvester Company of New Jersey will be held at the principal office of the Company, at No. 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, New Jersey, at ten o'clock in the forenoon on Thursday, May 10, 1917, for the election of six Directors, to hold office for three years, and for the transaction of any and all business that may come before the meeting, including considering and voting upon proposed changes in the by-laws and upon the approval and ratification of all contracts, acts, by-laws, proceedings, elections and appointments by the Board of Directors since the last Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, as set forth in the minutes of the Board of Directors, which, until the meeting, will be open to examination by Stockholders of record during business hours at the Chicago office of the Company, Harvester Building, 606 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Dated, April 12, 1917.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE A. RANNEY, Secretary.

### INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CORPORATION.

Notice of Fifth Annual Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of International Harvester Corporation will be held at the principal office of the Corporation, at No. 51 Newark Street, Hoboken, New Jersey, at eleven-thirty o'clock in the forenoon on Thursday, May 10, 1917, for the election of six Directors, to hold office for three years, and for the transaction of any and all business that may come before the meeting, including considering and voting upon proposed changes in the by-laws, and upon the approval and ratification of all contracts, acts, by-laws, proceedings, elections and appointments by the Board of Directors since the last Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, as set forth in the minutes of the Board of Directors, which, until the meeting, will be open to examination by Stockholders of record during business hours at the Chicago office of the Corporation, Harvester Building, 606 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Dated, April 12, 1917.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE A. RANNEY, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of

### TOWN TAXI COMPANY, INC.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Town Taxi Company, Inc., will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 227 East 64th Street, New York, N. Y., on Thursday, April 19th, 1917, at three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and of electing two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual election, and of transacting such other business as may be presented to the meeting.

JOSEPH TROXELL, Secretary.
New York, April 5th, 1917.

## SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—Plaintiff desires trial in the County of New York.—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, individually and as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits left unadministered which were of John Weir, deceased, plaintiff, against Mattie Mallinson Weir, American Surety Company of New York, Ruby M. Arosemena, William Auld and John Auld, the name "John Auld" being fictitious, the true name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff, it being intended by said name to designate the copartner of William Auld, doing business with him under the firm name of William Auld & Son; Edwin Bennett, Kate Carter, Frederic Culver and Granville Whittlesey, formerly copartners, doing business under the firm name of Culver & Whittlesey; William A. Farish, Edwin S. Grey, John S. Knight or John Doe, as the Official Receiver and Trustee in Bankruptcy of the property of Hattie M. Weir, said first names "Edwin" and "John" and said name "John Doe" being fictitious, the true name of said Official Receiver and Trustee in Bankruptcy being unknown to plaintiff, it being intended by said names to designate the Official Receiver and Trustee in Bankruptcy of the said D. F. C. Stewart-Seton, appointed under the bankruptcy laws of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; Edwin S. Grey, John S. Knight or Richard Roe, as the Official Receiver and Trustee in Bankruptcy of the property of D. F. C. Stewart-Seton, said first names "Edwin" and "John" and said name "Richard Roe" being fictitious, the true name of said Official Receiver and Trustee in Bankruptcy being unknown to plaintiff, it being intended by said names to designate the Official Receiver and Trustee in Bankruptcy of the said D. F. C. Stewart-Seton, appointed under the bankruptcy laws of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; John Harold, Margaret H. Hewett, Edwin S. Hooley, Pauline O. Kelly, Edmund Kimber, Michael F. Laffan, John McKellar also known as John Mckillian; Arthur McLaren, the name "Arthur" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff, it being intended by said name to designate a slater residing at North Berwick, Scotland; North Berwick Town Council, as trustee for the Edington Bequest; Harold Wyley Mary Smith, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of John Weir, deceased; Beatrice Mallinson Steuart-Seton; Daniel F. C. Stewart-Seton, said first name "Daniel" being fictitious, the true first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff, it being intended by said name to designate the husband of Beatrice Mallinson Steuart-Seton; Andrew Dewar Wallace, individually, and as sole surviving partner of the firm of Lyle & Wallace; Harold W. Weir, Mary Norton Weir, also known as "Sister Mary Margaret"; Robert Duncan Weir, also known as Robin Duncan Weir; John Whitecross, Thomas B. Whitson, individually and as Judicial Factor of the estate of John Weir, deceased; Frank P. Wilson, The People of the State of New York; the unknown widow, heirs at law and next of kin of John Weir, deceased; the unknown creditors or persons claiming to be creditors of the said John Weir, deceased; the unknown persons claiming through or under any of the defendants named or described herein as unknown; and if any of the defendants named or described herein as unknown has died, the unknown widow or husband, heirs at law, next of kin, executors, administrators, legatees, devisees, assignees and grantees of such person or persons; all of the above defendants being over the age of twenty-one years, and whose names and places of residence are unknown to the plaintiff, and whose names and places of residence are unknown to the plaintiff, and the above defendants being over the age of

Why ask your customers to pay 20c, 25c, 30c for patterns when you can sell them
Home Patterns
exclusively shown in
The Ladies' Home Journal
for 10c and 15c—none higher
Best selling because up-to-date in style, perfect in fit, easy to use, saving of material
The most liberal terms to merchants
Telephone, call or write
The Home Pattern Company
Sole Manufacturers of Patterns for
The Ladies' Home Journal
114 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Between 16th and 17th Streets
Telephone: 4216 Chelsea

SEWING MACHINES BOUGHT, SOLD EXCHANGED
Bidlack & Chesnin, 111 W. 57th. Phone Barling 8230

ADVANCES MADE ON YOUR
Outstanding Accounts
LICHTENHEIN & STERN, 28 Exchange Place.

ADVANCES ON MERCHANDISE
WORMSER & CO.
COMMERCIAL BANKERS
95 Fifth Ave. Phone Stuyvesant 3360.

ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS
Liberal Trading Co., 51 Chambers St.

Advances on Accounts LEVISON & CO., 141 FIFTH AV.

ACCOUNTS FINANCED Coleman & Co., 1133 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.
THE ENTIRE HIGH-GRADE STOCK OF
LACES,
Embroideries, Nets, Etc.
ALSO ALL THE
OFFICE & SHOWROOM FIXTURES
of Lowenthal, Polasky & Co. (Retiring)
Inventoried at over $35,000
will be sold today
Thursday, April 12th,
Commencing at 10:30 A. M., on Premises,
6-8 West 18th St., Near Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.
By D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer,
This stock consists of a very choice and select line of French, German, English and Calais Vollies, Silk Chiny, St. Gall Venice Sets and Picots, Oriental and Net Top Laces, Barmen Cotton and Linen Laces, English Torchons, St. Gall and Nottingham and Shadow Sets, Overs, Black Chantilly and Val Laces, Fancy Laces, etc., etc. Mostly Matched Sets and Edgings and Insertions to Match. Also very fine line of EMBROIDERIES, consisting of Vellings, Beadings, Baby Sets, Flouncings and all Silk Edgings, are 36 and 72-inch Cotton Nets. THE FIXTURES consists of Office Partitions, Safe, Remington Typewriter No. 10, Filing Cabinets, Roll Top and Bookkeepers Desks, Tables, Counters, Chairs, Shelving, Sample Cases and Trunks, Stock Boxes, a large lot of Sample Cards, etc. For further information inquire at Auctioneer's Offices, 15-17 Mercer Street. Tel. Spring 4299.

1,500,000 Feet New Lumber, Horses, Wagons & Trucks
Part of Stock and Fixtures of
Hudson Mill & Lumber Company.
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer,
Will Sell by Public Auction on
Thursday, April 12, and Friday, April 13,
At 10:30 A. M. Each Day, on Premises,
472 HAMILTON AVE., COR. 15TH ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
Offerings Consisting of
LUMBER—Yellow and White Pine, long leaf and short leaf; Spruce, Second-hand Lumber, Steel and Iron Beams.
FIXTURES—Also, Toilets, Bath, Bathtubs, Sinks, Basins and Flue Pipes, large quantity of Tile, Tools for Wrecking.
BUILDINGS—Office, Stable and other Outbuildings to be wrecked and moved; Foos Gas Engine and Belting, Circular Saws, Rollers, Tools, &c.
HORSES and WAGONS—10 Heavy Draught Horses, 20 Lumber and Stone Trucks.
Sale Under Supervision of PHILIP SMITH.
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, 233 Broadway, N. Y. City. Suite 2120-2126.

AUCTIONEERS.
David W. Biow Co., 520-522 B'way
AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE
Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,
333-341 Fourth Avenue, at 25th St.
SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING.
15-18 Liespenard St. Tel. 497 Franklin.
HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer
Galleries, 924-926 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Chas. Shongood, Auct'r, 539 B'way,
Will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.
Silo's Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.
LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures.
Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2348.
D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4299.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24410.—In Bankruptcy.—HYMAN BRODSKY and ABRAHAM ROSEN, individually and copartners trading under the firm name of BRODSKY & ROSEN, Bankrupts.

Creditors of said Hyman Brodsky and Abraham Rosen, individually and copartners trading under the firm name of Brodsky & Rosen, are hereby given notice that on April 9, 1917, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 32 Beaver Street, New York City, April 23, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, April 11, 1917.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22332.—Notice is given that HARRY KLEINMAN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on May 14, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

Dated New York, April 11, 1917.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 24,248.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—In Bankruptcy.—IDA PINCUS, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Ida Pincus are hereby given notice that on February 24th, 1917, she was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Room 1305 Woolworth Bldg., New York City, April 23rd, 1917, at 3 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

April 10th, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 24,393.—In Bankruptcy.—MYNA WIGHTMAN, also known as MINA WIGHTMAN, Bankrupt.

Myna Wightman of Nyack, N. Y., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 4th, 1917, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 27 Broadway, City of New York, on April 23rd, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., at which they may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated April 10th, 1917.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24401.—In Bankruptcy.—HENRY OSBORNE, formerly known as HENRY OSNOWITZ, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Henry Osborne, formerly known as Henry Osnowitz, are hereby given notice that on April 7, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, April 23, 1917, at 11:00 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, April 11, 1917.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22987. Notice is given that WARREN D. BENEDICT, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, May 14th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 23979. Notice is given that JOSEPH FINGER, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, May 14, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

# DYE TRADE MERGES TO OPPOSE GERMANS

## Will Aim to Maintain the Business Built Up Here Since the War Began.

## TALK CAPITAL OF $25,000,000

### Combination Will Also Manufacture Chemicals Needed in Production of Explosives.

Leading manufacturers of dyestuffs in this country are joining forces to maintain against German competition after the war ends the business built up since German goods were swept from the market. This fact came to light yesterday in the announcement that a new concern, to be known as the National Aniline and Chemical Company, Incorporated, had been formed to take over the Schoellkopf Aniline and Chemical Works of Buffalo, the Becker Aniline and Chemical Works of Brooklyn, and the Benzol Products Company.

The first two concerns named manufacture dyestuffs and the latter, which was formed in 1915 by interests connected with the General Chemical Company, the Semet Solvay Company, and the Barrett Company, produces aniline oil and salts and derivitives from coal tar used in making dyes. A collateral purpose of the combination, which is of highest importance at this time, is the making of certain chemical products of value in the manufacture of explosives. These products will be available in quantity for the Government and private powder makers.

The Schoellkopf Company is capitalized at $3,000,000, and controls the present National Aniline and Chemical Company of New York, with $1,000,000 capital. The Becker Company, which began to expand its business two years ago, is capitalized at $5,000,000. The latter concern was financed in 1915 by Eugene Meyer, Jr., & Co. and Renskorf, Lyon & Co., and from a small business at that time the project has grown until forty buildings are now in use and 1,200 men employed. It owns also the plants and assets of the Standard Aniline Products Company at Newburg and Wappinger Falls.

Sponsors of the consolidation said yesterday that while the capital of the new concern had not been decided on, it would approximate $20,000,000. There will not be a stock issue to the public, it was stated, although considerable working capital is to be supplied. Besides making dyestuffs, the company's plans call for entrance into the pharmaceutical products and photographic chemical field.

"The businesses and processes of the various concerns," said a statement issued by Eugene Meyer, Jr., & Co., "fit into and supplement each other, and the company will be a highly integrated concern, as are the dyestuffs companies of Germany, which, prior to the war, practically controlled the entire business of the world in dyestuffs, coal tar derivatives, and the like. It is the hope of the parties interested that with a continuation of the friendly co-operation of the Government and of its consumers of dyes, the new company and others in the field will be able to meet on even terms after the war the competition of those foreign concerns which formerly controlled the business. The parties interested not only are endeavoring to retain for the United States as much of the business which war conditions have enabled them to develop in a temporary way, and precariously, but also to supply a need so acutely felt in this country of late for a coal tar chemical industry highly developed in all its branches."

The merger of the corporations, it was pointed out, will enable all the concerns to profit by the skill and advice of the same chemists and dyestuff experts. More than 1,000 manufacturers of cloths and other dress goods used the products of the individual concerns last year, it was said, and one maker of high-grade goods dyed 25,000,000 yards of cloth without a single complaint about the durability of the colors.

## DANIELS OPENS BIDS FOR 28 SUBMARINES

### Proposals in Some Cases Exceed $1,300,000 Limit, but May Be Accepted in Emergency.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Navy Department today opened bids for the construction by private contract of the remaining twenty-eight of the thirty-eight seagoing submarines authorized by the Naval Act of March 4, 1917. The other ten submarines authorized by the act are to be constructed at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

These vessels have a displacement of about 800 tons and are to be a distinct advance in construction over the smaller coast submarines. They are provided with an increased surface speed and greatly increased submerged radius of action. The limit of cost for these vessels is $1,300,000 for construction under normal conditions.

The bids received were:

Electric Boat Company—Four boats, $1,524,000 each for boats to be built on Atlantic Coast, and $1,502,000 each for boats to be built on the Pacific Coast.

California Ship Building Company—Bid on not less than four nor more than eight boats on a cost plus profit basis.

Lake Torpedo Boat Company—Not less than four nor more than eight boats, for prices ranging from $1,288,000 to $1,290,000 each.

Schneider & Co., of Paris, France, offered to make a contract with the Department for use of detail plans, specifications, drawings, &c., for $65,000 on account of the first vessel, $45,000 on account of each succeeding vessel, or $35,000 for licensing the construction of hearing oil engine for the first vessel, and $25,000 each for licensing the construction of the engine of each of the succeeding vessels.

Some offers exceeding the authorized cost may be accepted because they fix the time for construction at several months below that of other proposals. To cover the additional cost it would be possible to draw on the emergency fund provided for speeding up construction or the cost plus percentage of profit scheme may be invoked.

## WE GET GERMAN COFFEE.

### 200,000-Pound Brazilian Shipment Taken at Appraiser's Sale.

The Government's sale of unclaimed and abandoned merchandise was continued yesterday at the Appraiser's Annex, 612 Washington Street, with a largely increased attendance. Much interest centred in the disposal of 200,000 pounds of Brazilian coffee abandoned to the Government after the consignees here found it impossible to ship the commodity through the British blockade to Germany.

The day's receipts amounted to $34,319, which, with the sum taken in on Tuesday, made a total of $50,602. The auction sale will be concluded today.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

LIQUIDATION SALE.
In the matter of FRANKEL & SUMER.—Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, sells on this day, Thursday, April 12, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, New York, assets of above, consisting of Men's Clothing, Trimmings, Linings, Paper, Cord, etc.
MAURICE L. SHAINE, Attorney, 299 Broadway, N. Y.

# BUSINESS WORLD

## Buyers' Wants

*60 Cents per agate line each insertion.*

CLOAKS.—Large jobber looking at Fall line of ladies' cloaks; cloth and pile fabric; will place orders. 11 West 19th St., 9th floor.

CLOTHS.—Open for any quantity; Fall weight woolens. Farr, 9090; ask for Mr. Victor.

CLOTH.—Jersey; all shades; send samples and colors. The Parard Co., 34 W. 27th St.

COATS.—Jobber looking at infants', children's and juniors' coats of the better make; bring samples. Mr. Charles, 19-21 West 36th, 5th floor.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall pile fabric and cloth coats. Modern Cloak and Suit House, 15-17 West 26th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on novelty sport coats and suits. Modern Cloak and Suit House, 15-17 West 20th.

COATS.—Will place stock orders on plushes and Fall velour coats. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—Jobber ordering girls' Fall coats, sizes 4 to 16. Smart, snappy styles wanted. 1,239 Broadway, 11th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall samples children's, juniors', and misses' coats. 7th floor, 120 West 36th St.

COATS, Suits.—Jobber looking at sport coats and suits, also Palm Beach suits. Room 804, 27 West 24th.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall line of ladies' and junior coats. 12 West 22d St., ninth floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at misses', ladies' and juniors' Fall coats. 5th floor, 153 W. 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Come early with Fall samples. 109 West 28th, 5th floor.

COATS.—Looking at Fall samples plush and velours. 13-15 West 20th, 3d floor.

COATS.—Looking at samples of Fall coats. N. Y. Cloak and Suit House, 116 W. 32d.

COATS.—Jobber looking at ladies' Fall coats. 141 West 28th, 10th floor.

GUNNIBURL.—Open for F. & H. gunniburl, all colors, at a price. Madison Sq. 2715.

MIXTURES.—Will buy any quantity, light-weights and heavyweights, new or old styles; also navy and black serges, all makes; spot cash. Elias Surut, 19-21 Greene St. Telephone 9697 Spring.

PIECE GOODS, Cotton.—Large or small quantities; short or full pieces; also any kind of jobs; spot cash. S. H. Kress & Co. Sample Room, 109 Leonard St., Friday morning.

POPLINS.—High shades, heavy; also light weight poplins. Chelsea 9724.

SERGES.—Open to buy for cash quantity of 7614 navy; phone price and quantity. North American Export Co., Madison Square 2188.

SERGES.—Cotton-wool serges, 1,200-3,650. C. C. and Co. G.; name price, terms, and delivery. M 126 Times.

SERGES.—Open for quantity Jullliard's and Botany French serge. Schaing, 151 West 20th.

SERGES.—Wanted, 54221 and 4408, all colors, for cash. Simpson, 39 West 32d.

SERGE.—Jullard, 100 pieces; No. 24268, at $1.75. M 125 Times.

SERGES.—Copenhagen serges wanted. Phone Madison Square 5153.

SERGES.—7301 or 6301; high shades. Chelsea 9724.

SILK SHIRTS.—Your silk shirts repaired like new, 75c.; no worn parts detected. New York Shirt Manufacturing, 170 5th Av.

SILKS.—Will buy silks and silk and cotton novelties of all descriptions. Address C. M. Oppenheimer, 423 4th Av.

STONES.—Open for white stones, cheap; good quality; any size, from 12 up. S. Schreiber, 32 Union Square.

YOUNG.—American style; 5002; all shades. Chelsea 7233.

## Offerings to Buyers

COATS.—Velour, poplin, and burella cloth in all desirable styles and colors, for immediate delivery. Leibman & Hurwitz, 135 W. 20th St.

COATS, Suits.—Will sacrifice entire stock of Spring coats and suits, consisting of serges, poplins, wool velour and wool jerseys. Meyer Loeb, 13 East 30th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—On the rack for immediate sale, in moire and taffetas. W. Philips & Co., 145 West 28th.

COATS.—1,000 finest assortment of materials, colors, sizes, ready to be shipped today. Rubin & Ulius, 50 West 17th.

COATS.—High shades, poplins, velours, in stock; sport coats to close out very cheap. F. J. Gelfond, 141 West 28th.

COATS.—Up-to-the-minute style, on racks, for immediate delivery. Slater Bros., 1,333 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—Desirable styles and colors for immediate delivery. Bramson Bros., 48 W. 25th.

COATS AND SUITS.—1,000 at reduced prices, high shades included, for immediate delivery. Demand Cloak Co., 14 West 31st St.

COATS.—2,000 poplin, serges, velours for immediate delivery. R. Smith, 31 East 31st St.

COATS.—1,000 desirable coats to close out at a sacrifice. Harry Gelfond & Co., 122 West 27th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—1,000, in stock, all shades; also taffetas. S. Kurian & Co., 955 West 36th.

COATS.—Wonderful sellers, in silks and satins; popular priced; immediate delivery. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS.—Poplin and velour; also big lot of mixture coats to close. Kaplan & Weinstein, 150 West 22d.

COATS—SUITS.—2,000 on racks; reduced prices; immediate delivery. L. Schwartz, 38 West 28th.

COATS AND SUITS.—500 garments to close out at sacrifice prices. A. H. Hollander, 28 W. 25th.

COATS AND SUITS to close out; good shades and styles. D. Gutman Co., 43 West 24th St.

COATS.—Job 500, including worumbo chinchillas; big sacrifice. Greenberg, 137 West 25th St.

COATS.—Job lot of 150 coats to close out at the right price. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS, suits at reduced prices; immediate delivery. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

COATS.—3,000 poplin coats to ship today. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 26th.

COATS.—Misses' and children's coats, close out. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS, to close; good styles; all shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS.—Will sacrifice a $10,000 stock left from Spring. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS to close out. Ellner Co., 51 West 24th St.

COATS-SUITS.—Cloths and silks to close. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS.—Poplin and velour, high shades, cheap prices. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS AND SUITS on hand to close out. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th St.

COATS, suits; jobs, close out; best selling styles. Kaufman, 6 W. 52d.

CORDUROYS.—Wide and narrow wale, in all qualities. Stone-Gramercy 5578.

DRESSES.—50 crepe de chine dresses; real bargain for retail store. Contractor, 129 West 31st St., 5th floor.

DRESSES.—Jobs for cash; buyers, children's colored dresses and rompers, to close out. M. Kabat & Son, 900 Canal St.

DRESSES.—Job of 25 silk dresses of the better kind; also voiles and nets. 48 East 20th, second floor.

DRESSES for street, afternoon, evening, and graduation wear. Glockner Dress Co., 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES, to close; snappy styles; all fashionable shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

DRESSES.—Job high-grade silk close out. Cohen & Polowan, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES, silk, (100,) better kind; sacrifice. Adelson Weinberg, 35 West 36th.

GARMENTS.—10,000 garments on the rack for sale, including our wonderful tailor, made braided poplin suits at $7.50; call and be convinced. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

JERSEY CLOTH, best quality, all worsted, all new shades, for immediate delivery out of stock. Shawmut Woolen Mills, 354 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 6401.

JERSEYS.—1,000 yards 14-ounce, all colors; good ends. Madison Square 448.

JERSEY.—Tingue's at opening price; plush Salt's exquimette. Farragut 3187.

ORGANDIES.—Several grades plain white from 14 to 20c. at prices under the present market. Alexander Furst, Room 704, 1,170 Broadway. Telephone—Madison Square 4897.

POPLINS.—Gold, gray, Copen, also White man's velours, serges, 9614; Joel's, 812; Bostany 11433; Poire twills; reasonable. Farragut 9812.

POPLINS AND VELOURS.—High shades; immediate delivery. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th.

POPLINS.—25 pieces, black, $1.37½; Poiret twills to close. Farragut 9810.

REMNANTS.—80,000 pounds colored cloth remnants, 10c. pound. Phone Franklin 1808.

SATEENS.—Light blue and pink, 36-inch mercerized sateens for skirts, ladies' coat linings; small lot cheap. Phone Franklin 1338.

SHANTUNG.—25 pieces natural, 50 yard pieces, at a price. Farragut 9847.

SHANTUNG, 20 pieces 33 ounce, at $9 net. S. Simon, 127 West 27th.

SERGE.—American 00650 at $1.00 net; also Esquimette plush, corduroy, and chinchilla. Phone Madison Square 1561.

SERGES.—Whitman white 111; also black and white check Whitmans. Madison Square 3940.

SERGES, gabardines, poplins, poiret twill, all colors, low prices. Farr, 2365.

SERGE.—No. 6,002, for sale. Mr. Metzer, Phone 9664 Columbus. 423 West 55th.

## Offerings to Buyers

SERGE and Poiret Twill.—Rose, gold, tan, purple, and green. Chelsea 7894.

SHANTUNG.—High grade, all silk, heavy cloth; suitable for the best trade only; 20 pieces half natural, bleached, oyster white. Greeley 5653.

SILKS.—Will sell all colors, taffetas, meteors and crepe de chines; also white georgette. Phone Madison Square 925.

SILKS.—To close out, 28 pieces peau de cygne; also desk tables, chairs. 225 5th Av., Room 316.

SILKS.—Peau de cygne, gold and apple green; good quality, cheap. Arrow, 28 East 28th.

SKIRTS.—Washable, about 500, $7.20 per dozen; latest style. L. Chausen, 19 West 21st.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Lowest quotations in United States; samples and prices submitted. Snap Fastener Co., 1,328 Broadway. Greeley 2682.

SNAP FASTENERS.—2,000 great gross 00 white and black, carded; $4.50; perfect merchandise. Madison Square 3358.

SPORT FABRICS.—Burton Bros.' sport fabric, Quality 444; 150 pieces, all shades; will sell below market price. Fabrics, 140 Times.

SUITS AND COATS.—Taffetas for immediate delivery at low prices. A. Leff, 127 West 26th St.

SUITS.—Special lot of 75 suits to close out at $5; good assortment colors. Rubin, Ulius, 50 West 17th.

SUITS.—Job of silk and woolen suits to close out at price. Williamsburg Mfg. Co., 1,133 Broadway.

SUITS.—Better grade poplin and velour suits, silk lined, to close out. Ulin Bros., 55 East 11th St.

SUITS.—300 tailored and braided, navy and oxford, at reduced prices. I. C. Cloak and Suit Co., 30 W. 32d.

SUITS.—Tailor-made jobs at reduced prices. A. Phillips Company, 132 West 22d.

SUITS.—Job, to close out at $4.75. Appelbaum Cloak House, 48 West 26th.

SUITS, COATS, 400 to close out; snappy styles. Morris Miller, 15 West 24th St.

SUITS.—Jobs, 150 suits at sacrifice prices. F. J. Gelfond, 141 West 28th.

TAFFETAS.—John Myer's black taffeta, Quality 227 and 246, 100 pieces each; will sell below market price. Address Taffetas, 159 Times.

TAFFETA.—Tan, green, to close. Phone Rosenberg 6036 Madison Square.

VELOURS.—Wilson & Lawrence plaid, 487 green, gold and magenta. Mad. Sq. 3940.

VELOURS.—American 15002 gold. Phone Farragut 2616.

WAISTS.—Jap silk, 3½ momme, immediate delivery, $7.25; crepe de chine, $18; georgette, $27, all colors. Trenton 3136.

WOOLENS.—Amoskeag navy and black serge No. 6301 at $.87½ net cash, No. 6002 at $.75 net cash, No. 4002 at $.55 net cash. Y 261 Times Annex.

### Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN wants line of waists, dresses, or coats and suits, city and office trade. M 144 Times.

SALESMAN, traveling Pacific Coast wishes silk petticoats; commission basis. P 4 Times.

SILKS.—Young man, several years' inside and outside experience, desires position with house which offers opportunity. D 91 Times.

### COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 4½@4¾ per cent. for the best names Tuesday...4 @4¼ " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

### Fine Goods Buyers Object.

There is more than one user of fine cotton fabrics in this city who is objecting strenuously to the methods employed by sellers of these goods in the finished state to "bull" the market and cover themselves with orders for months to come. The latter have got away with it on the rising cotton market to some extent, but the chief argument has been that lack of ordering now would mean no goods later because of their scarcity. Now, the contention of well-posted buyers is that any scarcity which may exist is artificial, and that it is due to the forced buying, in a limited period, of the same quantities of merchandise that the buyers ordinarily would not take up in less than a year. One big manufacturer of children's dresses, for instance, has now covered his needs up till January 1 under "forced draught," whereas normally he only keeps about four weeks ahead of his factory's demands. His one hope of revenge now is that the goods will run value will little under order and lessen the mills' probable profits to the extent of the increase.

### Children's Dress Deliveries Late.

Several things combined this year to force the retailers to go over Easter without their full complement of infants' and children's dresses in stock. Not the least of these was the increased business taken during the season, but about the biggest obstacles in the way of prompt shipments was the laborousness of the time taken on models and the unusual lack of skilled workers to turn them out. Particularly popular were fine, hand-embroidered dresses, and the inability of the manufacturers to get enough hand embroiderers to meet the orders held back. Because of the large initial buying, not a great deal of duplicate business is looked for in certain quarters of the trade.

### No Commissions for Agents.

Under the plan by which it is proposed the Government shall conduct its buying of supplies, the commission houses and other agents for mills and manufacturers do not see where they figure. When the foreign Governments were making purchases in this country the agents connected with some organizations were left out entirely, negotiations being conducted between first parties. With this country in need of supplies, and mills commandeered, if necessary, to secure them, the commission merchants will be in a rather difficult position. The suggestion has been that the ordinary selling expense be figured in the cost of goods, and this sum turned over to those who would ordinarily profit by the sale of merchandise.

### Tan as a Fall Color Leader.

Inquiries for tan dress goods and silks hold out the promise that this color will be the leading shade for next Fall. The popularity of the color began to grow even before there was any prospect of the country being involved in the war. The color experts are trying to keep a little bit away from the ordinary khaki shade, and for this reason they expect tan will also have a sudden drop in popularity. Purple is again talked of for next Fall, but those in a position to talk authoritatively do not believe it will duplicate its success of last year.

### Drug Deliveries Uncertain.

Drug and Chemical Markets will say today that the uncertainty of shipments by rail and water has produced a feeling of conservatism in the local trade. Upward price revisions for the week affected botanical drugs principally, though there were also advances in Newfoundland and Norwegian cod-liver oils. Narcotics were firm to higher, with opium higher in both case supplies and granular lots. Few of the other advances or declines were of much importance.

### No Dull Period for Silks.

The Spring and Fall seasons in the silk trade have been merged as a result of heavy buying. Ordinarily this is a quiet time for the manufacturers, but with everything but the odds and ends of the late Spring business over the mills are now concerned with turning out Fall merchandise. Crêpes appear to have the popular fancy demand of the moment, and the staple business is confined to taffetas and satins. Stripes in different combinations are leaders in the late Spring orders, and for that reason the manufacturers feel reasonably sure that these designs will fare well for Fall. Floral designs in quiet effects are also well spoken of.

### Gray Goods Buying Slow.

Buying of staple gray goods was only fair in the local market yesterday, though the part played by the drop in cotton in this slowing up was problematical. Buyers appeared to be giving more attention to coarse goods than earlier in the week. Some good-sized sheeting business was reported, including sales of 40-inch 4.25s at 8¾c. for delivery to September. Quite a run on drills and on four-leaf twills for khaki cloth was told of. Nearby lots of printcloths were bid for, but their scarcity tended to keep business small. For delivery from July to October, however, business was done on 39½-inch 64-60s at 8¼c. and on 39-inch 68-72s at 9¼c. Closing printcloth prices were:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 39-inch, 80-80s | 11c | 38½-inch, 64-60s | 8¾c |
| 39-inch, 72-76s | 10¼c | 38½-inch, 64-56s | 8¼c |
| 39-inch, 68-72s | 9¼c | 38½-inch, 60-52s | 7¾c |
| 39-inch, 66-44s | 7¾c | 38½-inch, 60-48s | 7¼c |
| 38½-inch, 64-64s | 9¾c | 37-inch, 64-60s | 8¾c |

*Asked.

## THANKS WOOL DEALERS.

### Government Appreciates Offer to Hold Supplies for the Nation.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, April 11.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"A committee from the Boston wool trade is now at Washington to give the Government an inventory of the wool on hand in Boston. The Boston wool trade has received from the Government a telegram of appreciation for their offer to keep stocks intact until the Government learns what it will require. According to their agreement of last week, no sales of wool have been made.

"Sentiment seems to be divided as to whether the recent advance in the cotton market was due to the declaration of war or the continued bad weather reported over the entire cotton belt. The crop is from two to four weeks late owing to continued drought in Texas and too much rain in the eastern half of the cotton belt. The weather will have a big bearing on the price of cotton for some time. The South is not pressing for sales.

"The woollen goods market is still in an uncertain position, largely because no one knows exactly what the developments will be when the Government buying occurs."

### Wide Ribbon Demand Improves.

Although the demand for wide ribbons has not grown to any considerable extent, improvement is noted by the manufacturers. Hopes have been given up by the trade for business on the wide-goods from the millinery end. The call from this branch seems confined to the narrow varieties of ribbons. The retailers, however, are sending in the sort of orders that are desired. There has also appeared quite a little demand for patriotic ribbons made up in cheap goods. Gros grains continue to lead other constructions.

### BUSINESS NOTES.

The H. B. Sykes Company of Elkhart, Ind., is now making its office with the Munger-Lyon-Kahn Company, resident buyers, of 1,133 Broadway, and L. C. Malsner of that concern is in this city, buying ready-to-wear lines.

Theodore Kaufmann of the Kaufmann-Baer Company, Pittsburgh, is in this city, stopping at the St. Regis Hotel.

# BUSINESS RECORDS

## BUSINESS TROUBLES.

### In Town.

S. HEROLD, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against S. Herold, Inc., dealer in poultry, at 142 Suffolk Street. Liabilities are $4,000 and there are no assets as far as known to the petitioning creditors.

HENRI ROUX.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Henry Roux, cafe and restaurant, 107 West Forty-eighth Street. Judge Mayer appointed Richard M. Page receiver, under bond of $2,000, and recited a chattel mortgage foreclosure sale for today.

SOLOMON WOLFSON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Solomon Wolfson, dealer in furniture at 1,382 Southern Boulevard.

ABE L. UTITZ of Abe L. Utitz & Co., cloak manufacturers, 15-17 West Twenty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with firm liabilities of $5,361 and assets of $4,387. He has individual liabilities of $4,814 and assets of $4,518.

JEROME G. HAUSEN, dealer in meat, 873 Third Avenue, and stand at the Queensboro Bridge, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $19,462 and assets of $14,772, of which the largest items are accounts, $10,004; fixtures, $2,000, and horses and wagons, $1,000. Judge Mayer appointed Oliver L. Goldsmith receiver, in bond of $2,000.

JOHN W. MERRIAM, 243 West Ninety-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $18,344 and no assets. The liabilities are all on leases. This is his second time in bankruptcy. A petition was filed on July 26, 1906.

EDWARD FINKELSTONE, 1,336 Madison Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $12,828 and no assets. Among the creditors are the State Superintendent of Banks, $5,000, on a claim as a stockholder in the Union Bank of Brooklyn. Mr. Finkelstone was a partner in the firm of Finkelstone & Levy, against whom a petition was filed on March 18, 1906.

CELIA GEWANTER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Celia Gewanter, grocer, 408 and 970 Freeman Street, Bronx. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $1,000.

CONRAD WEIS, grocer, 1,178 Second Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,000 and assets of $1,000. Judge Mayer appointed Robert J. Mahon receiver, under bond of $500.

BOTHAMLEY CHEMICAL COLOR AND EXTRACT COMPANY, INC.—Judge Mayer has appointed Theodor Sorg of Newark and Herman W. Metz ancillary receivers for the property in this city of the Bothamley Chemical Color and Extract Company, Inc., 360 Washington Street, with factory at Perth Amboy, under bond of $2,500. The assets here are $5,000.

ADELAIDE P. KRAKAUER.—Judge Mayer has appointed Herman Witt receiver for Adelaide P. Krakauer, delicatessen dealer, 2,028 Broadway.

LESSER BROS., manufacturers of infants' clocks, 12 West Twenty-seventh Street, have filed bankruptcy schedules, showing liabilities of $26,373 and assets of $13,100, consisting of stock, $3,000; machinery, $2,500; accounts, $1,600, and equity in account, $4,000.

COHEN & BERKOWITZ.—The petition in bankruptcy filed on Jan. 2 against Cohen & Berkowitz, dealers in clothing, 68 Bayard Street, has been dismissed on a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

BERNARDO OLSHANSKY.—The petition filed on April 6 by Bernardo Olshansky has been dismissed and the order of adjudication vacated.

### Out of Town.

*Special to The New York Times.*

BOSTON, Mass., April 11.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Joseph Myers of Boston, trader. Liabilities, $10,633; assets, $7,831.

The Mowry Electric Co. of Taunton has been petitioned into involuntary bankruptcy. HARTFORD, Conn., April 11.—Louis Croll, a plumber in New Britain, filed a petition in bankruptcy today, showing liabilities of $14,531 and assets of $2,993, including book accounts of $1,612. He owes a number of bills in New York, but his largest debts are in Hartford.

## JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

### In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co. and Brooklyn City R. R. Co.—City of N. Y. | $8,461.17 |
| Bendix Auto Supply Co.—Republic Rubber Co. of N. Y. | 587.44 |
| Burr, Charlotte—John Wanamaker, N. Y. | 122.52 |
| Birdsall's Express Co., Inc.—T. McGovern | 1,000.00 |
| Bauer, Ruth K., or Ruth K. Pape—Hockley, Ltd. | 588.18 |
| Black, Madeline—Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation in the District of Columbia | 671.60 |
| Buchalter, Samuel—M. C. Fowler | 718.79 |
| Bane—Same | 359.94 |
| Black, Robert A.—J. L. Young | 207.70 |
| Bernstein, Harris—Armstrong Cork Co. | 320.82 |
| Brill, Max—Broadway Central Bank of the City of N. Y. | 909.23 |
| Buehler, Henry A., gdn.—City of N. Y., costs | 106.85 |
| Berkowitz, Samuel—Paul H. Gesswein & Co., Inc. | 102.76 |
| Beardsley, Henry S.—D. R. Almy et al. | 1,744.18 |
| City of N. Y.—O. Fowler | 1,000.00 |
| Consolidated Booking Offices—Postal Telegraph Cable Co. | 346.91 |

# CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means versus or against.

## FEDERAL.

### Supreme Court.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 11.—871—E. F. Dost et al., &c., plaintiffs, v. L. B. Jones.—Leave granted to file supplemental brief on motion of counsel for plaintiffs.
866—Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. et al., plaintiffs, v. O. T. Layton.—Argued.
865—United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co., appellant, v. the Travelers Insurance Machine Co.—Argued.
868—F. K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, plaintiff, v. S. Hoglund.—Argued.
621—United States, plaintiff, v. F. L. Dewis.—Submitted for plaintiff. No brief was filed for defendant.
604—C. Mason et al., plaintiffs, v. United States.—Submitted, with leave to counsel for both sides to file briefs hereafter.
741—United States v. Beasle Wildcat, a minor, et al.—Leave granted to file brief as amicus curiae, on motion of Mr. Allen in that behalf.
743—Same v. same.—Four and one-half hours allowed for argument and three counsel allowed to appear in argument for Wildcat et al., on motion of Assistant Attorney General Kearful. Argument commenced by Mr. Kearful for United States.
Adjourned until tomorrow.
Call for April 12: Nos. 741, 804, 902, 810, 822, 510, 721, 85, 67, (and 95,) and 170.

### Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—Room 453, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.
Lansing SS Co<Trans- fer 15.
NY, N H & H RR<Lansing SS Co.
Nat Bind Mach Co<Harper Paper Co.
Re Superior Jewelry Co<Am Gr aphophone, DISTRICT COURT—Mack, J.—Room 381, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar. Cases to be sent from Room 323 as required.
Case, &c.—Campbell<NY, N H & H RR.
DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 8, 12th floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A.M.—Equity cases on—Brown<Fletcher.(2.)
Case, &c.—Talendar.
DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 227, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.
Cases will be sent for trial from this calendar before Manton, J.
Wallis<Tug Arthur Kill
Creighton<Tug Bern.
Harms<Cornell Steamboat Co.
Berwind White Co<Tug Geo R Kirkham
Cornell S B Co<F'boat Musconetcong.
Embricos<Shaker & Co<Tug N Y
L V RR<Tug N Y Central No. 20.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 226, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty calendar. Cases to be sent to Room 857 as required.
Manzo<Long.
Brainerd, Shaler & Hall Quarry<Brice.
Gardner<De Pont.
Scully<Gen. Cot, &c. Co.
Taylor<S Karper & Bros.
Cia. Navese<Erie RR.
U S Mercantile Marine Corpn<New E S Co.
Phillips<Littlefield.
Burns<Penn RR.
Dibiasi<Lehigh Valley RR.

### Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 9:30 A. M. in Room 523, P. O. Bldg.—Naturalizations.
DISTRICT COURT — Veeder, J.— At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.
Brady<South Shore Traction Co.

### NEW YORK COUNTY.

#### Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, and Page, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M.—Unenumerated motions.
Hearst<Associated Press.
People<Onward Const. Byars<Finkelvania.
McKeon<Sherman.
Reiss<Sup Conclave, I O H.
Re Cook.
Bailey<Montgomery.
APPELLATE TERM — First Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
The calendar of Special Term, Part I, will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of fixing the days for adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.
Planten<Nat Nassau Bank.
Re U S Fid & Guar Co.
Schlwatowsky<Schwatowsky.
Waldron<Waldron Fairchild<Cobe.
M. J. McCabe Co<J. P. Devine Co.
B. F. Goodrich Co<Weston.
Re Cagliotti.
Carpenter<Carpenter.
Pantuso<Royal Card and Paper Co.
Wallace<NY Cons RR
Graves<Jamieson Road Bldg Sup Co.
Wallace<N Y Cons RR
De Saulles<De Saulles.
Flake<Atlantic Coast Line RR.
Beaumont Rice Mills, Inc<Regal Sack Co.
CNY<Belscher.
Simon<Seesholtz, (2.)
Re Arnold.
McCalmont<Parson.
Miller<Swindler.
Scheffer<Schmid, (2.)
Arthur Leslie Sauce Co<Paul Delaney Co, Inc.
Trachtman<Kinereth Realty Co.
Lanzetti<Lanzetti.
CNY<Geo Ehttern and Model Co.
Re Meyers.
Cawley<Valley Stream House & Home Co.
CNY<Lauscher.
Loesch<Silberman.
Henig<Duckman.
Finnert<Spiro.
Clary<Ungrich.
Comm Cas Ins Co<Postal Transfer Service Co.
Grebner<Grobner.
Frame<White & Co, Inc.
Testa<Penn Coal Co.
Laplante & Dunklin Print Co<Am Chicle Co.
Re Man Garment Co.
Re Nat Surety Co.
Aaron<Vanecup.
Fletcher<Weiner.
Kiernan<SS Brown Co
De Mercado<Heela Gowns Co.
Cabanese<Erie RR.
U S Mercantile Marine Corpn<New E S Co.
Phillips<Littlefield.
Burns<Penn RR.
Dibiasi<Lehigh Valley RR.

#### Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 9:30 A. M. in Room 523, P. O. Bldg.—Naturalizations.
DISTRICT COURT — Veeder, J.— At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.
Brady<South Shore Traction Co.

### NEW YORK COUNTY.

#### Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, and Page, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Unenumerated motions.
Hearst<Associated Press.
People<Onward Const.
Byars<Finkelvania.
McKeon<Sherman.
Reiss<Sup Conclave, I O H.
Re Cook.
Bailey<Montgomery.
APPELLATE TERM — First Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Seabury, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
The calendar of Special Term, Part I, will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of fixing the days for adjournments, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.
Planten<Nat Nassau Bank.
Re U S Fid & Guar Co.
Schlwatowsky<Schwatowsky.
Waldron<Waldron Fairchild<Cobe.
M. J. McCabe Co<J. P. Devine Co.
B. F. Goodrich Co<Weston.
Re Cagliotti.
Carpenter<Carpenter.
Pantuso<Royal Card and Paper Co.
Wallace<NY Cons RR
Graves<Jamieson Road Bldg Sup Co.
Wallace<N Y Cons RR
De Saulles<De Saulles.
Flake<Atlantic Coast Line RR.
Beaumont Rice Mills, Inc<Regal Sack Co.
CNY<Belscher.
Simon<Seesholtz, (2.)
Re Arnold.
McCalmont<Parson.
Miller<Swindler.
Scheffer<Schmid, (2.)
Arthur Leslie Sauce Co<Paul Delaney Co, Inc.
Trachtman<Kinereth Realty Co.
Lanzetti<Lanzetti.
CNY<Geo Ehttern and Model Co.
Re Meyers.
Cawley<Valley Stream House & Home Co.
CNY<Lauscher.
Loesch<Silberman.
Henig<Duckman.
Finnert<Spiro.
Clary<Ungrich.
Comm Cas Ins Co<Postal Transfer Service Co.
Grebner<Grobner.
Frame<White & Co, Inc.
Testa<Penn Coal Co.
Laplante & Dunklin Print Co<Am Chicle Co.
Re Man Garment Co.
Re Nat Surety Co.
Aaron<Vanecup.
Fletcher<Weiner.
Kiernan<SS Brown Co
De Mercado<Heela Gowns Co.
Cabanese<Erie RR.
U S Mercantile Marine Corpn<New E S Co.
Phillips<Littlefield.
Burns<Penn RR.
Dibiasi<Lehigh Valley RR.

#### Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 9:30 A. M. in Room 523, P. O. Bldg.—Naturalizations.
DISTRICT COURT — Veeder, J.— At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.
Brady<South Shore Traction Co.

### NEW YORK COUNTY.

#### Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Scott, Dowling, and Page, JJ.—At 2 P. M.—Unenumerated motions.
Hearst<Associated Press.
People<Onward Const.
Byars<Finkelvania.
McKeon<Sherman.
Reiss<Sup Conclave, I O H.
Re Cook.
Bailey<Montgomery.
APPELLATE TERM — First Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.
Adjourned motions.
Grossman<Gavey.
Berliner<Weber.
E Schoenmaker Co<Dickstein.
Copwood<Zuckerkandel.
Bali<Early.
Lahr & Co<Sheehan.
Warner Co<Connell.
Tenenbaum<Ring.
King<Schaub.
White<Allison.
Amery<Sullivan.
Berger<Cohn.
Perlman<Donohue.
Goodman<Greenspan.
Wilson<3d Av Ry.
Ashkenase<Neal.
Schmuel<Kaiser.
Oppenheim, Collins & Co<Freidenberg.
Berg<Williams.
Guberman<P Romeo & Co.
PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Santello<F W Realty, (2.)
McCauley<N Y Rys (4.)
Gurtler<N Y Rys (2.)
Gershbein<Eisenman.
De Felice<Manchester Elec RR.
Elberfur<N Y Rys.
Pfeffer<same.
Elberfurer<same.
Daley<Int R T.
Fredericks<Tfinder.
Goldman<Bachrach, (2.)
Wilson<5th Av Coach.
Eisenstadt<same.
Weinstein<N Y Rys.
Dufty<Cushman.
Mitchell<Musical Mutual P W.
Strauss<Beshar.
Legagh<Univ Tr Co.
Hass<Davis.
Douglass<Granville Rty Co.
Murphy<Dumpsua.
Mercurio<3d Av Ry.
Zeitz<Bachrach, (2.)
Amanuel<Taylor.
Goldfein<Federal Mail.
Kamenetsky<Corcoran.
Clear.
SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
No day calendar.
PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART III.—Ransom, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.
Levine<New England Cas Co.
The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court.
Garfinkel<Garvan.
PART IV.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VI—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VIII.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

#### Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Re Rathbone—Charles O'Sullivan, March<Brigante —George G. Fry, Rothman<Schlem—Murray Hubert, Chapman<Sivad Corp.—John H. Donohue, Feldner<Begum Realty Co.—John L. O'Brien.
SUPREME COURT — Erlanger, J. — Tuska<Cantor—Phoenix Ingraham.

#### Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—George E. Chisholm<Martie W. Tyler—W. A. Rogers.

### BRONX COUNTY.

#### Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM—Mitchell, J.—Motion calendar.
Purdy<Seyman.
Eckstein<De Prima.
Cramer<Fordham Rity Same<Ericson.
City Real Estate Co<Puritz.
Lipman<Zuckerkandel.
Re Oppenheimer Furniture Co.
SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mitchell, J. No day calendar.
TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Hendrick, J.
Joseph<Joseph.
Hellinger<CNY.
Donnelly<Fredin.
Cunningham<Mallett.
Kuest<Foran Fdy & M.
Goldfarb<Falk Co.
Goldstein<Bernstein.
Peters<Peters.
Weber<Bloom.
Verschleiser<Crespi.
Corn<Miller.
Lucas<West Elec RR.
Krellenstein<same.
Schendt<Falk Co.
Goldberg<NYC.
Highest number reached in regular order, 875.
PART II.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
Colgne<Rockwood.
Hammer Rity<Busch.
Re Cosmopolitan Bank
Newman<Newman.
Pellegrina<Tozzini.
Colgne<Rockwood.
Landaumer<same.
Winter Co<Traders Nat B'k, Rochester.
Re Kelly.
Schmanian<West El RR.
Columbia, Const<Wolf.
Haber<Vogel.
Presser<CNY.
Rawitz<Franklin Av Realty Co (2.)
Shapiro<Magid.
Evans<Goerlitz.
Cottingham<I R T.
Paff<N C Int RT.
Kelly<Stephens.
Letbowitz<Kossow.
Highest number reached on general calendar, 1576.

### WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

#### Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Morschauser, J.—At 10 A. M.
Dyer<Silkman.
Balle<Slawickas.
Neville<McGuire.
Polito Cons Co<Stewart.
Highest number reached on call, 266.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Platt, J.; Part III., ——, ——, presiding.—At 9:45 A. M. in Part I. in new Court House.
Thill<Moore.
Hilke<Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Co.
Parker<Dezell.
Becker<McBride, (2.)
Vermilyea<same, (2.)
Walker<Lambiasi.
Lefkoff<Pitifsky.
O'Connor<Webber, (2.)
Williams<Bauman.
The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Paolillo<Union Ry Co.
Zehel<N Y C & H R RR Co.
Hoar<same.
Tachantre<West Elec RR Co.
Wunder<Hersberger.
Elbelly<Treuer.
Ziemianski<Libman Co.
Duffy<West St RR Co.
Highest number reached on call, 477.
Welsbecker<Wels & Zerneck.
Guardian Finance & Trading Corp<Malcolm.
Highest number reached on call, 266.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J. Part II., Van Siclen, J. Part VI., Kelby, J. Part VII., Jaycox.
Bressilin<Tribune Assn
Balinsky<Nass RR.
Kessler<same.
Riordan<Belyn U Gas Bk of Conley Island<Segall et al.
Ebert<Lerner.
Brinkworth<Stuhmer & Co.
Hughes<Shea.
Smith<Coles.
Hyman et al.
Epstein<Bonner.
Kosinski<Knick Ice.
Lemik<Am Sug Ref.
Keiman<N H RR.
Penton<same.
Castle<Namm & Son.
Falkin<N Y Rys.
Gierer<Le Kronenberger & Co.
If marked ready, will No cause will be set the call.
Watson<CNY.
Cooper<Terry & Tench.
Rehacek<Loeffelhardt.
Benedicks<Nas RR.
Tose<King et al.
Bertram<Building Bldg.
Weinstein<CNY.
Nowak<D, L & W RR
Hubert<Harden Bros Co.
Am Veneered Column Cov<CNY.
Salaschefski<Spinelli.
Dawley<Bernl.
Malewski<Nelson.
Nowak<Mut Life Ins.
Young<Petrucelle
Wakely<All Package Stock & Spencer.
Neidhart<C I & B RR
McGuinness<B H RR.
Flanagan<Roes.
Orella<Degnon Const Co.
Muller<Evans et al.

### Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

### County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.
Cameron<Bronxwood Realty Co.
TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

### Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Mitchell, J.—Edwin Shuttleworth Co.<McDermott & Hanigan, Inc, et al.—Peter Schuls.

### KINGS COUNTY.

#### Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Stapleton, Mills, Putnam, Blackmar, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar at 1 P. M.
People<Transit Devel. Same<Dempsey.
Tibbitt<Colon.
Hunt<Heath (2.)
Re Herbert.
Title Guar & Tr Co<Queens City Co.
Morrow<Globe-Wernicke Co.
Schultz<Johnston.
Re Fox.
APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.
SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
L S E Co<Parkes.
Termini<Huth.
Lamson<Nolan.
Goldenberg<Jacobson.
Rainsky<Rainsky.
Kelly<Daubert.
Re Av V Sewers, (Colonial Imp & Exp)
Elias<Paragon Films, Inc.
Hanowich<Gross.
Judelsky<Stein, (adjd 19th.)
Daily<Met Life Ins.
Gibson<CNY.
Johnson<Johnson.
Negris<Ceglecka.
Provozni<same.
O'Donnell<O'Donnell.
Churchill<Churchill.
Wright<Wright.
Gabb<Gabb.
Blood<Blood.
Re Carpenter.
Gottlieb<Wise.
Czykowski<Hughes.
Re Beckman-Neuschafer, (Aetna Accl & Loan Co.)
Schmidt<Kelly.
Selznick<Ferris Rity.
Breuer<Princess Anne.
Ahrens<Sanders.
Imperator Rity Co<Sarenner Realty.
Townsend<Marino.
Re Merrill.
Betti<Manray Co.
Crown Lands Corp<Rourke, (adjd 16th,) (2.)
Lawyers Mtg Co<Montague Const Co.
Blancke & Co<Isaacs.
Michel Brew Co<Bacci
Reardon<Barth.
Buckley<same.
Barrera<Sternberg, (4.)
Re 2 26th St, (Frebert.)
Rodchinsky<Everts.
Gordon<Lindsay.
Williams<Strong.
White<Wilks.
Giuseppe Novello, Leander Josephs, Joseph Eppig, William Hanley, Meophar Wittermann, Morris Myers, Mary G. Boegel, Elizabeth Ward, William Twombly, Abraham Cohen, Joel Aronson, Eric G Lind.
Estates of: John Horne, John Schrieber, Virgilo Del Genovese, Robert B Markind, Sarah H Corbett.

### County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., May, J.—Calendar called in Part IV.
Ing—Corprew<Moore.
Ing—Solinsky<Schloss.
Flore<B H RR.
Gutman<Nas Elec RR
Brandi<Graf.
Bleistift<B H RR.
Schloss<NY Cons RR.
Goldstein<Marquardt.
Grogan<B H RR.
Leiffer<Teitelbaum.
Morrongiello<Roberts.
Lourie<Bo Bklyn Ry.
Thompson<B H RR.
Kusack<Kallman.
Moore<N Y Cons RR.
Holter<C I & B RR.
Regan<B H RR.
Gallo<same.

### QUEENS COUNTY.

#### Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Garretson, J.—At 10 A. M.
Casmus, an infant<Conway.
Remainder of calendar passed until April 16. Cases will be added to the ready section of the calendar each day from the reserve calendar of April 9.
Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1576.

### WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

#### Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Morschauser, J.—At 10 A. M.
Dyer<Silkman.
Balle<Slawickas.
Neville<McGuire.
Polito Cons Co<Stewart.
Highest number reached on call, 266.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Keogh, J.; Part II., Platt, J.; Part III., ——, ——, presiding.—At 9:45 A. M. in Part I. in new Court House.
Thill<Moore.
Hilke<Maxwell-Briscoe Motor Co.
Parker<Dezell.
Becker<McBride, (2.)
Vermilyea<same, (2.)
Walker<Lambiasi.
Lefkoff<Pitifsky.
O'Connor<Webber, (2.)
Williams<Bauman.
The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:
Paolillo<Union Ry Co.
Zehel<N Y C & H R RR Co.
Hoar<same.
Tachantre<West Elec RR Co.
Wunder<Hersberger.
Elbelly<Treuer.
Ziemianski<Libman Co.
Duffy<West St RR Co.
Highest number reached on call, 477.
Welsbecker<Wels & Zerneck.
Guardian Finance & Trading Corp<Malcolm.
Highest number reached on call, 266.
TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J. Part II., Van Siclen, J. Part VI., Kelby, J. Part VII., Jaycox.
Bressilin<Tribune Assn
Balinsky<Nass RR.
Kessler<same.
Riordan<Belyn U Gas Bk of Conley Island<Segall et al.
Ebert<Lerner.
Brinkworth<Stuhmer & Co.
Hughes<Shea.
Smith<Coles.
Hyman et al.
Epstein<Bonner.
Kosinski<Knick Ice.
Lemik<Am Sug Ref.
Keiman<N H RR.
Penton<same.
Castle<Namm & Son.
Falkin<N Y Rys.
Gierer<Le Kronenberger & Co.
If marked ready, will No cause will be set the call.
Watson<CNY.
Cooper<Terry & Tench.
Rehacek<Loeffelhardt.
Benedicks<Nas RR.
Tose<King et al.
Bertram<Building Bldg.
Weinstein<CNY.
Nowak<D, L & W RR
Hubert<Harden Bros Co.
Am Veneered Column Cov<CNY.
Salaschefski<Spinelli.
Dawley<Bernl.
Malewski<Nelson.
Nowak<Mut Life Ins.
Young<Petrucelle
Wakely<All Package Stock & Spencer.
Neidhart<C I & B RR
McGuinness<B H RR.
Flanagan<Roes.
Orella<Degnon Const Co.
Muller<Evans et al.


*Offices For Rent*

With natural light on all sides, the twenty-second floor of the Times Building, Times Square, offers unusual facilities for any business or profession needing so great a boon. Added to this, perfect sanitation, reputable neighbors and unsurpassed transportation in all directions. The floor will be broken up into small suites or single rooms to suit tenants.

Renting agent in building —Room 406.

Telephone 1000 Bryant.


# THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

**A deal involving properties aggregating in value about $350,000, including a large upper west side apartment house and a Front Street commercial structure, was announced yesterday and title to the Manhattan parcels was recorded.**

The larger end of the transaction was the purchase by William J. McNulty from the Kamark Realty Company, Albert Markert, President, of the seven-story apartment structure at the northwest corner of Eight Avenue and 150th Street, 90.11 by 112.6. The building is known as Langham Court, having formerly been the Colonial. It contains seventy-eight apartments and nine stores and is well rented. It has been held at $350,000, and figured at that value in the deal.

In part payment Mr. McNulty gave the old Havemeyer office building at 128 Front Street, on plot 18.7 by 87, a three-story structure, being 90 feet north of Wall Street, also twelve lots in Vandeveer Park, Brooklyn, two lots being on Albany Avenue, two being corner plots at Troy and J Avenues; four on East Forty-second Street, and three on East Forty-fifth Street. In addition, Mr. McNulty also gave a portion of the former William H. Cooper estate, fronting 310 on Midland Avenue and 302 on Bronxville Road, Yonkers, facing the Bronx River Parkway, and a large plot in the Bronx, at the junction of Kingsbridge Road and Kingsbridge Terrace, 165 on the former by 171 on the latter and irregular. On the plot is a one-family house. These properties figured at a value of about $150,000.

Warner A. Miller was the broker in the transaction.

**16th Street Purchase for Business.**

Justus I. Wakelee has purchased the three-story dwelling at 233 West Sixteenth Street, 17 by 80, between Seventh and Eight Avenues, to be used as an office building for his hardware business. It adjoins the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church. The Duross Company was the broker.

**Deepdale Purchase as Gift to Michael Dreieer.**

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. were the brokers in the sale of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, country home, known as Deepdale, on Lake Success, at Great Neck, L. I. The property was purchased by Mrs. J. Dreicer as a gift to her son, Michael Dreicer, who has occupied the house, under lease, for several Summers. The purchase involves about forty-three acres with the house. Mr. Vanderbilt still retains about 500 acres in the Deepdale estate. The holding price was a little under $300,000.

**Private Dwelling Sales.**

Horace S. Ely & Co. sold for Eaton Crowell, Inc., the four-story dwelling at 209 East 115th Street, a four-story and basement dwelling on a lot 18 by 100.11.

George H. Sargent has sold 2 West Fiftieth Street, a four-story and basement dwelling on lot 25 by 100.5, to Lunsford Colton, who gives in exchange the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue, and is reported to have been bought by a client of John N. Golding.

**Buyers at Auction.**

Several good properties were purchased by outside buyers in the Vesey Street salesroom yesterday. Among them was the five-story warehouse at 243 and 245 South Street, running through to 475 and 477 Pearl Street, $41,200. The property was sold by the Jere Johnson, Jr.) Co., for the estate of Charlotte F. Kellogg.

The three-story building at 16 Bowery, sold by Henry Brady was purchased by Abraham Finelite for $24,100.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold for $16,100 to the Crown Holding Company, 14 East 106st Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11, and also the three-story house at 248 West Nineteenth Street, 20 by 100, to John Coyle for $12,500.

**Buyer for Tenement.**

Ida Hoffman sold to Rose Nettel for investment 515 West 140th Street a five-story tenement on a plot 40 by 99.11.

**Bronx Sales.**

Frederick Brown, operator, resold to a client of Irving H. Wolfe, 2598 Grand Avenue, adjoining the corner of 192d Street, a five-story apartment on which he gave a portion of the former William H. Cooper estate, fronting 310 on Midland Avenue and 302 on Bronxville Road, Yonkers, facing the Bronx River Parkway, and a large plot in the Bronx, at the junction of Kingsbridge Road and Kingsbridge Terrace, 165 on the former by 171 on the latter and irregular. On the plot is a one-family house. These properties figured at a value of about $150,000.

Warner A. Miller was the broker in the transaction.

**16th Street Purchase for Business.**

Justus I. Wakelee has purchased the three-story dwelling at 233 West Sixteenth Street, 17 by 80, between Seventh and Eight Avenues, to be used as an office building for his hardware business. It adjoins the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church. The Duross Company was the broker.

**Deepdale Purchase as Gift to Michael Dreieer.**

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. were the brokers in the sale of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, country home, known as Deepdale, on Lake Success, at Great Neck, L. I. The property was purchased by Mrs. J. Dreicer as a gift to her son, Michael Dreicer, who has occupied the house, under lease, for several Summers. The purchase involves about forty-three acres with the house. Mr. Vanderbilt still retains about 500 acres in the Deepdale estate. The holding price was a little under $300,000.

**Private Dwelling Sales.**

Horace S. Ely & Co. sold for Eaton Crowell, Inc., the four-story dwelling at 209 East 115th Street, a four-story and basement dwelling on a lot 18 by 100.11.

George H. Sargent has sold 2 West Fiftieth Street, a four-story and basement dwelling on lot 25 by 100.5, to Lunsford Colton, who gives in exchange the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue, and is reported to have been bought by a client of John N. Golding.

**Buyers at Auction.**

Several good properties were purchased by outside buyers in the Vesey Street salesroom yesterday. Among them was the five-story warehouse at 243 and 245 South Street, running through to 475 and 477 Pearl Street, $41,200. The property was sold by the Jere Johnson, Jr.) Co., for the estate of Charlotte F. Kellogg.

The three-story building at 16 Bowery, sold by Henry Brady was purchased by Abraham Finelite for $24,100.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold for $16,100 to the Crown Holding Company, 14 East 106st Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11, and also the three-story house at 248 West Nineteenth Street, 20 by 100, to John Coyle for $12,500.

**Buyer for Tenement.**

Ida Hoffman sold to Rose Nettel for investment 515 West 140th Street a five-story tenement on a plot 40 by 99.11.

**Bronx Sales.**

Frederick Brown, operator, resold to a client of Irving H. Wolfe, 2598 Grand Avenue, adjoining the corner of 192d Street, a five-story apartment on which he gave a portion of the former William H. Cooper estate, fronting 310 on Midland Avenue and 302 on Bronxville Road, Yonkers, facing the Bronx River Parkway, and a large plot in the Bronx, at the junction of Kingsbridge Road and Kingsbridge Terrace, 165 on the former by 171 on the latter and irregular. On the plot is a one-family house. These properties figured at a value of about $150,000.

Warner A. Miller was the broker in the transaction.

**Deepdale Purchase as Gift to Michael Dreieer.**

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. were the brokers in the sale of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, country home, known as Deepdale, on Lake Success, at Great Neck, L. I. The property was purchased by Mrs. J. Dreicer as a gift to her son, Michael Dreicer, who has occupied the house, under lease, for several Summers. The purchase involves about forty-three acres with the house. Mr. Vanderbilt still retains about 500 acres in the Deepdale estate. The holding price was a little under $300,000.

**Private Dwelling Sales.**

Horace S. Ely & Co. sold for Eaton Crowell, Inc., the four-story dwelling at 209 East 115th Street, a four-story and basement dwelling on a lot 18 by 100.11.

George H. Sargent has sold 2 West Fiftieth Street, a four-story and basement dwelling on lot 25 by 100.5, to Lunsford Colton, who gives in exchange the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue, and is reported to have been bought by a client of John N. Golding.

**Buyers at Auction.**

Several good properties were purchased by outside buyers in the Vesey Street salesroom yesterday. Among them was the five-story warehouse at 243 and 245 South Street, running through to 475 and 477 Pearl Street, $41,200. The property was sold by the Jere Johnson, Jr.) Co., for the estate of Charlotte F. Kellogg.

The three-story building at 16 Bowery, sold by Henry Brady was purchased by Abraham Finelite for $24,100.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold for $16,100 to the Crown Holding Company, 14 East 106st Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11, and also the three-story house at 248 West Nineteenth Street, 20 by 100, to John Coyle for $12,500.

**Buyer for Tenement.**

Ida Hoffman sold to Rose Nettel for investment 515 West 140th Street a five-story tenement on a plot 40 by 99.11.

**Bronx Sales.**

Frederick Brown, operator, resold to a client of Irving H. Wolfe, 2598 Grand Avenue, adjoining the corner of 192d Street, a five-story apartment on which he gave a portion of the former William H. Cooper estate, fronting 310 on Midland Avenue and 302 on Bronxville Road, Yonkers, facing the Bronx River Parkway, and a large plot in the Bronx, at the junction of Kingsbridge Road and Kingsbridge Terrace, 165 on the former by 171 on the latter and irregular. On the plot is a one-family house. These properties figured at a value of about $150,000.

Warner A. Miller was the broker in the transaction.

**16th Street Purchase for Business.**

Justus I. Wakelee has purchased the three-story dwelling at 233 West Sixteenth Street, 17 by 80, between Seventh and Eight Avenues, to be used as an office building for his hardware business. It adjoins the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church. The Duross Company was the broker.

**Deepdale Purchase as Gift to Michael Dreieer.**

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. were the brokers in the sale of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, country home, known as Deepdale, on Lake Success, at Great Neck, L. I. The property was purchased by Mrs. J. Dreicer as a gift to her son, Michael Dreicer, who has occupied the house, under lease, for several Summers. The purchase involves about forty-three acres with the house. Mr. Vanderbilt still retains about 500 acres in the Deepdale estate. The holding price was a little under $300,000.

**Private Dwelling Sales.**

Horace S. Ely & Co. sold for Eaton Crowell, Inc., the four-story dwelling at 209 East 115th Street, a four-story and basement dwelling on a lot 18 by 100.11.

George H. Sargent has sold 2 West Fiftieth Street, a four-story and basement dwelling on lot 25 by 100.5, to Lunsford Colton, who gives in exchange the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue, and is reported to have been bought by a client of John N. Golding.

**Buyers at Auction.**

Several good properties were purchased by outside buyers in the Vesey Street salesroom yesterday. Among them was the five-story warehouse at 243 and 245 South Street, running through to 475 and 477 Pearl Street, $41,200. The property was sold by the Jere Johnson, Jr.) Co., for the estate of Charlotte F. Kellogg.

The three-story building at 16 Bowery, sold by Henry Brady was purchased by Abraham Finelite for $24,100.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold for $16,100 to the Crown Holding Company, 14 East 106st Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11, and also the three-story house at 248 West Nineteenth Street, 20 by 100, to John Coyle for $12,500.

**Buyer for Tenement.**

Ida Hoffman sold to Rose Nettel for investment 515 West 140th Street a five-story tenement on a plot 40 by 99.11.

**Bronx Sales.**

Frederick Brown, operator, resold to a client of Irving H. Wolfe, 2598 Grand Avenue, adjoining the corner of 192d Street, a five-story apartment on which he gave a portion of the former William H. Cooper estate, fronting 310 on Midland Avenue and 302 on Bronxville Road, Yonkers, facing the Bronx River Parkway, and a large plot in the Bronx, at the junction of Kingsbridge Road and Kingsbridge Terrace, 165 on the former by 171 on the latter and irregular. On the plot is a one-family house. These properties figured at a value of about $150,000.

Warner A. Miller was the broker in the transaction.

**16th Street Purchase for Business.**

Justus I. Wakelee has purchased the three-story dwelling at 233 West Sixteenth Street, 17 by 80, between Seventh and Eight Avenues, to be used as an office building for his hardware business. It adjoins the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church. The Duross Company was the broker.

**Deepdale Purchase as Gift to Michael Dreieer.**

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. were the brokers in the sale of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, country home, known as Deepdale, on Lake Success, at Great Neck, L. I. The property was purchased by Mrs. J. Dreicer as a gift to her son, Michael Dreicer, who has occupied the house, under lease, for several Summers. The purchase involves about forty-three acres with the house. Mr. Vanderbilt still retains about 500 acres in the Deepdale estate. The holding price was a little under $300,000.

**Private Dwelling Sales.**

Horace S. Ely & Co. sold for Eaton Crowell, Inc., the four-story dwelling at 209 East 115th Street, a four-story and basement dwelling on a lot 18 by 100.11.

George H. Sargent has sold 2 West Fiftieth Street, a four-story and basement dwelling on lot 25 by 100.5, to Lunsford Colton, who gives in exchange the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue, and is reported to have been bought by a client of John N. Golding.

**Buyers at Auction.**

Several good properties were purchased by outside buyers in the Vesey Street salesroom yesterday. Among them was the five-story warehouse at 243 and 245 South Street, running through to 475 and 477 Pearl Street, $41,200. The property was sold by the Jere Johnson, Jr.) Co., for the estate of Charlotte F. Kellogg.

The three-story building at 16 Bowery, sold by Henry Brady was purchased by Abraham Finelite for $24,100.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold for $16,100 to the Crown Holding Company, 14 East 106st Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11, and also the three-story house at 248 West Nineteenth Street, 20 by 100, to John Coyle for $12,500.

**Buyer for Tenement.**

Ida Hoffman sold to Rose Nettel for investment 515 West 140th Street a five-story tenement on a plot 40 by 99.11.

**Bronx Sales.**

Frederick Brown, operator, resold to a client of Irving H. Wolfe, 2598 Grand Avenue, adjoining the corner of 192d Street, a five-story apartment on which he gave a portion of the former William H. Cooper estate, fronting 310 on Midland Avenue and 302 on Bronxville Road, Yonkers, facing the Bronx River Parkway, and a large plot in the Bronx, at the junction of Kingsbridge Road and Kingsbridge Terrace, 165 on the former by 171 on the latter and irregular. On the plot is a one-family house. These properties figured at a value of about $150,000.

Warner A.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

## Great Neck

A particularly desirable home of Italian architecture, with all modern improvements and beautiful grounds, can be purchased for $16,000 on easy payments; permanent shore front privileges. Particulars upon request.

Mrs. Charles Wallace, Great Neck Station, L. I. Telephone 65M—Great Neck.

### Seashore Home for Sale

Stucco on hollow tile, year-round home; nine rooms and bath, steam heat; first floor, living room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen; second floor, four bedrooms and bath; third floor, two bedrooms. A step to magnificent, safe, restricted ocean beach ½ mile long, to bay for still-water bathing and boating and to fine club. 40 minutes to Manhattan or Brooklyn. Price $7,500, liberal terms. Address P. G. H., Box L 884 Times Downtown.

### FORECLOSURE BARGAIN
AT FAR ROCKAWAY.

Detached Frame and Stucco House, 12 rooms and 3 baths, sun parlor, open fireplace, and all modern improvements. Ideal Gentleman's Country Home; beautiful, restricted section, one block from ocean; 5 minutes to depot. Price $7,500, cash arranged, balance mortgage; value $12,500. Owner, box 61, Jamaica; phone Jamaica 602.

### Bungalows, Seashore

Beautifully furnished, 5 rooms and bath, gas, electricity, hot water, sewers, sidewalks and curb, within limits of New York City; 33 minutes from Manhattan. Highly restricted section; price $1,750. Reasonable terms. For information and all particulars, write or call. (No agents).

H. SCHWARTZ, 220 Broadway; tel. 5270 Cort.

### Biggest Bargain Ever Offered.

28 acres, 4th Ward, Borough of Queens, New York City; high, dry, level; good road frontage; near new trolley, with 5-cent fare to Manhattan; ripe for immediate subdivision or speculation; $550 acre.

HARVEY B. NEWINS
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

### WATERFRONT ESTATE

Lease or Sale—AT SAND'S POINT, Long Island. SIXTEEN rooms, large stable, garage; fish pond; wonderful trees, orchard; ice house; all kinds vegetables, chickens, &c.

PEELE & TIBBITS, 542 Fifth Av.

### 5, 6, 7 and 8 Room Bungalows

with waterfront lots and plots; houses with all improvements and waterfront privileges $3,500 upwards; waterfront plots from $1,200 upwards. Easy terms. Address S. E., 248 West 84th St., New York.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

## Free Excursion
NEXT SUNDAY
and on
WEEK DAYS

to the up-to-date industrial town where we are offering absolutely high, dry, level, and cleared building and speculative investment lots on the remarkably easy plan of

**0 Cts. Per Week**

will pay for, and $58.00 (and up) is the price of absolutely high, dry, level and cleared lots (25x100) at Bound Brook South, benefited by the four great railroads of the New Jersey Central, Lehigh Valley, Philadelphia & Reading, and Baltimore & Ohio; 100 trains daily. Bound Brook has 2 banks, 2 theatres, stores, trolleys, Board of Trade and countless homes and mansions; 14 factories and plants. Free certificate of title. Why not grow vegetables on the lots; you buy and profit on them while paying for them? Free trips every day during the week. Write, call or phone for free tickets and particulars.

**Brooks Inter-State Realty Corp'n**
45 West 34th St., N. Y.
PHONES: GREELEY 136-137.
Office Hours: 9 to 5;
Saturday 9 to 3:30.

### RENT WITH OPTION TO BUY

All Rent Money to Apply on

This 7-room house; all improvements; heating; connected suburb, 14 miles out; half block from golf course, near lake.

Contractor, P. O. Box 1667, N. Y. City

### A REAL HOME

Built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy, but business changes compel his removal. Price $5,500, including the garage; $500 cash, balance like rent. House contains 7 large rooms and cozy inglenook with open fireplace; plenty of closets; sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; spacious piazza; located on large plot near trolley and depot; good transportation; 30 minutes out.

Schools, clubs, churches, sewer, water, gas, electricity, telephone; fruit and vegetable garden. Full particulars

G. A. ROFF
Room 518, 47 W. 34th St.

### MONTCLAIR

$11,500; Beautiful tapestry brick residence, large living room, dining room, butler's pantry, tiled kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, palm room; all interior woodwork finished ivory. 123 Beverly Rd. Open for inspection Sundays.

Murdoch, op. Lackawanna, Montclair.

### AN UNUSUAL BARGAIN

Gentleman's country home—70 acres. Buildings all new and up-to-date. 10-room dwelling, tenant house, outbuildings. Elevation; beautiful views. Hour out, D. L. & W. Central. Cost $35,000. Business compels sacrifice sale. Particulars from Owner, room 703, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

### A CHARMING LITTLE HOUSE

in the beautiful Ramapo Valley, completely furnished; except linens and silver; modern plumbing, electric light, garage, &c.

**Oakland Realty Company**
500 5TH AV.

### SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Furnished Cottages FOR RENT.

Let me send you Booklet "P."

P. C. BROWN SPRING LAKE BEACH, NEW JERSEY.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

For Sale—A Real Bargain at

### Cold Springs ON THE HUDSON

One Hour's Ride from Manhattan.

Suitable and practical location for a charitable institution, school or dwelling. Unexcelled for healthy climatic condition and general surroundings. Splendid view of the Hudson.

PRICE $18,000. Easy Terms Arranged

*For further particulars apply to*

FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS, Agts.
Broadway & 79th St. Tel. 9700 Schuy.

### Commuters Farm!

This charming place is stocked, equipped and furnished, ready to move into and go ahead with this season's work; 28 acres, attractive house with improvements, wonderful view, trees, brook, garden, fruit; everything in perfect order; to sell at once (owner will sacrifice; $7000; $18,000).

Howard Colgate, 110 West 34th St.

## GREAT BARGAIN, $16,000
## This New Colonial Villa Near Water
You May Buy It on Your Own Terms.

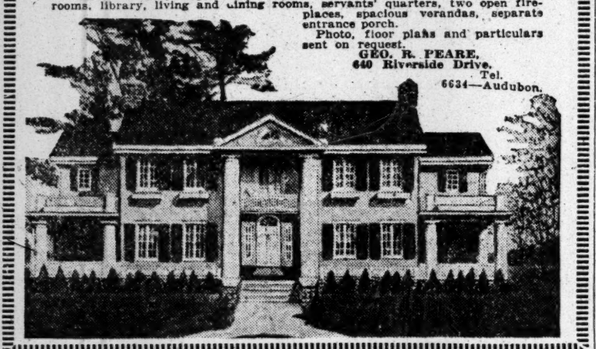
Unparalleled value. Cannot be equalled in size, design, construction or beauty of natural surroundings and convenience for easy commuting near New York. See this property—make comparison.

An unusually beautiful property, with every convenience of a country home, most comfortably and luxuriously equipped. Extensive grounds. Near lakes and commanding a magnificent view of surrounding country. Unexcelled train service and within easy commutation of New York City. Golf and country club nearby.

House is new, large, and roomy, contains 6 bed chambers, three bathrooms, library, living and dining rooms, servants' quarters, two open fireplaces, spacious verandas, separate entrance porch.

Photo, floor plans and particulars sent on request.

GEO. R. PEARE,
640 Riverside Drive.
Tel. 6634—Audubon.



## Now Ready for Inspection
For Lease from Oct. 1st
## THE WELLSMORE
77th St., Corner Broadway.
## THE TURRETS
116-118 Riverside Drive.
APARTMENTS OF 7 TO 10 ROOMS
Rental $1,800 to $3,500
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.,
299 Madison Ave., Cor. 41st St.

## CALIFORNIA STYLE ALL-YEAR HOME.
Rare Value, $8,500, Easy Terms.

Grounds 100 by 188 Ft. Fine Old Trees.

Easy Commutation Ex. Service

A charming House of 10 rooms and three baths—everything modern. Large living room with open fireplace. Electric light, steam heat, parquet floors, panelled walls, all built-in conveniences. Restricted neighborhood, cultured, congenial people; superb views; all water sports, boating, &c.; golf, country club, schools, churches near by. High in mountain where epidemics are unknown. Write, call or telephone for floor plans and particulars.

F. B. WELLS, 170 Broadway. Tel. 1521—Cort.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

## Now Available For Business Use
238 Madison Avenue

A four-story and basement building on lot 33' 9" x 100'.

Located on west side of Avenue, between 37th and 38th Streets.

Can be used for business or profitably altered for business on lower floors with apartments above.

To be sold to settle Estate.

Price reasonable—terms easy.

Full commission to brokers.

Loton H. Slawson Company
171 Madison Avenue N. Y. City

## Morton Building
116 Nassau Street

Strictly fireproof building. Equipped with new, modern Otis passenger and freight elevator. A few large suites of offices are for rent with excellent light. Also smaller offices at reasonable prices. Must be seen to be appreciated.

AGENT ON PREMISES.

FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS,
2211 Broadway

### MONTCLAIR

Beautiful tapestry brick residence, large living room, dining room, butler's pantry, tiled kitchen, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, sleeping porch, palm room; all interior woodwork finished ivory. 123 Beverly Rd. Open for inspection Sundays.

Murdoch, op. Lackawanna, Montclair.

### AN UNUSUAL BARGAIN

Gentleman's country home—70 acres. Buildings all new and up-to-date. 10-room dwelling, tenant house, outbuildings. Elevation; beautiful views. Hour out, D. L. & W. Central. Cost $35,000. Business compels sacrifice sale. Particulars from Owner, room 703, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

### A CHARMING LITTLE HOUSE

in the beautiful Ramapo Valley, completely furnished; except linens and silver; modern plumbing, electric light, garage, &c.

**Oakland Realty Company**
500 5TH AV.

### SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Furnished Cottages FOR RENT.

Let me send you Booklet "P."

P. C. BROWN SPRING LAKE BEACH, NEW JERSEY.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

For Sale—A Real Bargain at

### Cold Springs ON THE HUDSON

One Hour's Ride from Manhattan.

Suitable and practical location for a charitable institution, school or dwelling. Unexcelled for healthy climatic condition and general surroundings. Splendid view of the Hudson.

PRICE $18,000. Easy Terms Arranged

*For further particulars apply to*

FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS, Agts.
Broadway & 79th St. Tel. 9700 Schuy.

### Commuters Farm!

This charming place is stocked, equipped and furnished, ready to move into and go ahead with this season's work; 28 acres, attractive house with improvements, wonderful view, trees, brook, garden, fruit; everything in perfect order; to sell at once (owner will sacrifice; $7000; $18,000).

Howard Colgate, 110 West 34th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

## Now Available For Business Use
238 Madison Avenue

A four-story and basement building on lot 33' 9" x 100'.

Located on west side of Avenue, between 37th and 38th Streets.

Can be used for business or profitably altered for business on lower floors with apartments above.

To be sold to settle Estate.

Price reasonable—terms easy.

Full commission to brokers.

Loton H. Slawson Company
171 Madison Avenue N. Y. City

## Morton Building
116 Nassau Street

Strictly fireproof building. Equipped with new, modern Otis passenger and freight elevator. A few large suites of offices are for rent with excellent light. Also smaller offices at reasonable prices. Must be seen to be appreciated.

AGENT ON PREMISES.

FRED'K ZITTEL & SONS,
2211 Broadway

## BOARD WANTED.

MARRIED couple wish large, light room, with bath and board; private American family; 80th to 110th St., Broadway and Riverside; references. Allen H. Hiney, 220 5th Av., care of Mercantile Stores Corp.

YOUNG PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN desires room, breakfasts, dinners in refined, strictly private home. P 34 Times.

## AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALL MUST GO.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1917 Scripps. | 1916 Abbott "8." |
| 1917 Overland. | 1916 Oldsmobile. |
| 1917 Scripps Coupe. | 1915 Lozier. |
| 1916 Overland. | 1914 Abbott Roadster. |

Open evenings.
LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT.,
818 West 47th St. Bryant 2411.

BARGAINS—USED CARS—BARGAINS.
AUBURN 1916 runabout. Clover Leaf.
BUICK 1916 touring car.
CADILLAC runabout; starter, lights.
CADILLAC 1915, 8-cylinder.
IMPERIAL 1916 touring car, $550.
HUDSON Super Six, over $300 extras.
MERCER runabout; cream color.
OLDS 1916 touring car.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH 16; like new.
FORD touring, like new, $235.
These cars must be closed out at once, and no reasonable cash offer will be refused.
BROADWAY USED CAR CO., 1930 B'WAY.

CADILLAC 1917 TOURING.
STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL.
STUTZ 1916 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1915 BULLDOG.
STUTZ BABY SPEEDSTER. Wire Wheels.
MARMON 1916 4-PASS. CLOVERLEAF.
H. A. L. 7-PASSENGER TOURING.
SAXON "6" ROADSTER.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,700 BROADWAY.

CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER.
MARMON "34" 1916 7-PASS.
MARMON 1916 CLOVERLEAF.
LANCIA 1916 SPECIAL SEDAN.
FIAT BABY IMPORTED TOURING, 1915.
HUDSON SUPER SIX TOURING.
PEUGEOT 40-62 4-PASS. "SPORT."
BURRELLE, 1,704 BROADWAY, COR. 54TH.

CADILLAC LIMOUSINE.
Beautiful condition; used privately; accept $1750. Holmes, 305 West 70th, near Riverside.

CADILLAC 1914, 7 passenger, 2 bodies, slip covers, new tires; just overhauled; $625. Bryant 5392. Rumlis.

CADILLAC 8-cylinder touring, 7 passengers, 1915, like new. Mme. Pauline, 200 West 125th. Morningside 2386.

CADILLAC 1915 seven-passenger limousine. MARMON N. Y. CO., 44 West 62d St.

CARS, TRUCKS, ONE-MAN TOPS.
Pierce, Cadillac, Chandler, Buick; others. Springfield and Limousine Bodies cheap. Ford Top Dust Covers, $1.
20TH CENTURY CO., 1,700 B'way, 5th floor.

CASE, 40, 1914, 5 passenger, fully equipped, mechanically perfect; cost $2,800; will sacrifice $800. Bryant 5392. Rumlis.

CHALMERS 1917 five-passenger sedan. MARMON N. Y. CO., 44 West 62d St.

CHANDLER 1915 five-passenger touring car. MARMON N. Y. CO., 44 West 62d St.

CHEVROLET 1916 baby grand touring car, perfect condition, $375. Schmidt, 154 West 154th St. Phone Morningside 175.

CHEVROLET Royal Mail roadster, 1916; fine condition; must be sold quick. Phone Broad 306.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars, 1916 and 1915 production; all have been gone over in our own repair shop and are in the condition represented.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

ELECTRIC USED CARS.
Mostly rebuilt and equipped with new Exide Rly Capacity batteries guaranteed for two years. All repainted. These cars are rare bargains.

| | |
|---|---|
| Baker Coupe | $750.00 |
| Baker Town Car | 1,750.00 |
| Baker Double Drive Brougham, latest model | 1,250.00 |
| Detroit Coupe | 875.00 |

Telephone or write for demonstration.
BAKER R & L NEW YORK CORPORATION,
17 Central Park West.
Phone 2880 Columbus.
THE ELECTRIC GARAGE,
at 62d St., facing Central Park West, assumed all care of your electric storing, filling, charging, washing and polishing—ALL FOR $40 PER MONTH.
For $1.50 weekly your Electric will be left at your door and called for daily.
ELECTRIC COUPE.—Cost $3,200; like new; will sell cheap. B. C. Black, 17 East 53th St.

HUPMOBILE, 1917, 5-pass., in excellent condition; tired in splendid shape. Owen Magnetic Car Co. of N. J., 12 William St., Newark, N. J.

ISOTTA-FRASCHINI, 120,
SEATING FOUR, TOURING.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
686 5TH AV. 4837 PLAZA.

LOZIER, 1915, FOUR PASSENGER.
SPECIAL SPORT MODEL.
In perfect condition mechanically, beautiful, paint a French gray; electric starter and lights; Prestolite tank; 5 wire wheels, with shoes mounted; a special stationary top, and every possible equipment; cost $2,500; is offered for sale to a quick buyer for $950; must be seen to be appreciated; open to mechanical inspection and demonstration, day, evening, or Sunday; on exhibition at The Brighton, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin, Brooklyn.

LOZIER 1915 two-passenger roadster.
MARMON N. Y. CO., 44 West 62d St.

LOCOMOBILE, 6-38, five-passenger touring; used one season, equipped electric starter, lights; cost $4,500; condition, appearance like new; owner needs cash. 150 West 58th.

MARMON 1915 seven-passenger touring car. MARMON N. Y. CO., 44 West 62d St.

MARMON 1914 48 horse power touring car. MARMON N. Y. CO., 44 West 62d St.

MAXWELL roadster, 1917, practically new; excellent condition throughout; all new shoes, one spare; extras; bargain to quick buyer. Garwitt, Columbus 6720.

MAXWELL roadster, 1917, practically new; excellent condition throughout; all new shoes, one spare; extras; bargain to quick buyer. Garwitt, Columbus 6720.

MITCHELL 1916 TOURING, $425.
Beautiful 7-passenger; used very little; condition guaranteed; electric self-starter, lights. Mr. Fulton's car, 150 West 55th St.

MITCHELL touring car, late model; perfect condition; must sell; sacrifice, $950. Schmidt, 154 West 124th. Phone Morningside 175.

NATIONAL 1916 five-passenger sedan. MARMON N. Y. CO., 44 West 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 five-passenger touring car. MARMON N. Y. CO., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 five-passenger sedan. MARMON N. Y. CO., 44 West 62d St.

OVERLAND
USED CARS.

'16 Packard Twin Six 1-35 Touring.
'16 Willys Knight Touring.
'15 Packard 3-38 Phaeton.
'16 Willys Knight Limousine.
'16 Overland 7 pass. Touring.
'15 Stearns Knight Touring.
'16 Overland Roadster.
'15 Paige 7 pass. Touring.
'16 Overland Landau Brougham.
'15 Reo Runabout.
'15 Marion 5 pass. Touring.
'16 Dodge Roadster.
One price on each car—the lowest.
WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC.,
USED CAR DEPT.,
Broadway at 50th St.
Phone Circle 1300.

PACKARD, 1916 twin 6, 1-35 touring; runs and looks like new; price $1,950. Williamsburg Garage, 159-161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARD, twin six, 135, 7-passenger touring; run 4,000 miles; perfect condition sacrifice. Columbus 5322. Herman Karp, 1,700 Broadway.

PACKARD.—Private party wishes to dispose of Packard touring, 1916, 1914 model. Mr. Hahn, 87 East 96th. Telephone 5130 Lenox.

PACKARD 7-pass. touring, 1914, perfect, $900. Du Charme, Hotel Netherland.

PAIGE RUNABOUT, self-starter, demountable rims, electric lights; paint and mechanical condition perfect. Owen Magnetic Car Co. of New Jersey, 12 Main St., Newark, N. J.

RENAULT TOWN LIMOUSINE,
6-CYLINDER, 18-24 H. P.
CARRIAGE WORK BY BREWSTER.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
686 5TH AV. 4837 PLAZA.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DISPOSAL; SATISFACTORY RESULTS.
VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY SALES RING,
1,915 EAST 15TH ST.

USED CARS
THAT ARE
GUARANTEED.

PEERLESS, 1916, 8 cylinder, guaranteed one year.
PEERLESS, 1915, four cylinder limousine; Blue Ribbon Garage Co.'s special body. Guaranteed. $1,000.
PEERLESS, 1915 Six touring, in beautiful shape, $750.
PEERLESS, 1914 "48" seven passenger. Owner must sell quickly. Bargain.
PEERLESS, 1914, small six cylinder special body roadster, two extra hidden seats; first-class condition; starting and lighting system; very classy; bargain; quick sale.
PEERLESS, 1912 "48" limousine with touring body, $500.
CADILLAC 1914, Summer and Winter top, fully equipped, $950.
PACKARD, 1914 "48," six cylinder, seven passenger; perfect. $1,000.
STUDEBAKER, 1917, touring, like new, $650.
MERCER, 1912, 4 door passenger, fully equipped; very fast; $800.
PEERLESS,
1,700 BROADWAY, 50th COLUMBUS.

## AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

SIMPLEX 1914, 38.
TOURING, 7-PASSENGER.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
686 5TH AV. 4837 PLAZA.

STEARNS 1915 three-passenger coupe.
MARMON N. Y. CO., 44 West 62d St.

WINTON Six, 1913, fully equipped, electric lights and self-starter, overhauled and repainted, guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St. Columbus 9700.

WINTON light six touring car, overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

BUNGALOW, Edgemere, all improvements; will exchange equity for 7-passenger used car. Room 603, 220 Broadway, New York.

**Automobiles for Rent.**

PACKARD.—Beautiful Packard cars, by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire: hour day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. A. V. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

**Automobile Supplies.**

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS.
Gurney and Newcomer Service Sta.
THE GWILLIAM COMPANY,
253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.
Tires by the carload! Buy at "Headquarters" and save "Big Money"! All sundries at cut prices. Jandorf, 1,761 Broadway.

**Automobile Instruction.**

| | |
|---|---|
| ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 604 W. 57th St. | Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes. |
| STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. | Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes. |
| COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, 231 West 58th St. | Dependable Practical Instruction; Day, Aft., Eve. Ladies' Class. Booklet. |

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, typist, correspondent; six years' experience corporation, controlling accounts; $15; highest credentials. P 201 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, Christian; thoroughly experienced; capable of taking charge of office; downtown preferred. P 250 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (woman,) thoroughly competent double entry, trial balance, controlling accounts; very good at figuring; $18. H 236 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, wishes position evenings. Phone Williamsburg 3542, or write H 275 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, (23) desires position as stenographer; 1 year's experience. P 271 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE WOMAN, bookkeeper, stenographer, proofreader, executive ability, desires position outside New York City. Y 257 Times Annex.

COMPANION, camp assistant, &c.; young teacher desires Summer work; would travel. P 272 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER.—Fashionable dressmaking, ladies' tailoring, designer, remodeling; quick method; will sew by day. M. B., Modiste, 254 W. 26th St. Bryant 6776.

DRESSMAKER.—Dresses, coats, alterations specialty; $2.50 daily; stylish. Phone Hensley, 6724 Morningside.

DRESSMAKER, capable, artistic; $3 daily; references. Write Dressmaker, 510 West 124th St.

EXPERIENCED INFANT'S NURSE, middle-aged, first-class city references, understands bottle feeding, wants position; $45. B 829 Times Downtown.

HOUSEKEEPER.—American woman, thoroughly qualified, desires position as managing housekeeper; is experienced and trained in technical school. P 31 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Position wanted as housekeeper; clergy preferred; good references. B., 157 East 47th.

MAID (colored) for lady's or gentleman's apartment; morning, afternoon; references. Morningside 6535.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typist; four years' experience; good penman; accurate; $10. H 287 Times Downtown.

RUSSIAN.
Young lady, with excellent knowledge of Russian and English, wishes to connect with publishing or commercial house as interpreter or translator. Miss B., Apt. 4D, 52 Cathedral Parkway, City.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER. — Ambitious, intelligent young woman, Christian, wants position in busy office, capable handling correspondence; 8 years' practical experience; salary $15. M., 1,314 Findlay Av., City.

SECRETARY - STENOGRAPHER, college graduate, legal, varied experience, highest credentials, seeks position with busy executive; salary $18. H 287 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, attractive personality, age 24, six years' brokerage, engineering, mechanical experience, live wire, beautiful penmanship, knowledge bookkeeping, seeks permanency; $18; unquestionable references. H 225 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary.—Christian, 8 years' experience; fluent correspondent; assume responsibilities; not afraid of work; reliable, trustworthy; highest credentials; salary $15. G. 378 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, several years' experience, capable assuming responsibility; thorough knowledge office details; commercial advertising experience; salary $18. H 280 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER - SECRETARY, several years' experience; thoroughly efficient; trustworthy; references; $18. H 281 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and double entry bookkeeper, several years' experience, thoroughly capable, would like position as secretary. D 142 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Knowledge bookkeeping; exceptionally neat; high school education; two years' experience; good penmanship; advertising experience; $12. O. 845 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' commercial and law experience; thoroughly competent; $15. H 286 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, reliable; would travel or go to country. R. E., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, rapid, and accurate; salary $16. P 282 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—4 years' practical experience; rapid worker; references; $12. H 268 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, reliable; highest credentials; $20-$22. R., 108 West 113th. 9076 Cathedral.

STENOGRAPHER.—Highly efficient, understands all office work; salary $15. L., 2,481 Broadway.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, general office assistant; capable handling busy board, $10. H 283 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY, 23, 6 years' experience, desires permanent position; willing to do almost anything; is not afraid of work; intelligent; has ability of meeting people; can take charge of office; am a rapid typist; change, take lesdon, but prefers position where mental ability is essential; salary is secondary if chance for advancement. P 279 Times Downtown.

**Employment Agencies.**

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, systematizer, office manager; ten years' commercial, estate, and hotel experience; four years with last employer, in charge of large number of employes; knowledge credits and correspondence; highest credentials. D 115 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6372.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, 23; executive ability; thorough knowledge costs and general accounting; New York University training; employed at present; desires position with C. P. A.; salary $20. P 286 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; 50 Church St. Rickly, 198 Broadway, Room 808. Telephone Cortlandt 3265.

ACCOUNTANT, office manager; 25; married; 7 years' experience; at present employed by large corporation; best credentials; salary $1,700. K 85 Times Harlem.

**ADVERTISING ASSISTANT**
who has a theoretical training in advertising received at university; knowledge of cuts, type, color, &c.; just a beginner; want to get in agency; start with a very small salary and grow. My age is 21; I'm a stenographer and typist. B 330 Times Downtown

ARCHITECT, (Russian,) graduated, long experience in Paris, speaks many languages, wishes position with American firm, which would enable latter to represent it in Russia. D 42 Times.

**ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE**
or similar position desired by young college man, 22, having 6 years' practical business experience; at present officer manufacturing corporation; experience and training in accountancy, correspondence, credits, collections. P 47 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 26, ASSISTANT OFFICE MANAGER; TAKE COMPLETE CHARGE. ADDRESS BOX H 485 TIMES ANNEX.

## HELP WANTED—Female.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS,
Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

SALESWOMEN. — We require experienced saleswomen for our women's suit, coat, umbrella, corset, millinery, flower, feather, grocery, and delicatessen departments. Apply to Superintendent.

ALSO

OPERATORS.—Require several operators on awnings; long season; liberal pay. Apply to Manager, Upholstery Department, 3d floor, Central Building.

ALSO

DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING.—Require a number of young girls to wrap parcels; experience not necessary. Apply to Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, subway floor, Central Building.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; competent, accurate, and have good references; state salary and experience. General P. O. Box 102.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, with experience; position of responsibility in Philadelphia. L 394 Times Downtown.

CLERKS.—Financial institution requires the services of young ladies for clerical work; those having had banking experience preferred. Reply by letter, giving detailed information as to experience and salary expected. M 187 Times.

COOKS—Institution, House of the Holy Comforter, 196th St. and Grand Concourse.

DESIGNER on infants' coats wanted. Y 246 Times Annex.

ENTRY CLERK, efficient, in a large downtown wholesale paper house; must be quick and accurate at figures, and understand typewriting; salary to commence, $12 weekly; good opportunity. Address, stating age, &c., Duane, Box P 275 Times Downtown.

GIRLS, AMERICAN, TO EXAMINE CLOTHING; STEADY WORK; GOOD PAY. MUST BE BRIGHT AND STRONG. APPLY EMPLOYMENT DEPT., 754 PACIFIC ST., BROOKLYN.

GIRLS OVER 16 FOR LIGHT WORK IN FACTORY; STEADY WORK; GOOD PAY. APPLY EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, 754 PACIFIC ST., BROOKLYN.

GIRLS, BRIGHT FOR GENERAL WORK IN SHIPPING DEPARTMENT. 134 SPRING, 7TH FLOOR.

GIRL, assist with two children; references. Rosenbloom, 802 Central Park West, 1K.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY
FOR NEAT APPEARING YOUNG LADIES AND YOUNG MEN.
Very fast selling and well-represented proposition; rapid advancement for conscientious workers; salary and commission. Apply Room 807, 1,457 Broadway, near 42d St.

GOVERNESS.—Wanted, a Swiss or French governess, one who can talk German and French preferred, for care of two children, 5 and 6; good home in New York City. Apply "G.," care P. O. Box 794, New York City.

MAID.—For a family of two, small house 16 miles from New York, a maid; must be good cook and waitress; no rubbing; wages $30 to competent person. Address, with references, N. F. H., P 44 Times.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Healthy, reliable, willing girl to assist in care of three small children; good wages and good home. Address K. C. S., 1,120 Centre Av., Reading, Penn.

NURSE GIRLS.—Wanted, two young ladies, neat appearance, age 19 to 24, who understand children, to act as nurse girls. Apply today, 11:30, Birth, Eltinge Theatre, West 42d St.

NURSE.—High school graduate or undergraduate as technician in bacteriological laboratory; experience unnecessary. P 56 Times.

NURSE or attendant for an institution; pay $22 a month. Address E. A. Stevenson, Stamford, Conn.

NURSES attendant; experience not necessary. Institution, 196th St. and Grand Concourse.

OFFICE ASSISTANT in office of an old established house; young lady, 18-22 years of age, to assist in bookkeeping and statistical work; neat handwriting and aptitude for figures necessary to efficiency in this work; hours 8:30-5:30; experience not necessary; give particulars, including education and salary desired. P 283 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Woman, over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact and ability, to call on private families; must have a good successful character building plan for children; salary. Room 711, 110 West 34th.

SALESWOMAN to sell aeroplane stock on commission. Room 1505, 20 Broad St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three or 4 years' experience; straight shorthand work; not general office duties; salary $13-$15, according to experience. Apply by letter, stating age, experience, and telephone number, M 258 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typist in office of an institution 40 miles from New York City; moderate salary, with full maintenance; references. Y 255 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, German-American, English, German dictation; large local newspaper. E. R. W., P. O. Box 460, Station N.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced at least 3 years; rapid and accurate; steady position; $12 per week; advancement. M. Lowenstein & Sons, 40 West 23d.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, high school education, quick typist; salary $12. P 53 Times.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 23 to 30 years of age, personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission, $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av. New York. Vanderbilt 4855. Call afternoons, 2, to 5.

TYPISTS.—Two young women, with some knowledge of bookkeeping preferred; state experience and salary expected. P 262 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY wanted for bookkeeping, switchboard, and filing in law office; write experience, education, and salary expected. Box H 266 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY to attend switchboard and do typewriting; salary $8 to commence. P 258 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMAN, ABOUT 18 YEARS OLD, GOOD AT ARITHMETIC, FOR CLERICAL WORK IN FACTORY. PAYROLL DEPARTMENT. CALL EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT, 754 PACIFIC ST., BROOKLYN.

**$50 PER WEEK SALARY**
FOR INTELLIGENT SALESWOMEN.
AN IMPORTANT BUSINESS HOUSE, OPENING AN ARTISTIC ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT, REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A SMALL STAFF OF YOUNG WOMEN; PREVIOUS BUSINESS EXPERIENCE NOT NECESSARY; IN APPLICATION STATE AGE AND HEIGHT. ADDRESS A. L., H 489 TIMES ANNEX.

**Employment Agencies.**

STANDARD COMMERCIAL BUREAU, 185 Madison Av., at 34th St.—Worth-while positions with worth-while uptown and downtown firms for worth-while business girls, beginners or experienced. Miss Shelley. No registration fee; just a standard.

STENOGRAPHERS, American, experienced and beginners.
Typists, by-the-day touch operators.
Bookkeepers and office assistants.
File clerk and dictaphone operators.
CLARK AGENCY, 5 Beekman St., Times Bldg., Broadway and 42d St.

L. E. WILD AGENCY, 305 Fifth Av.—Cooks, kitchenmaids, chambermaid-waitresses, parlormaids, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, ladies' maids, nurses wanted immediately for excellent places in city and country.

INVESTMENTS, $18; steel, $16; supervising stenographers, $25; realty, $14; beginners, juniors, bookkeepers, typists, clerks. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHER.—To take French dictation, native French, $25-$30; stenographer, tabulating experience, $75 mo.; typists, $12 week. Hirst Occupational Exchange, 95 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 134 Nassau; 89 East 42d.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Excellent positions for those who qualify; free registration. Fulton Agency, 95 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHERS-TYPISTS, $1,015. CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 305 BROADWAY.

## HELP WANTED—Female.

**Instruction.**

SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS.
SHORTHAND SUCCESS.—You can be a stenographer $30 days from now by learning Boyd Syl-lab-ic Shorthand. Why waste half a year when we can qualify you to write 100 words per minute in 30 days? Call or write for free trial lessons and catalogue. Moon's Schools, 537 West 151st St., 50 East 42d St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

REGISTERED SCHOOL FOR NURSES, SYDENHAM HOSPITAL, 343 East 116th Street, New York City. A few vacancies exist for women desiring two or three years' training; Diploma granted after passing successful examination. Apply by letter or in person, Superintendent of Nurses.

FILING—SECRETARIAL COURSE.
Instruction in day and evening classes; positions secured.
NEW YORK SCHOOL OF FILING,
Singer Building,
New York.

$10,
this week only, day or night, pays for complete course in stenography, typewriting, telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 23-27 West 24th St.

## HELP WANTED—Male.

ABRAHAM AND STRAUS,
Fulton St., Brooklyn.

UPHOLSTERY WORKROOM.—Need a first-class slip cover cutter. Apply to Manager, Upholstery Department, 3d floor, Central Building.

ALSO

STOCK BOYS.—Require several boys of neat appearance for positions in our stock room. An excellent opportunity to acquire a complete knowledge of the business. Apply to Superintendent.

A LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN, marketing its nationally advertised products through the retail and wholesale grocery trade, desires to secure the services of two or three forceful and resourceful salesmen in various sections of the country to call upon the wholesale trade—with the idea of ultimately promoting such men, if successful, to responsible positions requiring a high degree of executive and sales ability. Men who are at present engaged and have been in the service of responsible houses for at least three years will be given the preference. Salaries will be commensurate with the importance of the position. To secure attention applications must be made by mail, giving full details, which will be treatted confidentially. H 401 Times Annex.

A REAL WRITER!
TO WRITE ADVERTISING COPY.
PREVIOUS ADVERTISING EXPERIENCE LESS IMPORTANT THAN SOUNDNESS OF MIND PLUS AN ABILITY TO PUT A CUTTING EDGE ON WHAT HE WRITES.
AN OPENING—AND A GOOD ONE—FOR A MAN OF ENTHUSIASMS, SINGLENESS OF PURPOSE, AND FAITH IN HIMSELF. H 492 TIMES ANNEX.

ACCOUNTANT.—Permanent place for junior in C. P. A. office; state qualifications fully and salary desired. P 254 Times Downtown.

**BOOKKEEPERS.**
CAPABLE OF HANDLING DOUBLE ENTRY LEDGERS; MUST BE NEAT, RAPID PENMAN. THESE POSITIONS ARE OPEN FOR INTELLIGENT, STEADY, CAPABLE YOUNG MEN. PARK & TILFORD, 529 WEST 42D ST.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent, reliable young man to take charge of books in dry goods commission house; must be of high standing and ability will be considered; state age, experience, and salary expected. Address L 393 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—A thorough bookkeeper who is also stenographer and typewriter and willing to be useful in a business office; best references required; give full particulars and salary expected. Steady, P 276 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPERS in busy office who really know more than mere posting and plugging; experienced in making statements with various terms; permanent; good opportunity; salary $18 week. M 189 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and man wanted for trouble desk; salary $15 start. Address P 288 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER experienced in department store work. Perlmutter's, 173-177 Newark Av., Jersey City.

BOY wanted in publishing house; to run errands at first; excellent chance for intelligent boy to learn a good business; $6 to start; address in own handwriting, stating age, education, and experience if any; opportunity. Box P 280 Times Downtown.

BOYS WANTED.—Large insurance company has an opening for several clean-cut boys; excellent opportunity for advancement; no experience necessary; must be ambitious, of good address, quick to learn, and energetic. Address in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, education, experience, if any, &c., L. 280 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, over 16, who is willing to start at bottom and learn the mail order business; good chance for a bright willing boy. R. W. Lockwood, 450 4th Av.

BOY about 16 years age in office machinery house; in answering state age, salary, and qualifications. 287 Times Downtown.

BOY, bright, 16 to 17, wanted for general office work in manufacturing concern. Apply to Mr. Maurlin, 101 Fulton St.

BOY wanted in insurance broker's office; state age and qualifications. L 386 Times Downtown.

BOY in wholesale dry goods house; state age, experience, and salary wanted. P 219 Times Downtown.

BUSHELMEN wanted. Apply John David, Broadway and 32d St.

CABINETMAKER wanted to repair and refurnish antique furniture. Apply 14 East 39th St., N. Y., between 9 and 12 Friday.

CHAUFFEUR; capable driver and mechanic; familiar with Stearns-Knight car; must have city references and come well recommended; salary $100 per month. Address Y 243 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical, on machine tools and special machinery; write experience, age, salary; opportunity. L 396 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN. — Experienced man, familiar with automatic machinery. Call American Kron Scale Co., 490 East 53d St.

ESTIMATOR for plumber's supplies; state full particulars. P 277 Times Downtown.

FLOOR MAN.—First class; retail specialty store requires the service of floor man; must be of good appearance and address; experience not necessary. Y 250 Times Annex.

GLASSBLOWERS.—Up to date, well established factory situated near New York City requires, immediately the services of several first-class glassblowers, experienced in making chemical apparatus; very attractive proposition for high-grade workers. Y 258 Times Annex.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE for office and warehouse work; we promote young man to higher positions, and so offer unusual opportunities for advancement; in addition and salary. Apply 10 A. M., Western Electric Co., Inc., 463 West St.

MAN.—Wanted, immediately, a man to dissect statistics of foods imported and exported; write trade and general notes in vigorous English; draft telling advertisements and assist in the compilation of trade publications; knowledge of Spanish desirable; state salary. Address A. L., H 490 Times Annex.

MAN under 30 wanted in purchasing department of large chemical manufacturing corporation; thoroughly experienced in purchasing and investigation on plant supplies, equipments, &c.; prefer some engineering or chemical schooling; must be thorough and practical and be prepared to demonstrate ability to make good on given line of work; state age, nationality, schooling, exact nature of position held and duration; all confidential; also salary expected. Industrial, M 159 Times.

MAN.—The Flushing Rose Gardens have opening for man thoroughly familiar with cutting, grading, and packing of roses. Apply at greenhouses, 60 Colden Av., Flushing, L. I.

MAN wanted experienced in auditing department of department store. Perlmutter's, 173-177 Newark Av., Jersey City.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, experienced on industrial plant work. Give experience in detail, age, nationality, salary desired, and when available; location North Amboy, N. J. Address Y 245 Times Annex.

## HELP WANTED—Male.

MANAGER WANTED.

MANAGER FOR NEW YORK OFFICE OF LARGE WESTERN DEPARTMENT STORE; MUST BE COMPETENT MAN, NOW EMPLOYED IN SIMILAR CAPACITY; REPLY GIVING FULL DETAILS, REFERENCES, &c. ANSWERS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. P 51 TIMES.

MILLINERY BUYER.

Thoroughly experienced man who has taste, personality, executive ability, and a successful record. To such a man we offer an excellent opportunity in one of the best stores in the Middle West. State your experience, age, salary, in fullest details.

ADDRESS J. L., 596 BROADWAY.

ORDER CLERKS.

YOUNG MEN OF 18 OR OVER WHO HAVE HAD GROCERY EXPERIENCE; ALSO PACKERS EXPERIENCED IN PACKING GROCERIES AND LIQUORS FOR OUT-OF-TOWN SHIPMENTS. PARK & TILFORD, 529 WEST 42D ST.

ORDERLY.—An experienced orderly wanted; only man of good habits considered. Waterbury Hospital, Waterbury, Conn.

PARTS CLERK for automobile concern; salary $13 to start; fine opportunities for advancement; knowledge of automobile parts and typewriting desirable. Those interested in permanent position reply by self-written letter, stating experience and if now employed and giving phone number. Address Position, 1,775 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE WANTS YOUNG MAN WITH SOME DRAFTING EXPERIENCE TO KEEP RECORDS; GOOD HANDWRITING ESSENTIAL; CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT; AMERICAN. P 234 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN WANTED.
Corporation doing $8,000,000 worth of business annually, with highly successful selling force and great volume of advertising, will employ salesmen who have good moral character, are well recommended, have had selling experience, and are about 30 years old; education, ability, and appearance will be assets toward rapid promotion. We make working arrangement with salesmen giving commission, drawing account, and transportation, and furnish genuine leads. If you wish to be considered kindly state age, education, and experience. Address Executive, D 21 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED.
Man, 25-40 years old, with commercial, mercantile, or specialty selling experience, wanted for out-of-town territory, selling heavily advertised special commodity to business, professional, and other people on leads with hurry-up closing argument; business opening and salesmen earning $50-$150 per week now; commissions, drawing account, transportation, training; quick action. Call 9-12 and 1-5, C. H. Ballews, 6th floor, 120 West 32d St.

SALESMAN
FOR THE
SOUTH
wanted by one of the largest and most reputable firms in New York to represent our lines of popular priced silk and cotton waists; we have a well established business of over $100,000 per year, on commission basis, to turn over to the right man; only those who are long and favorably known in this territory and lines need apply; no side line propositions considered; to obtain interview give fullest details in strictest confidence. Address P 341 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN WANTED
to work direct; written inquiries exclusively; great number of new leads received this week requires immediate engagement of new salesmen; training, transportation, and drawing account against commission; age limit, 23-45; earnings, $75-$150; references necessary. Call at once. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 120 West 32d St., N. Y.

SALESMAN for Pennsylvania, (small towns;) other States also open; to sell to retail merchants a series for promotion of home buying; men with $500 to $1,000 cash will be given Liberal commission. Address, with reference, National System, 37-39 Maiden Lane. Wm Groedel, Mgr.

SALESMAN for automobiles in popular priced class with established record; open territory Brooklyn and Long Island; drawing account against commission; opportunity for one with selling ability. Box 48, Brooklyn P. O.

SALESMAN WANTED FOR AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORY; MUST UNDERSTAND MOTORS; HIGH-GRADE PROPOSITION; COMMISSION. ROOM 216, 1,834 BROADWAY.

SALESMEN.—Book, magazine; new proposition; quick sellers; liberal inducements; $50 up weekly commission. Martin, Room 426, No. 225 5th Av., 4 to 5.

SALESMAN acquainted with dress jobbers and manufacturers; commission basis; good opportunity for right man. O., 104 Times.

SALESMEN.—We need several intelligent young men for a novel advertising proposition; liberal commission. D 145 Times.

SALESMAN wanted; experienced in handkerchief line; salary and commission. L 287 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced in overall line; one who knows sewing; union made; state references; commission. P 61 Times.

SALESMAN to sell aeroplane stock on commission. Room 1505, 20 Broad St.

STOCK SALESMAN to place part of an issue of an exceptional moving-picture concern on a commission basis. Telephone Broad 4106. Ask for Mr. Lowenfeld.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, bright and ambitious, 18-20 years old, in iron and steel office; good chance for advancement; answer in full. Lurie Brothers & Co., Woolworth Building.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, American; must be quick, accurate; state age, experience, salary expected. P 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted, male; state nationality, experience, age, and salary expected. Thomas W. Lamb, 644 8th Av.

**TELEPHONE MANAGER.**
Aggressive, clean-cut young man who has good working knowledge of switchboard to supervise telephone department in large manufacturing concern; should be capable of taking care of record charges and distribution of extensions; must be willing to locate outside, but near New York; state age, experience in detail, education and salary expected. T. M., 203 Times Downtown.

TRADE PAPER EDITOR; able to solicit advertising; straight salary. Apply by letter, only, giving full particulars. Haire Publishing Co., 200 5th Av., New York.

TRAVELING SALESMAN wanted for laces and embroideries; only man having knowledge of business need apply; commission. D 146 Times

BETTER HAVE IT OVER WITH

YOU would feel safer if your will were made and a good Trust Company appointed as your executor and trustee.

There are some reasons why we make the best of executors and trustees.

We don't take risks with your money. We invest it in Guaranteed Mortgages if the will allows it.

There are other reasons. Come in and talk it over with our Trust Officers.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital . . . . $5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 Broadway, New York
175 Remsen St., 196 Montague St., Brklyn
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

## CHARLESTON GETS ARMOR PLATE PLANT

### Government's Big Foundry to be in Easy Reach of Great Coal and Ore Fields.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Secretary Daniels announced today that Charleston, W. Va., has been selected as the site for the Government armor plate plant for the construction of which Congress appropriated $11,000,000. This action was based on the unanimous recommendation of the Armor Plate Board, and the nearness of Charleston to ore, coal, gas and oil, and the offer of a site for the plant and a proving ground without cost to the Government. The second choice of the Board was Cumberland, Md.

The law which appropriated funds for the plant requires that the site chosen by the Secretary shall be approved by the General Board of the Navy, of which Admiral W. S. Benson is chairman. The Board which selected Charleston was composed of Admiral Fletcher, Commander Frank H. Clark and Civil Engineer Reuben E. Bakenhus, who visited or considered more than a hundred proposed sites.

The site chosen is not within 200 miles of the Atlantic coast and could be protected by the army against foreign attack. In this respect the sites offered at both Cumberland and Charleston fully met the principle adopted by the Army War College, under which no new supply depot, arsenal or munition-making plant of any considerable size, for military purposes, should be established east of the Appalachian Mountains, west of the Cascade or Sierra Nevada Mountains, nor within 200 miles of our Canadian or Mexican borders.

## LOSS BY THEFT INCREASES.

### Burglary Insurance Companies Confer to Meet Situation.

The fact that burglary insurance companies are considering action because of a reported increase in their losses due to robberies in the last six months was made known when the heads of the burglary departments of the larger companies met in the office of the Fidelity and Casualty Company yesterday afternoon. It had been at first determined to compile statistics showing the increase in theft and robbery over last year and to present these to Police Commissioner Woods, but after a discussion it was decided to await a general meeting of the Burglary Insurance Underwriters' Association early in May.

After the meeting it was said that since the record of losses during a corresponding period of previous years was not available, a committee composed of John A. Kenny of the National Surety Company, Richard Hollingsworth of the Hartford Insurance Company, and E. B. Anderson of the Royal Insurance Company had been named to prepare facts and figures for the next meeting.

"Full recognition was had at the meeting," Mr. Brewster said, "of the difficulties under which the regular patrol service of the police was working at present. We realize, too, that extraordinary services are made necessary by the present war conditions and in the continued performance of which burglary insurance companies certainly have no desire to hamper the Police Department in any way."

## LOST AND FOUND.

*Fifty cents an agate line.*

LOST—Special account pass book, No. K-1,078, of Mary Normile, issued by the Chatham and Phenix National Bank; all persons are warned against receiving said book for value. The Chatham and Phenix National Bank.

LOST—Special account pass book, No. 1,277, of Ralph Jacobson, issued by the Century Bank; all persons are warned against receiving said book for value. The Chatham and Phenix National Bank.

LOST—Saturday, platinum flexible bracelet; small diamonds and sapphires; between Metropolitan Opera House and Grand Central or in station; liberal reward. P 44 Times.

LOST.—On Sunday night, lady's fur cape, on road between Henri's restaurant, Lynbrook and Jamaica; liberal reward. M 132 Times.

LOST.—Sunday, at 7 P. M., black leather portfolio with music, in taxi or at Biltmore; of no value but to owner; suitable reward. Jospe, 25 West 110th St.

LOST—Tuesday, daisy shaped gold pin; three small diamonds centre; prized for sentimental reasons; reward. Apt. 1A, 21 Fort Washington Av.

LOST—Long gold drop earring April 10, Long Island R. R. from Flushing or 5th Av. bus to 52d St.; reward. Hickson, Inc., 961 5th Av.

LOST—A pearl earring; small diamond above pearl, probably on Broadway or Amsterdam Av., 74th-97th St.; reward. Reinhart, Hotel Ansonia.

LOST—Field glasses, Hudson Tube, Sunday night, 504 Union Bldg., Newark, N. J.; reward.

LOST—Lady's gold chased watch, uptown; monogram "R. R.;" reward. Boellinger, 612 West 140th.

LOST—Skunk neckpiece, on Sunday night, 5th Av., near 35th; reward. Margaret Shearer, Phone 9761 Spring.

LOST—On Monday evening at Montmartre or in taxi c WEst 57th St., diamond circle pin; liberal reward. M. D., 51 West 57th.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, on Brighton Beach "L," small leather bag; reward. Gordon D. Campbell, 120 Broadway.

LOST—Silver monogram for purse, A. P. B., mounted on blue enamel. Return to Murray Hill Hotel; reward.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Lost, Monday evening, April 9, diamond platinum lorgnette on black and white ribbon. Phone Plaza 4911.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Gold chain bracelet, amethyst, pearls, Tuesday; "E. M. E." Edwards, 20 Nagle Av.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Diamond horseshoe brooch, Sunday, vicinity 170th, Broadway, St. Nicholas. M. D., 3567 Columbus.

$200 REWARD.—Lost recently, cabochon sapphire and diamond brooch, encircled in diamonds, in Carnegie Hall, Winter Garden or street; no questions asked. Return to Theodore B. Starr, Inc., 5th Av. and 47th St.

$10 REWARD for a gold hoop earring, with ram's head, lost April 9, on 5th Av., between 37th and 59th Sts.
TIFFANY & CO., 5th Av. and 37th St.

$2,500 REWARD for the information or recovery of jewels stolen from 9 East 65th. Edward W. Humphreys, 9 East 65th.

### Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—Strayed from 41st St. and Madison Av., Tuesday morning, white Boston terrier, named Buddie; no collar; probably very dirty; $25 for his return. C. S. MacDonald, Aero Club, 41st St. and Madison Av.

LOST—Dachshund, male. Please return to 32 North Washington Square; liberal reward.

LOST—Black Chow dog, near 145th and Amsterdam Av.; reward. Notify S. G. Ogden, 814 West 138d.

REWARD.—Near East 70th, brindle and white male bulldog, "Yankee." Carrere, 130 East 70th.

# FULL HOUSE HEARS SUNDAY ON JACOB

### Typical Tabernacle Crowd Cheers and Laughs as the Evangelist Wills.

### REVERTS TO HIS OLD TOPICS

### Lambasts the Saloon, Eulogizes Woman, and Finds Praise for Public Men.

Billy Sunday preached his sermon on Jacob last night to a crowd that filled the tabernacle at 168th Street and Broadway. It seemed to be a typical Billy Sunday audience, and it applauded almost everything the evangelist said on any subject. His sermon began with a laudation of the Jews and a call to them to "come back to your own God." There were not many Jews in the audience and Sunday did not waste much time trying to evangelize them. He went on in his usual manner, "sticking to his crowd if not to his text," as he phrases it and before long he was back at his favorite topics, shouting invectives at the liquor traffic and begging men to be kind to their wives.

The sermon ended with a flowery eulogy of woman, "always in the forefront of everything good and noble"; and as on the previous night thousands of the crowd pushed forward at the close of the sermon to shake Sunday's hand.

The crowd was for Sunday in everything he did or said. It cheered his appeal to the Jews. It cheered when he prefaced an anecdote of his own boyhood with the remark: "I have fought my way through life since I was 6 years old, up to this platform." It responded with applause at his denunciation of the saloon; it laughed again and again at his mimicry as he told the story of Jacob's deceit of Isaac, of his meeting with Esau after many years and Esau's forgiveness; and again as the evangelist described how his own sister-in-law had taken her little daughter to be photographed in Chicago, with illustrations of the antics of the photographer.

It applauded him when he said emphatically, "I am not a Socialist!" and applauded with equal fervor when he said, "How a man can feed his wife and children and pay the rent at present-day prices I don't know." It went wild when he declared: "Men have done a great deal for the world, but women have done equally as much, if not more."

The crowd clapped its hands long and loud when he mentioned Theodore Roosevelt and President Wilson as great public men who were not ashamed to be religious. It gasped with amazed horror when he quoted in impressive tones the comparative murder statistics of the nations of the world, and never failed to respond with laughter and applause to profanity employed with evangelical purpose. In the latter part of his sermon, when he was denouncing men who are stingy to their wives, work them too hard, and never say anything good about them till their funerals, he was applauded at almost every sentence by a section of the choir in which elderly and middle-aged women predominated.

The preliminary exercises included the usual varied musical program. Two commercial delegations were present—a hundred employes of a bakery and nearly a thousand, mostly girls, from a suit house. The Rev. David G. Wylie in his prayer made specific appeal for God's benediction on the President of the United States and all associated with him.

Sunday took as his text the promise to Jacob in Genesis xxxii., 28: "As a prince thou hast power with God and with men."

"Jacob's life is the epitome of Jewish history," he said, "and the existence and history of the Jewish nation is one of the stupendous monuments to the inspiration of the Bible. It makes my blood boil to hear any man speak of a Jew as a sheeny or a Christ-killer. If you walk the golden streets of heaven it will be because you are saved by the blood of a Jew."

Then he recounted the achievements of Jews in history, from those who aided Columbus down to "my friend Nathan Straus, who organized the pure milk supply of New York." "You never see a Jew in the poorhouse living off the county," he said, "nor any hoboes or weary Willies panhandling for a handout. They've been living in every land, but they've selected America as their home. They've outlived the dynasties of the world—all hail the Jew! So I've come to call you back to your God.

"When Jesus rebuked the sins of the Pharisees, called them four-flushers, and gave them the hot end of the poker, they nailed Him to the cross. But there was a class that believed in Christ; that were the first Christians. We Gentiles were heatheen and you taught us. So I've come to call you back to your own God.

"Much in the life of Jacob can be applied to your life. He cheated his brother and deceived his father, and a lot of people are trying to put one over on God today. The mother of Jacob and Esau was a chump; she played favorites.

"Jacob's prayer showed a selfish motive. That's the way with a lot of you today.

"When you think the undertaker's coming you send out on S O S, but when all is past, when you can get up, pick up your long scissors, and cut off your coupons, when you can get into a Tuxedo, put on a silk lid, get into a taxi with some bird, and come home soused, then you say, 'Good-bye, God, I'll see you later.' Wait and see if you can. You can't put one over on God all your days.

"No man can pray 'Thy kingdom come' and then walk up and vote for the dirty, stinking saloon. You can't pray 'Thy kingdom come' and keep booze on your sideboard, or go down to the Dutch lunch and hit it up.

"At the age of 14 I got a job as janitor of a school building. One day I went down and got a check for my first salary, $25. Nobody called me a grafter then. When I took that to the bank the cashier gave me $40. A boy I used to run around with—he's a prominent lawyer in the South now—says to me, 'Why don't you keep it? You can buy a suit of clothes and still have your $25.' Be darned if I didn't do it!

"Years later when I was converted to Christianity and got down on my knees to pray, the Lord touched me on the shoulder and says: 'Bill, you owe the Farmers National Bank fifteen with interest.' I says, 'Lord, the bank don't know I got it.' And the Lord says, 'Bill, I know you got it.' Finally I sent the bank a check for it, and if you can find anything in my life that doesn't come up to my preaching I'll leave the platform."

Then he began to praise pious statesmen, beginning with Benjamin Franklin, "who had taken a Turkish bath of French infidelity, but he had too much brains to be an infidel." He told of Washington and Lincoln and McKinley; of "that giant of the West, your own citizen, Roosevelt, who is not ashamed to put his Bible under his arm."

"William Jennings Bryan is clean as a hound's tooth, though I don't agree with him on the peace proposition; President Wilson has prayer in his house twice a day. Champ Clark is a Christian, and my friend Cooper, of the Washington Y. M. C. A., says seventy Senators and Representatives are willing to go out and preach the gospel.

"I want a happy, full-moon-faced religion. Some men pray to God like a jackrabbit eating alfalfa. The world asks God for a photograph of Jesus Christ, and He points to the faces of the members of the church. It's a pretty sad reproduction. No wonder there's no crowd around God's photograph gallery.

"Try praising your wife, even if it does frighten her at first. If some of you fellows went a whole day without cussing your wife she'd phone for the doctor. Show her you have love for her; she'll become young again. You'll recall how she looked when she was a blue-sashed maiden wandering through the grove, and you were feeding her on gum-drops.

"Woman is always in the forefront of everything good and noble. If she's wandering in the mire some brute of a man put her there.

"Many an old reprobate hides his wife's coffin with flowers who never gave her $5. He's trying to pull the wool over some other woman's eyes so he can get another wife."

The afternoon service drew a better crowd than on the previous day, though there were not more than 8,000 or 10,000 present.

Sunday preached on the revival at Pentecost. "The revival at Pentecost was not a man-made revival," he said. "The leader was the Holy Spirit from start to finish. There was no cut-and-dried schedule. We are today disciples, just like those men. If the church is not doing God's work today, who is? Show one. I'll leave the church, because I'm looking for God's representatives. You and I have the same command as the disciples to keep the world in a state of perpetual revival. The church that isn't trying to do that is dying of dry rot."

At 11 o'clock this morning Mr. Sunday will address the Junior League girls at the home of Mrs. C. B. Alexander, 4 West Fifty-eighth Street. From 3:30 to 5 P. M. there will be a reception for members of the Executive Committee, co-operative ministers, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. executives and their wives and husbands at the home of Dr. C. B. Paterno, 182 Northern Avenue, next door to the house where Sunday is staying.

The Sunday party was informed yesterday that Jack Cardiff, the former pugilist who acted as Sunday's masseur and was converted while holding that position, has now been installed as pastor of a church at Anthony, Kan. A. E. Webb, masseur for the West Side Y. M. C. A., has been employed to rub the evangelist down after each service in his private room at the tabernacle.

## SUNDAY'S SON TO JOIN ARMY

### Hopes to Enter Flying Corps Before End of Revival.

George Sunday, son of Billy Sunday, now preaching on Washington Heights, and one of the principal executives of the Sunday organization, may join the Aviation Corps of the United States Army.

While it is understood that the decision has not been definitely made as yet he has been making inquiries about the conditions of service, and if there is delay in getting the number of men required he may enlist before the New York campaign is over. Otherwise he will probably go to San Diego at the close of the New York revival in June and may enlist there.

### Aid for Holy Name Mission.

The annual entertainment in aid of the Holy Name Mission, on the Bowery, will be held this evening in Palm Garden, Fifty-eighth Street, near Lexington Avenue. The mission is in charge of Fathers Rafter and Murphy, who devote their time to assisting the homeless and destitute men of the Bowery. Nora Bayes and a number of other stage performers have volunteered their services.

There's something about them you'll like—
Twenty for a Quarter
Herbert Tareyton
London Cigarettes

THE MAN OVER FIFTY
Should Drink
CONTREXÉVILLE
Source Du Pavillon
WATER
This is the water for you
Particularly valuable for every-day use for those with acid excess.
ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN
The man of sedentary habits and the busy man should drink Contrexeville water.
Get it at your Grocer or Druggist or
MORRIS & SCHRADER
Distributors,
8 Barclay Street, New York

Period Lighting Fixtures
THE bold modeling so characteristic of the Georgian Period is here ably portrayed. A delightful and pleasing addition to any room.
Reasonably priced. Ask your dealer
HUNDREDS of other artistic designs in brackets, fixtures, and portables on display in our showrooms.
See for yourself.
VISIT OUR SHOWROOMS
SHAPIRO & ARONSON
20 Warren Street New York
One block west of Brooklyn Bridge
Write today for Fixture Booklet "B."

ARMY & NAVY OUTFITTER
Immediate Delivery
RIFLES, CARBINES, REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES, FLAGS, UNIFORMS, EQUIPMENTS, TENTS.
SUPPLIED FOR GUARDING PROPERTY, EQUIPPING MILITARY COMPANIES, RAPID FIRE MACHINE GUNS AND CANNONS WITH AMMUNITION.
FRANCIS BANNERMAN, 501 BROADWAY, N. Y.

7-20-4
R. G. SULLIVAN
On sale at all Liggett's, Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores, United Cigar Stores, and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores; also all first-class dealers.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

THE same interpretive knowledge, skill and resources, which make Tobey Hand-made the classical expression in furniture of the present history-making times, is available to you in the complete furnishing of summer homes and modest apartments, as well as the most luxurious mansions, hotels and clubs.
The TOBEY Furniture Company
Fifth Avenue at 53rd St.

Spurwood
Just out!
E&W Collars 15 cent.
EARL & WILSON

Hand Tailored Clothes From Hand Woven Fabrics

There is a character about hand tailored clothes—there is a character in hand woven fabrics—a mark of quality and refinement that the most efficient machines cannot equal.

We are showing thirty patterns—real Irish homespuns—made from wools spun by hand, woven on hand looms. The character of each Irish spinner is woven into every yard. They are as soft as a piece of fleece, yet as sturdy as a ship's sail. They are especially suitable for

Golf Togs, Outing and Lounge Suits and Top Coats
Made to Measure $30
Knickers $8

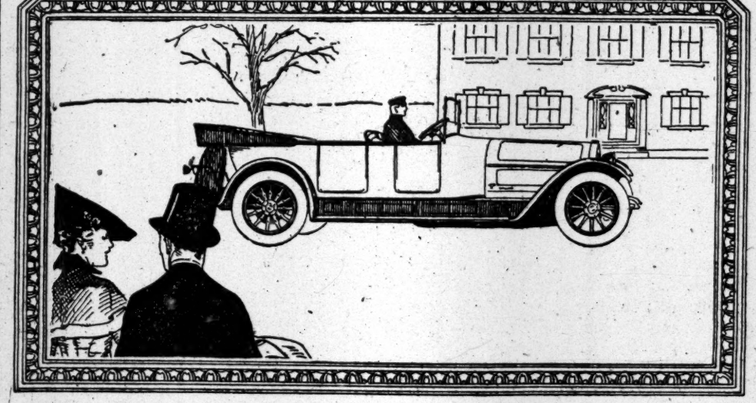
No two pieces are alike. The gray and brown body colors are flecked with red, green, blue and yellow. They are remarkably attractive.

We have tailors who specialize on golf clothes—who know the ease that is required—who know the necessity of the unhampered swing.

One of these suits will send you to the first tee with an amount of confidence that will stay by you till you reach the 19th hole.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
20 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S.—*Confidence—self-satisfaction—adds power to the drive and precision to the putt.* Arnheim Axioms


Spring Sale
April 9th to 14th. This Week Only. 8:30 A.M. to 10 P.M.
20% to 60% Saving on a High Quality, Guaranteed
LOCOMOBILE
An exceptional collection of Guaranteed Exchange Automobiles is now on exhibition in our Main Showrooms. Every car thoroughly gone over and refinished—in first-class running condition and of beautiful new appearance. These cars carry identically the same Guarantee and Service as New Locomobiles.
Guaranteed LOCOMOBILES as low as $1250
Other Makes as low as $500. Convenient terms if desired.
To anyone contemplating a medium investment in a motor car this sale offers unusual opportunities.
The Locomobile Company of America
61st St., West of Broadway Telephone, Columbus 7750

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx
Varsity Fifty Five
One of the many spirited variations
Aggressive young men "on the way" to success or "already there," insist on Varsity Fifty Five; the suits reflect their vigorous personalities. Older men too, like such style and all wool quality.
Look for the label
These same men insist on seeing our label; when they find it sewed in the coat, they know they're getting exactly what they want; it's a small thing to look for, a big thing to find.
Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers
We'll show you the smart Varsity Fifty Five styles by Hart Schaffner & Marx.
Wallach Bros.
Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, Cor. 29th
Third Ave., Cor. 122d
246-248 West 125th
Open Evenings